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Thursday, December 10, 1980
Agranayana 19, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXII Contains No. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 10, 1981/Agrahayana 19, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI GAVIT MANIKRAO HODLYA (Nandurbar)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kosalram... He is not present. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत कहना चाहता हूं--मैं जिस इलाके से सम्बन्ध रखता हूं, उस इलाके के दीनबन्धु चौधरी छोटू राम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं--उन का डाक-टिकट जारी न होना बहुत गलत बात है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्वेश्चन-आवर है। इस तरीके से न उठायें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कारण है कि जिस की वजह से विघटन-कारी शक्तियां बनती हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी बड़ा उद्घाटन करने जा रहे हैं। चौधरी छोटू राम . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

आप रोज इस को क्वेश्चन-आवर से पहले मत कीजिए। देखिए, मैं आप की बात को समझता हूं और मेरे ख्याल में सारा सदन इस बात को समझता है।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी कई बार, कई बार ही क्या हमेशा ही कहा है कि जो विभूति किसी भी जगह भारत में होती है उस का सादर सम्मान किया जाता है और करना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : विभूति का कहां होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होता है। जहां तक चौधरी छोटू राम जी की बात है--वह दीनबन्धु थे, सेकुलरिज्म के बिलकुल पक्के जीवित प्रमाण थे। दलित वर्ग को उन्होंने जितना उठाया है उसको मैं समझता हूं और सब समझते हैं। इस लिए मेरा ख्याल है सारी बात निबटाई जा सकती है और आसानी से निपटाई जा सकती है, इसके लिए ऐसा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं एक बात आप से कहना चाहता हूं . . . .

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

इस तरीके से चलने वाली बात नहीं है। अगर चौधरी छोटूराम के नाम पर इस तरह से चलायेंगे तो चलने वाली बात नहीं है।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

हम को शर्म आनी चाहिए जो चौ० छोटू राम के बारे में ऐसी बात कहते हैं। आप चुप रहिए। आप लोगों के जजबात को भड़का रहे हैं। आप नहीं जानते कि चौ० छोटू राम का क्या हरियाणा, क्या पंजाब, क्या दिल्ली और क्या आप के उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना सम्मान है। इस तरह से आप विघटन का कार्य कर रहे हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे सब के हैं, किसी एक सेक्शन के नहीं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप यह बताइए कि इस तरीके से अगर किसी एक राष्ट्रीय आदमी के बारे में चर्चा हो, तो इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात होती है । जब भी चौ० छोटू राम का जिक्र चलता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गैर-जिम्मेदारी तो रही नहीं । राष्ट्रपति जी जा रहे हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उन के नाम का टिकट क्यों जारी नहीं हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी बहुत सारे लोगों के बाकी हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 25 तारीख से पहले डाक टिकट जारी नहीं होता है, तो आप कहिए कि यह जारी होगा ।...

(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : चौ० छोटू राम की जब बात होती है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए इस में सब की सहानुभूति आप के साथ है । सारे सदन की सहानुभूति आप के साथ है और कोई आदमी इस में आप से मतभेद नहीं रखता है ।

क्वेश्चन नं० 267, श्री टी० कोशलराम

नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ।

रेल समितियों के सदस्यों को स्थायी रेल कार्ड तथा चेक पासों का जारी किया जाना

*268. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न रेल समितियों के सदस्यों को स्थाई रेल कार्ड पास जारी किये गये हैं :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन समितियों तथा इनके सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों को स्थाई पास जारी करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में चैक पास जारी करने की भी व्यवस्था है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो चैक पासों के जारी किए जाने के मानदण्ड क्या हैं तथा पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान किन-किन व्यक्तियों को ऐसे चैक पास जारी किए गए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Members of Committees have been issued Complimentary Card passes for a period not exceeding one year.

(b) A list of the Committee and names of their members is attached. (ANNEXURE I) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3066/81].

(c) By virtue of being members of the Committees associated with Railway working and appointed by the Railway Ministry.

(d) Yes.

(e) The complimentary passes are issued with the personal approval of Minister for Railways keeping in view the following broad guidelines:—

(i) Institutions and Organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all India character.

(ii) Organisations devoted to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, wormen blind and handicapped persons etc.

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

A statement showing the names of persons who have been issued complimentary cheque passes from 1st June, 1981 to 30th November 1981 is attached. (ANNEXURE II) [Placed in Library, *See No. LT-3066181*].

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ा ही दिलचस्प सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आदमी दिलचस्प हैं, शास्त्री जी ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने बड़ी दिलचस्पी के साथ पासों का बटवारा किया है । अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने रेलवे से सम्बन्धित 7 समितियों के सदस्यों को पास दिये हैं । तो इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह पूछना है कि इन कमेटियों की बैठक साल में कितनी बार होती हैं ? पूरे एक साल में एक-दो बार बैठकें होती होंगी लेकिन उन को पूरे एक साल के लिए पास दिया गया है । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरे साल के लिए पास दे कर रेलवे के कोष को क्षति पहुंचाने का क्या औचित्य है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : माननीय सदस्य शास्त्री जी ने जो कमेटियों का नाम लिया है ....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो मैंने पूछा है, उस का ही जवाब दीजिए ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : आप जरा सबर कीजिए, मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं । इन कमेटीज के कुछ कर्तव्य हैं, उन कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए मेम्बर जो हैं, वे पूरी रेलवेज में घूमते हैं । लोग उन से मिलते हैं, पैसेन्जर्स की ग्रीवान्सेज क्या हैं, डिफेक्ट्स क्या हैं, इन सारी चीजों को ये देखते हैं । कमेटीज की मीटिंग रोज तो हो नहीं सकती । साल में दो बार, तीन बार मीटिंग होती है मगर कमेटीज के जो मेम्बर हैं, उन को जाना पड़ता है । य वालंट्री आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं और जब उन को समय मिलता है तब वे जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं घर ही न बना लें गाड़ी में शास्त्री जी की मंशा यह है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । ज्यादातर कमेटी के सदस्य घूमते नहीं हैं ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : हमने बन्द कर दिये थे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानता हूं । आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं नाम पढ़ दूं कि कौन कमेटी किस की है, इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा लेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप नाम पढ़िये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 1 राष्ट्रीय खानपान परामर्श परिषद् 21 मेम्बर

2 कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन समिति
29 मेम्बर

3 यात्री सुविधा समिति
26 मेम्बर

4 स्थाई स्वैच्छिक सहायता समिति
31 मेम्बर

5 रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति
31 मेम्बर

रेलवे हिन्दी शब्दावली समिति 11 मेम्बर और रेलवे हिन्दी पुस्तक चयन समिति 7 मेबर । कुल 156 मेम्बर ।

यह जाहिर है कि इन समितियों का रोजाना का काम नहीं है । आपने मेरे प्रश्न का ठीक से जवाब नहीं दिया । मैंने पूछा था कि इनकी साल में कितनी बैठकें हुई ? क्या इन समितियों के मेम्बरों के रोजाना घूमने की जरूरत है या नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे तो ज्ञानार्जन करते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इन लोगों को पास दे कर, रेलवे की राशि को बर्बाद करने का अधिकार आपको किसने दिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : नेशनल लेवल पर सात कमेटियां हैं । उनकी बैठकें भी होती हैं । वे सब जगह जा कर पता भी लगाते हैं कि उनके जुरीडिक्शन में कहां क्या कमी है, कहां क्या खराबी है और उसको कैसे दूर करें । ये जो कमेटियां बनी हैं इसके टोटल मेम्बर 156 हैं जिन्हें फर्स्ट क्लास पास दिये गये हैं । यह इतना बड़ा देश है, यहां डेमोक्रेसी है । यहां सोशल वर्कर्स लोग हैं जो सोशल काम करने वाले हैं इसलिए इन 156 आदमियों को पास दिये गये हैं । इन कमेटियों की बैठकें भी होती हैं । किसी की बैठक जल्दी होती हैं किसी में देर में भी होती है । लेकिन यह एक ऐसा काम है जिसमें शिकायत की कोई बात नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ने कुछ मानार्थ चेक पास इशु किये हैं जिनके मानदण्ड की भी चर्चा आपने की है । आपने प्रथम श्रेणी के 149 और द्वितीय श्रेणी के 311 चेक पास इशु किये हैं । एक एक के पास 14 आदमियों तक के हैं । कुल मिला लिया जाए तो एक हजार से कम व्यक्तियों को चेक पास इशू नहीं हुए होंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये चेक पास इशु करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी और ये चेक पास कितने दिनों के लिए इशु किये जाते हैं ? कितनी जर्नी के लिए, अर्थात् कितने समय की जर्नी के लिए इशु किये जाते हैं । आपने जो मानदण्ड रखा है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इन 460 लोगों की, जिनको कि ये चेक पास दिये गये है, जांच करवायेंगे जिससे कि यह पता चल सके कि सचमुच में मानदण्ड के मुताबिक सही लोगों को पास दिये गये हैं, गलत लोगों की नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : चेक पास एक सिंगल जर्नी के वास्ते है जिसका मेक्सिमम पीरियड तीन महीने तक हैं । वह तीन महीने तक वेलिड रहता है । इसमें मिनिस्टर का डिस्क्रिशन होता है । कुछ लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो कि हेल्पलेस हो जाते हैं और उन्हें अपने जन्म स्थान जाना होता हैं । उनको चेक पास मिनिस्टर की डिस्क्रिशन से इशू होते हैं । यह परमिट नहीं है । यह एक सिंगल जर्नी के लिए होता है । अगर किसी को पटना जाने के लिए यह इशू किया गया है तो वह पटना जाने के बाद इन्वेलिड हो जाता है । वह एक जर्नी का पास होता है । उसका मेक्सिमम पीरियड तीन महीने तक रहता

है । अगर किसी को दिया भी है तो वह तीन महीने से बढ़ कर वेलिड नहीं रहता है । कभी-कभी रिटर्न जर्नी का भी हो सकता है । किसी को दिया होगा । इसमें इस बात की ऐसी कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि इन्वेस्टीगेशन करा कर फिर सरकार का पैसा बर्बाद करा दें ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You are using the discretion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIEF): That is your opinion.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो सो-डेढ़ सौ कम्-लीमेंट्री पास इशू किए हैं, अगर ये राष्ट्र-हित में हैं तो मैं इसको इतना बड़ा गुनाह नहीं समझता । पास इशू करने के लिए जो क्राइटेरिया है उसमें बताया गया है कि एजूकेशनल एक्टीविटीज के लिए जो संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं, उनको भी आप पास देते है। "आल इण्डिया प्राइमरी टीचर्स फेडरेशन" जिसकी सदस्य संख्या करीब 17–18 लाख है और इस संस्था को पिछले 7–8 वर्ष से रेलवे पास दिए जाते थे ।

श्री केदार पांडे : संगठन है कोई ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जी हां संगठन है । इनको पास देने के बारे में क्या पुनर्विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री केदार पांडे : एक बार हम लोगों ने काफी पासेस इशू कर दिए तो इस प्रकार की रयूमर फैली कि इतने पासेस फर्स्ट-क्लास के मिल गए हैं तो हमने सब कैंसिल कर दिए और अभी तक केवल 3 पासेस दिए हैं । अब आप कहते हैं कि और दीजिए तो हम चक्कर पड़ जाते हैं । देते हैं तो मुसीबत नहीं । ते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि एजूकेशनल संगठन है । फिर भी हम विचार करेंगे । अगर यह ऐसा संगठन है जिसकी देश में प्रेस्टिज है तो जरूर पास दिए जाएंगे ।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या यह सच है कि खिलाड़ियों को दिए जाने वाले कंसेशन पास बन्द कर दिए गए हैं । इसका क्या कारण है । क्या खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाएगा ?

श्री माधव राव सिंधिया : स्पोर्ट्समैन को कंसेशन मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री केदार पांडे : आप लोगों ने प्वाइंट आउट किया है । हम इस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहते । जो पासेसस इशू किए गये हैं, उनको अगर आप देखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि इसमें एक जाति के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है । मैं नाम पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूं । यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए खतरनाक चीज है । जिन लोगों को पास इशू किए गए हैं, उनमें कुछ स्मगलर टाइप के लोग भी हैं । जो क्राइटेरिया यहां दिया गया है, उसका कहीं पालन नहीं किया गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में श्री मधु दण्डवते जी ने एक आदेश जारी किया था कि "जिस व्यक्ति को किसी कमेटी में नियुक्त किया जाएगा, उसको उतने ही पीरियड तक पास इशू किया जाएगा, जितने पीरियड में उसको कमेटी की बैठकों में जाना-आना हो" । परमानेन्ट पास नही दिया जाता था । उसका पालन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है ।

इसके अलावा इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि "वे संगठन जो अनुसूचित

अनुसूचित जनजाति, पीड़ित और उपेक्षित वर्ग, अंधे, विकलांग व्यक्तियों के कल्याण में लगे हैं, उन लोगों को पास दिए जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने लोगों को पास दिए गए हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : अब सारी चीज तो याद नहीं है।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Passes are not issued on any considerations of caste or creed or any such thing. Pases are given to all such associations wherever this was felt necessary.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए आप एक पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी बनाइये, जिस में दोनों पक्ष के लोगों को रखिये। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। देश का करोड़ों रुपया प्रति वर्ष अपव्यय होता है। **(व्यवधान)** जो लोग टिकट ले कर आते हैं, उन को बठने की जगह नहीं मिलती और ये पास वाले बैठे रहते हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : 156 आदमियों को पास दिये हैं। कमेटी के जो मेंबर्स हैं, अगर आप उन के बारे में कहते हैं। . . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम दोनों के बारे में कहते है

श्री केदार पांडे : मैं आप की बात को चेलेंज करता हूं कि इस तरह की चीज नहीं है कि मजहब के आधार पर पास दिए गए हैं। कमेटी के मेम्बर्स हैं, इसलिए दिए हैं। उसके बारे में आप हम को डिमारेलाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं ने प्रश्न पूछा था कि एक ही जाति के लोगो को क्यों दिए गए हैं और शड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लोग है उन को क्यों नहीं दिए गए हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : मैं आप की बात को चेलेंज करता हूं कि एक ही जाति के लोगों को दिए गए हैं। यह गलत बात है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं चेलेंज करता हूं यह बात गलत है। मैं पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन से बात करके फिर बताइये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गलत है इस का फैसला कौन करेगा, कौन गलत है इसका फैसला कौन करेगा, हाउस करेगा या आप करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात कर के करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं इन को चेलेंज करता हूं। यदि एक जाति के लोगों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा।

श्री केदार पांडे : आप ने किसी हरिजन, आदिवासी का नाम सजेस्ट किया है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं क्या करूंगा ? आप को करना चाहिए यह काम।

श्री केदार पांडे : और जातियों के लोग हैं। सब तरह के हैं। बहुत से नाम हैं।

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Passes are not issued based on caste.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाफ एन आवर डिसकशन ले लें।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I want to put one very small question in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed half-an-hour discussion on this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So, we are not supposed to put questions. But you have agreed to half-an-hour discussion on this subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, there is nothing wrong in issuing passes to various committees' representatives. I know that the Opposition is making political capital out of it (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह भाई भतीजावाद का मामला है । आध घंटे में कैसे तय होगा ? मैंने लिस्ट देखी नहीं है लेकिन मुझे बताया गया है कि उस में 31 पांडे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 305 में 101 पांडे हैं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, you called my name for putting supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice and you also take part in that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You called my name to put supplementary. In the meanwhile you have yielded to the Members sitting on the other side for half-an-hour discussion. Because you called my name, apart from allowing half-an-hour discussion, I may be permitted to put my supplementary. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Railway Minister whether the would see that the Committees for which railway concession is given are strengthened with powers to oversee and remove the bureaucratic delay in the administration so that the Committees may function more effectively.

मंदार हिल-वैद्यनाथ धाम देवघर लाइन

269. श्री समीनुद्दीन : क्या रेल मंत्री बिहार में रेल लाइन के बारे में 7 अगस्त, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7284 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह जिस में यह कहा गया था कि 11 करोड़ रुपयों की लागत की मंदार हिल-वैद्यनाथ धाम 55 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि इसे वैद्यनाथ धाम देवघर तक बढ़ा दिया जाये तो इस लाइन से भागलपुर और संथाल परगना से कलकत्ता और जमशेदपुर जाने वाले यात्रियों को यात्रा की सुविधा मिलेगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त उत्तर के पश्चात् इस संबंध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for laying a B.G. rail link between Mandar Hill and Baidyanath Dham station has been carried out and the survey report is at present under examination.

(c) A final decision on the project will be taken after the survey report has been examined from all angles keeping in view its financial viability and availability of funds under Railways' plan for construction of new lines. This will also require clearance of the Planning Commission.

श्री समीनुद्दीन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 अगस्त, 1980 को सवाल नम्बर 7281 के जवाब में यह कहा गया था कि इसका सर्वे कम्पलीट हो चुका है और इस पर 11 करोड़ रु० की लागत आयेगी । मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूं कि जब सारा काम पूरा हो गया है तो आइंदा माली साल बजट में इस लाइन को लिया जायगा कि नहीं ? यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि यह लाइन भागलपुर को संथाल परगना से मिलाती है और एक तीर्थगाह है मंदारहिल का भगवान मधुसूदन का और जैन मंदिर है । यह लाइन बैजनाथ धाम जाती है और संथाल परगना के बीचों बीच एक भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है । यदि इस 55 मील लम्बी लाइन को बढ़ा दिया जाता है तो इस से भागलपुर कनेक्ट हो जायगा संथाल परगना से और संथाल परगना के लोगों को जमशेदपुर और कलकत्ता आदि स्थानों को जाने के लिये सहूलियत होगी । इसलिये सरकार बताये कि आइंदा माली साल बजट में इस लाइन को लिया जायगा कि नहीं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बता चुका हूं कि इस लाइन का सर्वे हुआ है और रिपोर्ट एग्जामिन की जा रही है । रिपोर्ट एग्जामिन होने के बाद प्लानिंग कमीशन को यह मामला जायगा, जब प्लानिंग कमीशन उस की स्वीकृति दे देगा तो जरूर हम इस को लेंगे ।

श्रीमती उषा वर्मा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि लखनउ से बरेली छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन बनाने के बारे में मैंने सुझाव दिया था उस के बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

Number of Train Accidents

*271. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of train accidents which occurred during the current calendar year (month-wise) till November, 1981; figures of passenger and goods trains separately;

(b) reasons behind each accident;

(c) whether Government are aware about the fact that the number of people killed and injured in railway mishaps in the last 10 months is almost as many as the tally of three previous years;

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) steps taken by Government to prevent such accidents strengthening the safety rule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The month-wise position of train accidents which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the period 1-1-81 to 30-11-81 is indicated below :—

Month	Trains accident involving		
	Passenger Trains	Goods Trains	Total
January	23	66	89
February	12	60	72
March	26	56	82
April	35	59	94

Month	Accident involving trains Passenger rains	Goods rains	Total
May	28	66	94
June	42	54	96
July	26	92	118
August	32	76	108
September	28	80	108
October	27	56	83
November	27	58	85
TOTAL	306	723	1029

(b) The causes of these accidents are given below :—

(i) Failure of Railway Staff	495
(ii) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	88
(iii) Failure of equipmcnt	
Mechanical	155
Track	32
(iv) Sabotage	13
(v) Accidental	35
(vi) Cause could not be established	16
(vii) Cause under investigation	195
TOTAL	1029

(c) and (d). In the accidents that occurred during the period 1-1-81 to 30-11-81, 538 persons were killed and 1161 injured. During the preceding three calendar years i.e. 1978, 1979 and 1980, 626 persons were killed and 2335 injured. Casualties involved in train accidents are largely fortuitous. Out of 538 persons killed and 1161 injured during January to November, 1981, 433 persons were killed, and 461 injured in 7 accidents alone. To minimise casualties in train accidents, various measures like replacement of wooden bodied coaches with steel bodied coaches, introduction of anti-telescopic designs, etc. are being taken.

(e) As the failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the railways are engaged in a renewed campaign to creatt greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or idulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents.

Examination of trains and spot checks in Carriage and Wagon Depots have been intensified. Greater attention is being paid to the proper maintenance of track. Renewal of track and condemnation of overaged rolling stock has been stepped up. In order

to reduce dependence on human element, sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, axle counters, track circuiting, etc. are being introduced progressively.

Diesel and electric locomotives have been provided with flasher lights. In case of an accident to a train, these flasher lights are switched on to warn the driver of an approaching train to stop. This avoids the chances of a train running into the derailed vehicles of another train. Breathlyser test has also been introduced so that the staff do not come on duty in a state of intoxication.

In order to see that operations and maintenance of rolling stock and permanent way are placed on a sound footing, a special safety team from the Railway Board in going round the Railways, where it is examining the compliance with safety provisions in day to day working. Similar teams have been formed on the Railways to make inspections in greater detail and report to the General Managers so that immediate corrective action is taken.

SHRI AJIT BAG: The responsibility for most of the Railway accidents and casualties has been laid upon the workers and human failure, but it is not a fact. Twelve thousand kms. of railway tracks are defective and the wagons, bogeys, sleepers etc. are also in a damaged condition. It is not, therefore, a fact that human failure is responsible for this. The system of brake power certificate has also been given a go-by. My specific question is: is it a fact that the earlier system of fresh brake power certificate after the train travelled a distance of 480 kms. has been dispensed with from January, 1981 and trains are being allowed to travel upto 3000 kms., without fresh checking for brake power? Further, has the element of metal fatigue been assessed before issuing such instructions? If so, who did it and whether the Government can produce this analytical report in the House? Does it not prove the failure of the Administration to implement the safety rules enunciated by the Railway Administration itself?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is true that out of the 1029 accidents which have taken place, the dominant factor in 495 was human failure and also some mechanical failure. And the Hon. Member's contention that brake-power is not properly being examined is totally wrong. Brake power is essentially examined and these accidents have taken place because of some other defects also. Government is aware of the fact that maintenance of the rolling stock is one of its predominant duties and it is seeing that such defects do not occur. So far as human failure is concerned, I have told you that it is the largest factor.

SHRI AJIT BAG: Sir, my question is: Is it a fact that the earlier system of fresh brake power certificate after the train travelled a distance of 480 kms. has been given a go-bye and whether it is a fact that from January 1981 trains are allowed to run up to 3,000 kms. without fresh checking of brake power?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: That is what I am trying to impress upon the Hon. Member. If he is not merely after 450 kms. brake-power must be checked up, then it is not that after 5,000 kms. it should not be checked. But the point is . . .

SHRI AJIT BAG: Whether it is a fact or not, let him say; then explain.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The point is that the accidents have not taken place as is being imagined due to the failure of the brake-power. Unless brake-power is fit, we will not allow the rolling stock to go out of the Yard.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, we are not interested in the point. We are interested in the question. He should say 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I am surprised even 'no' satisfies.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I am totally satisfied because this 'no' signifies his total ignorance.

SHRI AJIT BAG: Sir, my second supplementary is: In how many cases or sections have the operating staff like Station Masters, Switchmen, Drivers, Guards been declared intensive, as was directed in Justice Rajadhyaksha's Award more than 35 years back? And is it a fact that in one of the accidents, the engine-driver was on duty for more than 24 hrs. and that human failure, as is being termed by the Railway Authorities, is the end result of such excessive duty beyond human endurance and that in many Sections, the Railway Board is ordering Firemen to run trains instead of Drivers due to inadequacy of Drivers because of which accidents are frequent?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is totally wrong. We will never allow a driver to run the engine for 23 hrs. It is only after proper rest of 12 hours, he is taken back. It is a wrong conception that the drivers are being taken in for more hours of service and that this is the cause of accidents.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I don't know whether you have seen the Statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. One of the sentences in this Statement is that train accidents are largely fortuitous. That means you must consult an astrologer before you get into a train? The way things have been going on accidents that do not happen are accidental. In the earlier question about the furs over passes I think that those who do not have passes are the lucky ones. I don't know how many people who have got passes have become casualties.

MR. SPEAKER: Is that also accidental?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Steps which have been elaborated on this are very noble indeed. I am sure these steps have been conceived right at the beginning of the year when the accidents started occurring. The position appears to be that these steps are not being implemented, because there has been no downward trend, If we look at the figures from January to November, except for the accidents having gone down during three months, it is still 83 or 85 during the subsequent months. During this year, i.e. in eleven months, more people have died than in the last three years.

I am just amplifying my question. My point is that these steps must be made effective indeed. What are the measures being taken to ensure that these steps are implemented—because these steps do not appear to be implemented?

I want steps taken to ensure that these steps are implemented.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: For implementation, we have recently appointed a sub-committee of Joint Directors who will go round all the Railways and see how the directives of the Board are implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: You should see that there is coordination, if it is not there.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have got to ask another question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. Now Mr. Jatiya. Mr. Scindia, let me have Mr. Jatiya first, and then I will call you.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पटना में हुई रेल-दुर्घटना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। दुर्घटनाग्रस्त गाड़ी में चार संसद सदस्य, जिनमें मैं स्वयं भी था, और पार्लियामेंट का स्टाफ यात्रा कर रहा था। हमें एक बेकार सा डिब्बा दिया गया था जो पंजाब मेल में लगाया गया। जिस पटरी पर पंजाब मेल अपनी तेज गति से जा रहा था उसी पर एक इंजिन खड़ा था जिससे टकरा कर यह दुर्घटना हुई। सौभाग्य से और आपकी सद्भावना से हम बच गए लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के स्टाफ के लोगों को काफी चोटें आई। यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय मेनटेनेंस की कास्ट कम कर के गाड़ी में खराब डिब्बे, आउट-ऑफ डेट कोचेस, जिन्हें नहीं लगाना चाहिए, लगाना चाहते हैं और क्या वह मेनटेनेंस की कास्ट को कम कर के इस प्रकार से लोगों की जिन्दगी को खतरे में डालना पसन्द करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पांडे एफिशेंसी और डिसिप्लिन को मजबूत करें।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : जब एक्सिडेंट हुआ, तो म वहां था, और मैंने माननीय सदस्य से मुलाकात की। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों से मेरी मुलाकात हुई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मंत्री महोदय किस डिब्बे में थे ?

श्री केदार पांडे: मैं मेनटेंवेंस की बात कहना चाहता हूं। मेनटनेंस की हालत यह है कि ब्राडगेज में पहले से 25 परसेंट मेनटेनेंस इम्परूव किया गया है और मीटर-गेज में 50 परसेंट। जहां तक इम्प्लीमेंटशन का संबंध है, हम पुराने ट्रेक के रीन्यूअल और रिप्लिसमेंट में लगे हुए हैं और सिक्स्थ फाइव-यीअर प्लान में रीन्यूअल एंड रिप्लेसमेंट ऑफ दि रोलिंग स्टाक के बारे में 500 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए है। गत वर्ष हमने इसमें करीब 71 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं, इस साल 110 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा रहे हैं और 1982-83 में 130 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने इम्प्लीमेंटेशन शुरू किया है। ओवरहालिंग और रिपयरिंग मे भी पहले से इम्प्रूवमेंट हुई है। बहुत दिनों से, छः सात वर्षों से, रोलिंग स्टाक का मेनटेनेंस नहीं होता था। इधर हमने शुरू किया है। मैंने इस तरफ ध्यान देना शुरू किया है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : पटना की दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

श्री केदार पांडे : उस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि 25 हजार टोटल कोचेज हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और उस में साढ़े सात हजार कोचेज ओवर-एजेड हैं। यही स्टाक हम को मिला और इस स्टाक को इम्प्रूव कर के सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ..

(व्यवधान)

Please here me.

हाउस को मैं चाहता हूं कान्फिडेंस में ले कर जो बातें हैं वह आप से साफ साफ कहूं, 25 हजार कोचेज का टोटल स्टाक है जिस में साढ़े सात हजार कोचेज ओवर एजेड हैं और उस से सारे देश में हम 11 हजार गाड़ियां चला रहे हैं

जो भी स्टाफ है उसी से मैनेज कर रहे हैं। ....(व्यवधान)....

एक माननीय सदस्य: पटना के बारे में बताइए।

श्री केदार पांडे: पटना के अंदर जो कोच के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थ तो दूसरा कोई कोच अवेलेबल वहां नहीं था इसलिए वह दिया गया। बाकी ओल्ड कोचेज को हम रिप्लेस कर रहे हैं। हर साल बारह सौ कोच बढ़ा करकर रहे हैं। यह हालत है और इसी हालत में हमें इस काम को करना है। You must appreciate my difficulties.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In the classification of the causes of accidents under direct heads, it is very clearly seen that the largest single contributory factor is human error. I would like to know whether the Railways have recently taken up a system of psycho-technical testing and analysis of staff in certain categories in the Research Directorate, and if so, what steps are being taken to step up this activity.

Secondly, several committees have been set up to go into various aspects of the working of the Railways, the most recent of these being the Railway Reforms Committee under the chairmanship of Shri B. D. Pande. I would like to know, what are the areas proposed to be covered by the R.R.C. and under their terms of reference what are these are that would be covered and when is their report expeoted to be received.

Thirdly, a personal plea to you. We play a very major role in deciding the destiny of this nation and our security is a very important aspect. In view of these Railway accidents my humble plea to you is to request the Railway Ministry to issue us air passes, instead, at their expense so that our security can be ensured.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that your suggestion implied that I should not travel by train!

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, for the efficiency of the staff the psycho-technical test conducted by the R.D.S.O. is required. Due to various factors which are part and parcel of every human being in position, whether it be X, Y or Z, for example a driver or a pointsman, to find out the psychology this test is being conducted and it is in operation. All the staff who are mostly responsible for the operational purposes have been undergoing this psycho-technical test.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Including the Ministers?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: We three Ministers went to R.D.S.O. we have gone to that particular point where these psycho tests re-conducted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHR C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): We have been put to test here.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did you pass the test?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The Railway Reforms Committee has got wide range of terms of reference, particularly in the formation of the zones and divisions and all aspects concerning the Railways about the operation and maintenance of staff matters, their welfare and so many other factors completely covering the entire Railway system. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: What about air passes? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAFFER SHARIEF: Air journey is always safer. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना में जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, उसी डिब्बे में मैं भी ट्रैवल कर रही थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूं।

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अभी कहा है

....(**व्यवधान**)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक माननीय सदस्य बोलें।

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उनके पास डिब्बा नहीं था (**व्यवधान**) मंत्री जी वहीं पर थे और सुबह मिलने के लिए आए थे तो सी० एस० ओ० उनके साथ था। मैंने कहा था कि आपने इतना खराब डिब्बा दे दिया कि दस मिनट के अंदर ही एक्सीडेंट हो गया जबकि बाकी ट्रेन इनटैक्ट रही। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि हम आप को ए० सी० टू० टीयर दे रहे थे लेकिन मि० गुप्ता का नाम लेकर उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने रेफ्यूज कर दिया। गुप्ता को रेफ्यूज करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी और जब मैंने मि० गुप्ता से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने कुछ भी नहीं कहा था। जबकि मंत्री यहां पर कह रहे थे कि हमारे पास कोई डिब्बा नहीं था लेकिन सी० एस० ओ० ने कहा था कि ए० सी० टू० टीयर डिब्बा उनके पास था।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am not aware of this. We will enquire about it.

श्री केदार पांडे : इसके बारे में हम जांच करेंगे लेकिन एक बात है कि उस वक्त जो डिब्बा गया वह गया किधर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी डिब्बे में क्यों गए?

श्री केदार पांडे : मैंने जाकर डिब्बा देखा था वह चलने लायक था, इतना पुराना नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि केवल जांच ही न करें बल्कि जो फैसले हों उनको लागू करने में एफीशिएंसी हो और कुछ डिसिप्लिन को लागू करें। जब लागू करने की बात आती है तो कोई ताकत उनको रोक नहीं सकेगी।

Saharanpur-Shahdara B. G. Section

*273. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the works programme of 1980-81 it was decided that Saharanpur-Shahdara Board Gauge section will be extended to Delhi Junction and the Shahdara-Saharanpur trains will start from Delhi Junction from 15th August, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Delhi-Shahdara section has not been completed in due time, and the passnegers are facing a great difficulty; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RALWAYS AND EDUCATION AN SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is already a double line between Delhi-Shahdara and Delhi Main. No decision was taken in the Works Programme of 1980-81 to start through trains from Delhi Junction for Saharanpur from 15-8-1981.

(b) and (c). The works on the junction arrangements at Delhi-Shahdara and terminal facilities at Delhi Main are in progress. Due to constraints of funds, these works have not been completed.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली-शाहदरा सेक्शन के निर्माण के सिलसिले में जो जवाब आया है कि वर्क प्रोग्रेस में है, फंडस के कांस्ट्रेन्ट की वजह से काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, मैं इस संबंध में जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रोग्रेस कितनी हुई है और इसके कंप्लीशन में कितना समय लगेगा।?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : शाहदरा में टर्मिनल फैसिलिटीज के लिए 1.97 करोड़ का एलोकेशन है और दिल्ली मेन पर टर्मिनल फैसिलिटीज के लिए 1.55 करोड़ का एलोकेशन है। टर्मिनल फेसिलिटीज के फेसिलिटीज निर्माण का काफी प्रोग्रेस में है और जल्दी से पूर्ण हो जायेगा।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने क्वाइंटेड क्वेशन किया था कि काम कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संबी० के० जफर शरीफ) : 1982 मे।

Pune English daily stormed by Iranian Islamic Students

*274. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iranian Islamic Students' Association had stormed the officers of a local English daily of Pune to demand that the Newspaper publish a contradiction to a news-item they had published;

(b) whether the Press Council of India had asked the Ministry of External Affairs to take action against the concerned Iranian students through diplomatic channels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Some students from the Union of Iranian Students Islamic Association demonstrated at the Pune Office of Maharashtra Herald on 21 September, 1981. The Press Council of India, in pursuance of a representation by the Editor of the paper brought this matter to Government's attention on November 5, 1981 suggesting that the matter be taken up through diplomatic channels. Even before, November 5, 1981, Government, on their own had already taken this action.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Freedom of the press is an internationally accepted phenomenon and any party, irrespective of its nature, will condemn this incident. The Minister was prompt enough to take action before the Press Council drew attention to it. But unfortunately, altnough one month and ten days have passed; in the statement he has not stated what is the reaction of the Government of Iran. May I know what is the reaction of the Iranian Government after our Government took up this matter with them? May I also know whether Government are aware as to how many students of the Iranian community are there in tnis country, how many of them are part-time and how many full-time? May I know whether it is a fact that some of the students are not really students, but planted as students in the country, to create political trouble of this nature?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This matter was taken up through diplomatic channels. Naturally, we did not expect any reaction; we expected a certain compliance with our request. As far as we know, this request is being complied with. After this incident, there has been no further incident.

In regard to the number there are approximately 15,000 to 20,000 Iranian students, mostly concentrated

at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Poona, Bhopal, Delhi, Chandigarh and Ludhiana. The number is admittedly large. I am not in a position to say whether some of these students are not really students. I do not think that anyone has been planted in this country for any purpose among the students. There are students and students. Some will be more diligent than others. But, as far as we know, they are all students.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: While thanking the Minister for the diplomatic answer...

MR. SPEAKER: He is supposed to be diplomatic, as far as answers are concerned.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The law of the country is the same for foreigners and Indians. This question concerns the press and the foreigners. So, without shifting the responsibility on to the Home Minister, will he say what action has been taken by the police against the erring students? What is the present position? Is the Minister aware of this?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I would not be able to give any details. From what I have here, as the information that is given to the Ministry, on 18th September 35 students and then another 25 students were taken into custody. But, later on, they were released.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: May I know whether under the rules of international law, as well as domestic law, foreign nationals are not permitted to form associations with political objectives? If so, may I know whether any action has been taken, or shall be taken hereafter, to put a stop to the political activities of the foreign nationals on Indian soil?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: As I said, this matter has been taken up through diplomatic channels. They have been asked to advise the students not to create law and order problems and not to be involved in law and order situations within the country.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: There are certain norms and code of conduct for the foreign nationals as well as foreign embassies. Arising out of this, may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that certain slogans are written on the walls of the Iranian Embassy, like "Oh! oppressed of the world, rise and unite to drive away the oppressor, for the earth belongs to the Allah, and brave are his inheritors—Ayatullah Khomeini" "As long as you are resisting against the US, they cannot do anything—Ayatullah Khomeini". These are the slogans painted on the walls of and painted by the Embassy itself. This amounts to propaganda against another friendly country. Apart from that, no other Embassy in Delhi has behaved in this fashion. It is a very serious matter. There are various other slogans like "Down with America" etc. Since it is being done under our very nose, I would like to know whether the attention of the Iranian Embassy has been invited to this and they have been told to behave properly.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This question pertains to the students and a particular incident in Pune. I do not know the details about the other matter, which the hon. Member is raising. I will take that information from him. I could not do anything more.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Here are the photographs. I can hand them over to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You hand it over to the Minister.

DR. KARAN SINGH: India has always been a great centre of learning. Students have been coming here from different countries for many thousands of years. This is also a welcome thing

that there are now students from abroad. However, I think, the Minister in his reply has pointed out that from Iran itself, there are 15,000 to 20,000 students. If you add the number of students from other countries, the number comes to many lakhs. I do feel that simply taking up incidents as and when they occur, through diplomatic channels with the concerned embassy, is not really enough. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House whether the Government of India will take a total view of this problem of foreign students? They are welcome here. They are our guests. But when they are in our country, they have to maintain a certain standard of behaviour. It is disgraceful that foriegn students in this country should attack our newspapers. I am afraid that this is going beyond reasonable bounds of behaviour by foreign students. Will the hon. Minister lay down clear-out gudelines and inform the countries and the embassies about these guidelines and if these guidelines are violated by the students, take steps to deport them?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The total number of students in this country from all countries, is in the neighbourhood of 50,000. All of them have not come to adverse notice. No incident has been reported of this kind. This is the first of its kind, as far as I recollect.

DR. KARAN SINGH: There had been incidents earlier also. In the Education Ministry, there is a record of those incidents. The hon. Minister can verify from there.

SHRI P. V NARASIMHA RAO: That may be true. We cannot really lay down rules. The rules are known. The pattern of behaviour that is expected of foreign students, is known. That is the position. Whenever such things occur, we can take up these matters through diplomatic channels. I do not think, we can do anything beyond this.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Can you not reiterate these guidelines very clearly to the embassies?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Of course, that can be done.

National Health Policy

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*277. PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since finalised the domument on National Health Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL: The reply given by the hon. Minister is that no national health policy has been finalised.

May I know from the hon. Minister when such a national health policy is going to be declared by the Government?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This is at the finalisation stage. As soon it as approved by the Cabinet, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Government declare acceptance of the major recommendations of the Hathi Committee? The Hathi Committee had declared that the availability of pro-phylactics and curatives should receive the highest priority on par with food and shelter. Among other major changes, it recommended the take over of multi-national and

other foreign firms which are looting this country. Is the Government prepared to accept these major recommendations of the Hathi Committee?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Broadly I can say that this draft health policy lays stress on the preventive, promotive and rehabilitative aspects of health care and points to the need of establishing comprehensive primary health care services including family welfare services to reach the population in the targetted remotest areas of the country. This policy also lays stress on ensuring adequate nutrition, safe drinking water supply and improved sanitation to all segments of the population. These are the broad guidelines of the national healthy policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Change in Cement Distribution Policy

*245. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to induct cement producers into cement distribution; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and reason for considering a change in the distribution policy of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation to Maharashtra under Special Component Plan

*246. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided in the annual budget 1981-82 of the Maharashtra State for the Scheduled Castes under Social Component Plan;

(b) whether it is based on population of the Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra State;

(c) if so, the share of Navbuddhas converted from Scheduled Castes;

(d) the balcklog for the last year under the Special Component Plan; and

(e) whether Government intend to utilise the backlog during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) From the provisions of the Annual Budget 1981-82 of Maharashtra State, an amount of Rs. 4201,08 lakhs has been earmarked for the schemes under the Special Component Plan.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra, as also all other State Governments concerned, have been requested to maximise the size of their Special Component Plans, by quantifying from all relevant schemes and programmes in various sectors within the State Plans, adequate outlays for Scheduled Castes, keeping in view their population and needs. The State Government of Maharashtra have indicated that they have formulated their Special Component Plan accordingly and as per availability of funds with the State.

(c) Neo-Buddhists converted from Scheduled Castes are eligible for the benefits of the Special Component Plan on par with Scheduled Castes. The share of Neo-Buddhists is not worked out separately.

(d) and (e). The progress of actual expenditure incurred on Special Component Plan during 1980-81 is scheduled to be discussed in the Planning

Commission during the ensuing Annual Special Component Plan (1982-83) discussions. The actual expenditure on the Special Component Plan (1980-81) has to be furnished by the State Government in the Special Component Plan document of 1982-83. The Special Component Plan document for 1982-83 is expected shortly from the State Government. According to the existing procedure, budgetary allocations lapse at the end of the financial year.

Guidelines for Regularisation of Excess Capacity

*247. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has laid down any guidelines for the regularisation of excess capacity created by several big undertakings in the case of items reserved for the small scale sector, as a measure to protect the interests of small scale entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The facility of regularisation of excess capacity announced by the Government on 29th August, 1980 is not available in the case of items reserved for the small scale sector and therefore, the question of issuing any guidelines in this regard does not arise.

Blindness among children

*248. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Planning Commission Study Group regarding the blindness among the children;

(b) if so, the details thereof (Statewise);

(c) whether it is also a fact that a National Programme has been framed by the Planning Commission for the prevention of blindness;

(d) whether some amount has also been granted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A national programme of control of blindness and visual impairment was taken up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a Centrally sponsored scheme in 1976-77, with the approval of the Planning Commission. This programme has been further strengthened in the Sixth Plan with some new components added.

(d) A sum of Rs. 4.80 crores was utilised on the scheme during 1976—80. For the Sixth Plan a total outlay of Rs. 22 crores has been set apart for the programme out of which Rs. 18 crores are to be provided to the States under the centrally sponsored scheme, and the balance being earmarked for schemes under the Central Sector.

(e) The main components of the national programme are as below:—

(i) The Dr. Rajendra Prasad Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences is to be developed into an apex institute on ophthalmic sciences, for training of personnel and research and also for advising Government on policies in regard to the prevention of blindnes.

(ii) Six regional institutes in different part of the country would be developed for training manpower and research and to extend services in the field of eye care.

(iii) The ophthalmological departments of 60 medical colleges would be developed with additional inputs for training of ophthalmologists and ophthalmic assistants and to extend services in different fields of ophthalmic diseases and eye care.

(iv) Ophthalmologists and ophthalmic assistants will be provided in 400 district hospitals alongwith equipments for extension of ophthalmic services to the people.

(v) 3825 primary health centres in the country would be enabled to provide eye health care services, by providing necessary equipment and trained Ophthalmic Assistant.

(vi) 80 mobile units will be set up to conduct camps in remote and unaccessible areas of the country to extend eye health care, particularly for organising cataract operations to restore vision of thousands of people who are suffering from this infirmity.

(vii) Financial assistance would also be extended to voluntary organisations on an approved scale for conducting eye camps.

In addition to the national programme of control of blindness and visual impairment the MCH programme under the budget of the Department of Family Welfare includes prophylaxis of children against blindness on account of Vitamin 'A' deficiency by administering Vitamin 'A' solution.

Competition between Small Scale and Multinational Companies producing Tooth Paste

*249. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale tooth-paste manufacturers have represented to Government against the bid of a multinational company, a major producer of tooth-paste in the country, to expand its production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from the All India Tooth Paste and Tooth Powder Manufacturers Association, Bombay, alleging that M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited, Bombay have increased their installed capacity for the manufacture of tooth paste and tooth powder. The representation has been referred to the Directorate General of Technical Development New Delhi, for necessary investigation. Government have also issued a notice to the company to show cause why penal action should not be initiated against it under the provisions of Section 24(1) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for violation of the provisions of Section 13(1)(d) *ibid.*

Demonstration Units of Renewable Energy

*250. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have urged the State to expedite setting up of demonstration units of renewable energy in the District;

(b) if so the target set for current financial year;

(c) the places in Madhya Pradesh where such units are to be set up; and

(d) salient features of the programme and it overall targets?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) The targets for renewable energy demonstration units to be set up directly by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) by the end of the current financial year on a country-wide basis are as follows:—

(1) Solar Photovoltaic pump sets	50
(2) Solar Water Heating Systems	10
(3) Solar Crop Dryers & Timber Kilns	10
(4) Solar Desalination Plants	2
(5) Solar Cold Storages	1
(6) Wind mills	300
(7) Community Biogas Plants	30

Under a scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, 35,000 family-type biogas plants are to be set up during the current financial year.

Work on additional demonstration units will be started during the year. In addition, demonstration units are also being set up by several State Government organisations, and a number of public and private sector organisations.

(c) Demonstration projects being implemented in Madhya Pradesh directly by the Commission are as follows:—

(1) Solar photovoltaic pump set at the Tractor Training and Testing Station at Budni (already commissioned).

(2) Solar photovoltaic pump set at the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering at Bhopal (already commissioned).

(3) Solar photovoltaic pump set at the Rural Electric Co-operative at Sirran (under installation).

(4) Community biogas plant at Shapura (under construction).

(5) Solar Water Heating Project at the Dairy Complex at Ashta (design being finalised).

Discussions are in progress with the State Government to identify further sites for installation of solar, wind and biogas demonstration units by the State and form State-level organisations to undertake the work; the programmes and targets are being finalised in consultation with CASE.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan emphasises implementation on a large scale, and on a country-wide basis, of programmes for carrying out field-testing and demonstration of technologies which have already reached a stage which permits field application and commercialisation. In accordance with this approach, the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has given major impetus to the installation of demonstration renewable energy units at several locations during the past year. The overall target is to cover every district of the country with at least one pilot demonstration unit based on renewable energy devices and systems during the Sixth Plan.

Some of the major installations completed during the current year include large solar water heating systems at Textile Mills, a Bakery, a Brewery, a Dairy Complex, a Leprosy Hospital and an Industrial Canteen. A dryer for tobacco curing and drying has been installed, and another large grain dryer is nearing completion. A large solar cold storage is under construction, and solar power plants to meet a part of the energy requirements of a village are under installation. Solar desalination plants are under construction at a few locations. The installation of demonstration photovoltaic

systems for various applications such as water pumping, community lighting, community radio and television, etc. has been greatly expanded. Work on large community biogas plants has been initiated at several locations during the year; so far two have been completed, and a few others are nearing completion. The construction of large sewage gas plants in some medium and large cities is also being taken up. A major demonstration programme for water pumping wind windmills have been installed at mills is being implemented, and thirty various locations in actual field conditions. Prototypes of battery powered vehicles in the range 1/2—1-1/2 ton capacity have been fabricated, and are currently under-going performance trials; several prototypes are under fabrication. Integrated energy projects based on renewable energies are being implemented at selected locations, with a view to meeting a substantial portion of the total energy requirements of a village. Further sites are being identified in consultation with the State Governments.

The programme during the current financial year marks a three-fold increase over last year.

Assistance to start Nucleus Plants in Andhra Pradesh

*251. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre to provide assistance for infrastructural facilities to start nucleus plants; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Review of Functioning of Employment Exchanges

*252. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to review as to whether employment exchanges are functioning as an agency for assisting the vast jobless work force, both skilled and unskilled, to be self-employed; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and the progress in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan has suggested a disaggregated approach to promote self-employment. Under this approach, in each district, a District Manpower Planning & Employment Generation Council is being set up. The Council will have people's representatives and representatives of concerned development departments, credit institutions, voluntary agencies, and academic, research and training institutions. Based on the best available assessment of the scope for economically viable self-employment projects, the Council in each district will, *inter alia*, get prepared a portfolio of viable investment opportunities available for self-employment. Such a strategy calls upon the Employment Exchanges to play a new role under which they would be required to motivate job-seekers to go in for self-employment. For this purpose, they would be suitably strengthened.

All the States/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to set up District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils

by 31st December, 1981. According to available information, the District Councils have already been set up in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Delhi.

Gun Running from U.P. to Nagaland

*253. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 24th October, 1981 under the heading 'Gun running from U.P. to Nagaland';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the source of illicit arms supplies to Naga rebels has been tracked down; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for failure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government have seen the report.

(b) Two youths from Nagaland travelling by Assam Mail were arrested at Mirzapur (U.P.) Railway Station on 19 October, 1981 for being in possession of some quantities of 12 bore and .22 rifles cartridges without valid documents and a case was registered against them under the Arms Act.

(c) and (d). Investigation has not revealed any links between this incident and the activities of Naga undergrounds. The cartridges were of Indian Ordnance Factories make and commonly used for hunting purpose. The case is under trial.

Supply of Mutton Tallow to West Bengal

*255. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the yearly demand of West Bengal for mutton tallow;

(b) how much was allotted by the Centre to West Bengal during the last three years (year-wise); and

(c) how much was actually delivered to West Bengal during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Different States including State of West Bengal have not made any assessment regarding their yearly total requirements of oils and fats or mutton tallow for laundry soap industry.

(b) Allocation of mutton tallow made by DC(SSI) in favour of West Bengal during the last three years is as under:

January 1979 to March 1980	4027 MT
April 1980 to March, 1981	3222 MT
April 1981 to March, 1982	3222 MT

(c) 1979-80

Offered by STC	2387 MT
Lifted by State	1826 MT
Lapsed	561 MT
Yet to be offered	1640 MT

1980-81, 1981-82: No material could be actually supplied by STC due to storage problems at Calcutta.

Setting up of Statutory Autonomous Authority for Hill Divisions in Darjeeling District West Bengal

*256. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a

resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly on 23 September, 1981 which suggested the setting up of a statutory autonomous authority for three hill sub-divisions in Darjeeling district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Constitution suitably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have forwarded to the Government of India a copy of the Motion adopted by the State Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September, 1981 which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library. *See* No. LT-3061/81.]

(c) and (d). The reference from the West Bengal Government forwarding the Motion is under examination.

Stoppage of Production of Avros HS 748 by H.A.L.

*257. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Avros HS 748 were in production at HAL and in use with IAF in the past but now their production has been stopped and IAF has grounded them all;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) are similar type of aircraft in production in other countries of the world and have proved useful in the task of sea searching, surveillance etc;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether Government are considering to buy some of those aircrafts from foreign countries;

(f) if so, reasons why Indian experts could not make Avros HS 748 useworthy as other countries experts have done; and

(g) whether positive steps would be taken to revamp and activate HAL in the performance of its role on right and useful lines?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) AVROs HS748 are currently in production at HAL and are in use with IAF. It is not correct, that the aircraft have been grounded by IAF.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to available information HS-748 aircraft are in production only in UK. The manufacturers have developed a Coast Guarder variant for maritime reconnaissance, anti-submarine warfare role etc.

(e) and (f). There is no such proposal for the present. HAL is examining the question of modifications to HS-748 to make it useful for sea searching etc.

(g) This aspect receives constant attention of Government.

News Item Captioned "Inflation has Hit Plan Resources"

*258. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th November, 1981 under the heading "Inflation has hit Plan resources";

(b) if so, whether the Minister of Planning had also stated that some

disturbing elements in the States, finances such as an increase in the Non-Plan expenditure and continued recourse to overdrafts had been noted; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to control the inflation and to avoid overdrafts by States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The important steps taken by the Government to control the inflation include (i) stringent monetary policy through increase in the bank rate from 9 to 10 per cent increase in the cash reserve ratio from 6 to 7 per cent and further to 8 per cent to be brought about in a phased manner beginning in November, 1981; increase in statutory Liquidity Ratio from 34 per cent to 35 per cent increase in the margin for bank credit by 10 per cent in respect of certain essential commodities like paddy rice and other foodgrains, (ii) Import of foodgrains, edible oil and sugar to augment domestic supplies; (iii) Improvement in infrastructural facilities to increase industrial production, (iv) Issue of the Ordinance for the Essential Services Maintenance; and (v) Improvement of public distribution system. The State Governments have been asked to take affective measures to keep plan expenditure within the resources available, and to close the year 1981-82 without any deficit.

In accordance with the scheme of regulation of State's overdrafts, the States are expected to adjust the pace of expenditure to the inflow of receipts and to avoid overdraft in their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India for more than 7 working days. Overdrafts result either on account of structural imbalances in the budgets of the States or on account of temporary aberrations in the cash flow of the States. The discussions are currently being held with the Chief Ministers of some of the States having gaps in their resources for the Annual Plan 1981-82 so as to take effective measures to avoid any overdrafts from the Reserve Bank in the current year.

Steps taken for Rehabilitation of Criminals

*259. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have so far been taken for the rehabilitation of cirminals in order to make them productive members of society in the country's modernization programme; and

(b) the number of criminals who have been transformed during last three years in order to turn them into productive members of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) "Prisons" is a State subject and, therefore, administration of prisons and maintenance and care of the persons detained therein are the responsibility of State Governments. Government of India give advice and assistance to the States to help them develop prison administration to achieve its objective of reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. Some of the steps taken are vocational training programme for the prisoners, educational programme comprising physical and health education, adult education and social and moral education, cultural and re-creational activities and opening of work centres with adequate incentives in the form of wages. Further financial assistance is also provided for upgrading jail administration as per the award of the 7th Finance Commission.

(b) Government of India do not maintain statistics of this nature.

Losses Incurred by Scooters India Ltd.

*260. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scooters India Limited continues to suffer losses year after year, despite the modifications effected in the scooters manufactured by it;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by it during 1980-81 and the preceding two years;

(c) the main reasons for the continuing losses; and

(d) the steps being and have been taken to make the enterprise viable and profitable?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Scooters India Limited has incurred losses as detailed below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	474·54
1979-80	445·42
1980-81	490·02

(c) The losses are mainly due to the low volume of production and heavy interest burden.

(d) Proposals are under-way for diversification into new products with reference to market trends, for raising of production of various items of manufacture and for funding of additional investments and facilities required to achieve increased productivity and higher production volumes.

Diversification Programmes of H.E.C.

*261. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the new product diversification programmes being considered or to be undertaken by the Heavy Engineering Corporation;

(b) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation has entered or propose to enter into the export market this year; and

(c) if so, the names of such countries and the extent of export likely to be made to those countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) HEC have recently taken up the manufacture of Walking draglines and over-burden drills and plan to go in for the manufacture of 10 M^3 shovels, rollgrinding machines, vertical turning and boring machines and Plano-Milling Machines.

(b) The company are already in the export market.

(c) HEC are exporting their products to Cuba, Turkey, Bulgaria, the USSR, Egypt and Bangladesh. At present export orders valued at Rs. 49 crores remain to be executed against pending orders. It is, however, not possible to predict their future export bussiness as this would depend on enquiries received from abroad and HEC's ability to meet the requirements.

Use of Air as Fuel

*262. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Miniter of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recently an engineer from Shimoga District in Karnataka State has proved that 'Air' could be used as fuel for the purpose of running vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives Government propose to give to the Engineer to perfect the Technology?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A fuelless Electro Air Engine is reported to have been developed by an engineer in Karnataka which can be operated on compressed air supplied by a compressor which runs on 12 volt Batteries. The batteries can be charged by a dynamo directly coupled to a fan which is mounted on the top of the vehicle which rotates as the vehicle moves forward.

The feasibility and applicability of the claim are being examined and the question of providing suitable incentives for further development will be considered after this examination is completed.

Industrial Strategy for Expanding Major Public Undertakings in West Bengal

*263. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister of West Bengal discusstd with him on 26th August, 1981 in New Delhi regarding the industrial strategy and the future expansion of the major public undertakings under Industry Ministry located in West Bengal;

(b) whether he has received a letter from him regarding the above mentioned subject dated 10th September, 1981; and

(c) the details of action taken by his Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In his letter, the Finance Minister of West Bengal seems to feel without justification, that industrial development in West Bengal has suffered in recent years due to neglect by the Central Government. The facts, being otherwise, a suitable reply is being sent to him.

Resignation by Scientists

*264. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four scientists of the Department of Science and Technology have quit their jobs;

(b) the particulars of the scientists and grounds of resignation;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in *Times of India*, Bombay edition dated 3 October, 1981 under the caption 'Scientists quit DST jobs in frustration'; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir, Two scientists belonged to the Department of Environment and two to the Department of Science and Technology.

(b) A statement giving the particulars of the scientists and the grounds of resignation is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As explained in the statement referred in para (b) of the reply, the scientists resigned for personal reasons. No action on the part of the Government is called for.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Designation nad Department	Reasons for Resignation
1.	Shri A. K. Kalra . .	Senior Scientific Officer, DST*	Resigned on account of personal reasons.
2.	Shri B. K. Bansal .	Principal Scientific Officer, DOEn.	Resigned because he wanted to start his own consultancy service dedicated to work in the area of human settlements which he felt was crucial.
3.	Dr. M. L. Narula . .	Senior Scientific Officer, DST.	Resigned since he had an offer to join Steel Authority of India Limited.
4.	Shri T. Mathew . .	Environment Officer, DOEn.**	Resigned mainly because he wanted to set up his own environment related consultancy organisation.

*DST stands for Department of Science & Technology.

**DOEn. stands for Department of Environment.

Achievements of Rohini Satellite

*265. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days Rohini Satellite weighing 38 kilogram launched from Sriharikota on 31 May, 1981 remained in space and the achievements thereof;

(b) the objective of launching this Satellite and the success achieved in the objective; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on making it as also the time taken in it?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b): The satellite was in orbit for nine days. The fundamental objective of the launch was to evaluate the total vehicle performance of the SLV-3 for operational flights. The Rohini Satellite (RS-D-I) carried a newly developed land mark system, satellite despin syste mand an automatic microprocessor based control system, which were all flown in the satellite for the first time to gain experience in developing such payloads for future remote sensing experiments. Within the total orbital life of nine days, the payloads and the other sub-systems performed normally. The missing on the whole is considered satisfactory.

(c) The expenditure incurred on making Rohini Satellite (RS-D-1) was about Rs. 35 lakhs and the time taken about 12. months.

Amendment to Labour Legislations

*1266. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken decision to go ahead with amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, Trade Union Act and other labour legislations;

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to amend the following Acts:—

(i) Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

(ii) Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

(iii) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(iv) Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(v) Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

(vi) Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

(vii) Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

(b) The Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and it awaits consideration in the Lok Sabha. The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Amendment Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and awaits consideration in the Rajya Sabha.

In other cases, the details are being worked out.

Separate Dock for Coastal Trade at Bombay Port

*267. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both coastal trade boats and the foreign ships have all to disembark and load their goods in the docks of Bombay Port and that the system of having a separate dock for the coastal trade has been done away with;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in delay of both exports and imports and also the coastal trade;

(c) if so, the reasons for the Princess Dock, which was earlier catering to coastal trade only being utilised now for import and export cargo; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such delay?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. All Bombay Docks are open to both foreign going and coastal vessels. However, at no time was a separate dock earmarked exclusively for the coastal trade at Bombay Port.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Seminar on 'Prevention of Blindness Among Children'

*270. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar was held recently on 'Prevention of Blindness Among Children' organised by Dr. A. V. Baliga Foundation at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether some recommendations were also made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the recommendations and the recommendations accepted by Government;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations relate to the remedial steps necessary to deal with the four main factors identified by the Seminar as the causes of visual impairment and blindness among children, namely infection, malnutrition, injuries, delay in detection of visual impairment and its early management. Several of the steps suggested are already under implementation as part of Government Programme including the National Programme for the Control of Blindness.

Increase in Mental Diseases

*272. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an increase in mental diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details threof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the existing hospital and clinical facilities are sufficient for the treatment of the large number of people sufferng from mental diseases; and

(d) if not, the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). There is no empirical evidence to suggest that mental illnesses are on the increase in the country but due to increase in the health care facilities, mental disorders are being reported more often to the hospitals and other institutions providing health care.

(c) and (d). The modern approach to the treatment of the mentally ill, which our Mental Health Specialists follow, lays more emphasis on providing mental health services at the outpatient level and in the general hospital psychiatry units, than on admissions in mental hospitals which tend to aggravate the problems of rehabilitating the mentally ill in the community. In line with this approach, the major thrust in the planning of mental health services is in terms of providing mental health services at the primary health care level through the training of primary health centre doctors in mental health, strengthening of out-patient services and reinforcing the general hospital psychiatry units.

Ernakulam—Alleppy Project

*278. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land required for the Ernakulam-Alleppy railway project has been approved;

(b) what is the present progress of the project;

(c) when the work is expected to be completed; and

(d) what is the position of the proposed project to link the above line with Kayamkulam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

(b) 13.5 per cent.

(c) In 1984 subject to availability of funds and materials.

(d) There is no proposal at present to link the line with Kayamkulam.

Removal of Columns of Caste and Religion from Admission Forms for Students

*279. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in the forms used by educational institutions for admissions, examinations etc., columns for religion and caste still continue to be included and students are required to indicate their religion and caste in those forms;

(b) whether the inclusion of columns for showing religion and caste is not repugnant to secularism which is a tenet of the Indian Constitution;

(c) whether Government propose to instruct all educational institutions to delete in future those columns from the different forms used by them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to information available in the Ministry, there are more than six lakhs educational institutions ranging from pre-primary schools to post-graduate institutions and universities in all parts of the country. A vast majority of these institutions are outside the purview of the Central Government. Moreover it is entirely within the competence of the concerned educational authorities to devise such application forms for admission to and examinations conducted by them. Information in regard to these matters is not collected by the Ministry and is not readly available.

(b) Eliciting information about cast or religion in application forms for admission to and examinations conducted by educational institutions etc. does not offend the provisions of the Constitution;

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Raniganj-Bankura Line and Rail-cum-Road Bridge Over Damodar

*280. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Energy, Chief Minister of West Bengal and Members of Parliament requested him for construction of a new rail line between Raniganj and Bankura via Mejhia and a rail cum-road bridge over the Damodar river;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken by his Ministry thereon in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Yes, Sir.

Statement

(b) and (c). A Survey had been conducted at the instance and cost of the State Government of West Bengal for a new railway line from Bankura to Raniganj via Majhia including a major bridge over the river Damodar. This Survey was completed and the report made over to the State Government in 1977.

Subsequently, certain Members of Parliament, the Chief Minister and certain other Ministers of West Bengal and the Union Ministry of Energy addressed this Ministry in regard to construction of this line. The Ministry of Energy also gave certain indications of coal movement on the suggested line for the Kolaghat Thermal Power Station. In this background, the South Eastern Railway Administration has been asked to make a reappraisal of the earlier survey in the light of these indications and to make a report.

Private Bus Transport in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*281. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted introduction of private bus transport in the Andaman an Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, full details of the arrangemesnts with private bus owners; and

(c) the number of buses being introduced by private operators?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In order to supplement their own bus operations by its Transport Department, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration have decided to introduce private bus services in the Islands to meet the increasing traffic demand.

(b) and (c). Applications have been invited by the State Transport Authority from private bus owners for operating buses on six routes in the South and Middle Andaman. The applications so far received are under consideration of S.T.A., for the grant of permits.

Cochin Shipyard

*282. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only two ships 'Rani Padmini' and 'Ratha Deep' have been launched by Cochin Shipyard in nearly last ten years;

(b) whether Government are aware that Korean Shipyard Commissioned at the same time, has launched 200 ships in last nine years; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to improve the performance of Cochin Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The construction of Cochin Shipyard was formally commenced in April, 1972 and shipbuilding facilities fully commissioned by October, 1979. Since then two ships have been launched, one in 1980, and the second in 1981.

(b) It is understood that Hyundai Shipyard in South Korea have (between 1973, when the shipbuilding started, and 1980) delivered about 185 vessels totalling nearly 5.6 million DWT. This Shipyard has 3 building docks and one slipway. Cochin Shipyard has one building dock with capacity to build 2 ships of 75,000 DWT each.

(c) The Shipyard has already initiated various measures like improvement in systems, planning, design output, material coordination, advanced outfitting, etc. to improve its performance. The building cycle time of each successive ship is being reduced to achieve its rated capacity. A consultancy arrangement is also being made for greater improvement in production and productivity.

Resources and Assets of National Children Fund

*283. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the resources and present assets of the National Children's Fund and the steps taken to augment the resources of the National Children Fund; and

(b) the financial assistance given to voluntary organisation of National level for welfare and development of children since its creation in 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATON AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The National Children's Fund was constituted in March 1979 under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

2. The resources and the present assets of the National Children's

Fund amount to a little over Rs. 82 lakhs as shown below:—

(i) Investment in the 5 year Post Office Term Deposit Scheme through Treasurer, National Endowments of India, Ministry of Finance	Rs. 50·00 lakhs
(ii) Three year Fixed Deposit Scheme in the State Bank of India, Rail Bhavan, New Delhi	Rs. 18·00 lakhs
(iii) Cash Balances available in Bank Accounts	Rs. 14·47 lakhs
	Rs. 82.47 lakhs

3. Steps taken/being taken to augment the resources of the National Children's Fund are:—

(i) Soliciting donations from public undertakings, Business/ Mercantile Houses;

(ii) Approaching Indian residents abroad through Missions;

(iii) Installation of donation boxes at the Headquarters and the Regional Field Units of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development;

(iv) Collections from public including schools;

(v) Printing and sale of greeting cards with special references to International Year of the Disabled Persons;

(vi) Continued sale of International Year of the Child seals up to 31 December, 1981.

4. Donations to the National Children's Fund presently qualify for 50 per cent exemption from Income Tax in the hands of donors.

5. So far no financial assistance has been released to any voluntary organisation from the National Children's Fund. However, proposals from voluntary organisations are under consideration for assistance from the National Children's Fund.

Decreasing Trend in Breast-Feeding

*284. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decreasing trend in breast-feeding in the country and that too specially among the urban elite;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cases have been detected which revealed that contents of the baby-food manufactured and sold in the country were not upto the prescribed standards; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up laboratories in each State to provide more facilities of chemical analysis of baby-food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All States except Meghalaya, Manipur and Sikkim have established laboratories for chemical analysis of foods, including baby foods. Amongst Union Territories Delhi, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman & Diu have established laboratories. Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar has initiated action for establishing a food laboratory.

Bookstalls at Stations

*285. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 3692 dated 10-9-81 regarding Bookstalls for unemployed graduates and state:

(a) whether it is fact that two Private Ltd. Companies, A.H. Wheeler and M. Gulab Singh & Sons are holding a large number of Bookstalls on the big and medium stations and the policy of holding five Bookstalls does not apply on them;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Railways have not curtailed the holdings of Bookstalls of the above two contractors during the period 1973 to 1981 for the sake of unemployed graduate persons;

(d) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The three major bookstall contractors on Railways, viz., A.H. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd. M|s. Higginbothem (P) Ltd., and M/s. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd., were allotted the bookstall contracts under the old policy of allotting these contracts to established and reported book-sellers. Out of 840 stations, where bookstall facilities have been provided, these three contractors are holding contracts at 268, 48 and 17 stations respectively. There has been no increase in their holdings after 1964. As explained earlier in reply to unstarred Question No. 3692 on 10-9-81 and Unstarred Question No. 9330 on 30-4-81, there is no ceiling limit on bookstalls except that for allotng additional bookstalls to the contractors already holding five or more bookstalls, other than the Cooperatives/ Associations of Unemployed graduates and the Cooperatives of Actual Workers Vendors of the bookstalls, prior permission from the Ministry of Railways is required to be obtained by the Zonal Railways.

(c) and (d) At the suggestion of the Ministry, M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. and M/s. Gulab Singh & Sons surrendered their bookstalls at 25 and 1 stations respectively for allotment to unemployed graduates pursuant to the adoption of new policy in 1973 reserving all future allotments in favour of the unemployed graduates.

Indrail Tickets

*286. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN: SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indrail tickets issued by the Railways for $240 do not cover the journeys indicated in the tickets;

(b) whether the holders of these Indrail tickets have complained in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and remedial steps taken therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Resolution from Loco running Mechanical Staff Association (Eastern Railway)

*287. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution adopted in the 12th Annual General Conference of Indian Railways Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, what are the points raised in the resolution;

(c) whether Government have accepted any point of that resolution;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) how long it will take to decide it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points are of a very general nature such as alleged victimisation, price rise, recruitment/empanelment etc., alleged bias of railway administration towards certain labour organisations, allegation of attempt on the part of the administration to divide labour, direct recruitment in intermediate grade, non-fulfilment of vacancies etc.

(c) to (e) Some of the points raised in the resolution like the Association's solidarity with other organisations etc. do not call for any action on the part of this Ministry.

The other general demands like alleged victimisation, direct recruitment in intermediate grades, non-filing up of vacancies etc. have been discussed time and again with organised labour and decisions taken as warranted within the framework of the existing rules and policy of the Government.

Representation from South Central Railway Employees Union

*170. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the South Central Railway Employees' Union, regarding the permanent absorption of the women casual workers; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation from the Union regarding women casual workers of Vijayawada Division has been received.

(b) Instructions have been issued by the Railway Administration for considering cases of women casual labourers also for absorption in suitable posts while filling up class IV vacancies.

Atrocities on Harijans in Bihar

2777. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaint was made to him on the atrocities on the Harijans in the village Kashmir in the district of Giridih, Bihar where one Harijan youth Shri Kailash Rajoar was killed and many harijans including the women and children injured within the last three months;

(b) whether it is a fact that till date no action has been taken against the persons responsible for the atrocities nor the harijan were given justice; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The complaint has been forwarded to the Government of Bihar for appropriate action.

Six Young Girls missing from Nari Niketan, New Delhi

2778. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six young girls of Nari Niketan, Delhi has escaped on 22 October, 1981;

(b) if so, whether they are still traceless or found;

(c) the reasons of their escape from Nari Niketan; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the functioning of the Nari Niketan is full of gross irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) On the night of 21/22 October, 1981, 10 girls escaped from the Nari Niketan, Delhi. Five of them have since been recovered and sent back to the Nari Niketan. The remaining girls are still to be traced. The reasons for their escape are being ascertained.

Certain irregularities have come to notice, a panel of inquiry was appointed by the Supreme Court in this regard. Delhi Administration have reported that the panel has since submitted its report to the Supreme Court.

Guidelines for Social Welfare Activities in Tribal Areas and Harijan Bastis

2779. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Ministry to the States regarding the social welfare activities in tribal areas and Harijan Bastis; and

(b) the steps taken by the States in tribal and Harijan areas for implementation of States and Central Social Welfare measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). In the context of the Sixth Plan (1980—85) general guidelines have been issued to the State Governments based on the recommendations of the Working Groups on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

For tribal areas the National Minimum Needs Programme covering education, health, drinking water, nutrition and house-sites are sought to be implemented by employing relaxed norms. The relaxed norms for tribal areas are that a primary school should be located within a radius of 1.6 kilometers, one primary health centre should cater to a population of 20,000 and a sub-centre to a population of 3,000, a drinking water source should be located for each hamlet. Further the programmes should be directed towards reducing off-season unemployment.

In so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, those engaged in unclean occupation are to be paid particular attention. They are to be trained and rehabilitated in alternative occupations, simultaneously with a programme for converting dry laterines into water-borne ones. Educational and health institutions, drinking water sources should be located in Harijan Bastis.

Some States have already prepared their master plans for education, health and supply of drinking water programmes, in accordance with these guidelines.

Foreign Money received by Institutions in India .

2780. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4826 on 18 September, 1981 regarding financial assistance received by various institutions from foreign countries, and state:

(a) whether the annual returns for the Foreign Contributions under Rule 8(2) of the Foreign Contributions (Regulations) Rules, 1976, have been filed by the recipients for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 and whether they have since been computerised;

(b) if so, the names of the educational, cultural, religious and charitable institutions which have received

more than Rs. one million each during each one of the years mentioned above:

(c) if not, the likely date by which the information would be made available after computerisation; and

(d) the reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Returns received from various associations/organisations under section 6(i) of the fc (R) Act, 1976 are being computerised. The returns for the year 1977 have already been computerised. Returns for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 have been received and are in the process of computerisation. As the work is voluminous audit has not been possible to sanction additional staff for this purpose, it is likely to take some more time.

Man disappeared from Chaura Quilon District

2781. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a young man by name Sarasan employed as a Supervisor in the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Chaura, Quilon District, disappeared near his home, in the middle of January last and that there has been no trace of him since then;

(b) whether appeals have been made by his aged mother and several others to the State and Central Government authorities to have the matter enquired into;

(c) whether the investigations launched by the Kerala Police have not been proceeded with; and

(d) whether Government propose to have a fresh investigation ordered to unveil the mystery and to bring the culprits to book if any foul play is involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Sarasan is reported to be missing since 5th January, 1981.

(b) Petitions were received from Smt. Janaki, mother of Sarasan and others.

(c) and (d). Preliminary investigation was conducted by the Chaura Police. On the 27th January, 1981, the Crime Branch CID of the Kerala Police took over the investigation. The case is still under investigation. One Deputy Superintendent of Police has been entrusted with the investigation under the supervision of Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch CID, Trivandrum.

Promotional Avenues for Stenographers

2782. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of stenographers have been created in view of upgradations/creation of officers; posts and have they been given from the date officers were positioned; if not, reasons thereof;

(b) how could parity between CSSS and AFH SS be said to have been achieved when ACSO Exam. has not been instituted like the one SOs on Civil Side; and

(c) have the ratio of 50:50 for promotion to Senior P.A.s. between departmental candidates and examinees been maintained in all the examinations held so far, so as also the periodicity of notifying vacancies; if not, reasons thereof together with corrective steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 35 so far. The posts were sanctioned

from later dates in view of the following:—

(i) upgradation of Service Officers' posts are being effected in phases after indentifying the posts;

(ii) proposal for sanction of complement of Stenographers of the appropriate grades has to be processed according to the normal procedure;

(b) Parity between CSSS and AFHQSS has been brought about in the matter of ratio of Stenographers in the higher to lower grades. In so far as Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion to ACSO is concerned, there is no parity between the two Services.

(c) Vacancies in Grade 'B' of AFHQ Stenographers' Service have been filled by promotion and examination in accordance with the provision of Service Rules.

दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास योजना

2783. **श्री कैयूर भूषण** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अधीन कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया जाना है और इससे कितने परिवारों को लाभ प्राप्त होगा ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). पुलिस आवास योजना को 1975–76 से योजनागत स्कीम समझा जाता है और वार्षिक योजनाओं के अधीन धन उपलब्ध किया जाता है । इस समय पुलिस के पास विभिन्न श्रेणियों के 5387 आवासीय क्वाटर उपलब्ध हैं और अन्य 548 क्वाटर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरे हो जाएंगे ।

इस के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली पुलिस की एक एम्पलाईज कोपरेटिव ग्रुप हाऊसिंग सोसायटी लि0 19 सितम्बर, 1979 को पंजीकृत की गई थी । सोसायटी के कांस्टेबल से अतिरिक्त पुलिस आयुक्त तक के सभी पदों के 1000 सदस्य हैं और इसको भिन्न भिन्न आकारों के 1000 फ्लैट बनाने की योजना है जिससे 1000 परिवारों को लाभ होगा ।

Licence to produce colour T. V. sets and Tubes.

2784. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms—both Indian and multi-nationals—which are in the race for a licence to produce colour T. V. sets and Tubes;

(b) when is the manufacture likely to be taken up; and

(c) whether this would involvs import of foreign know-how and technique also; if so, to what extent and which are the countries in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There are no applications either from Indian or multi-national firms under the consideration of Government for the manufacture of Colour T. V. Sets. However, a preliminary application from M|s. Punjab Displays Devices Ltd. (PDDL) a public sector unit of the Punjab Government, is now under consideration for the manufacture of colour T. V.. Tubes.

(b) nad (c) Do not arise as far as colour T. V. Sets are concerned. As for the PDDL full details relating to exact source of know-how and|or to schedule of setting up the plant and starting manufacture, have not come up for consideration by Government so far.

Manufacture of Dry Battery Cells

2785. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(b) the names of foreign concerns manufacturing dry battery cells in India;

(b) the names of foreign concerns which are manufacturing dry battery cells in India;

(c) whether any foreign company has applied for the expansion of the business and establishing their new unit of dry battery cells in India;

(d) if so, the names of those concerns and the action taken by Government for sanctioning the new licence;

(e) the area where they want to establish the new unit; and

(f) the details of the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: (a)

1. Union Carbide (I) Limited
2. Estrela batteries Limited.
3. Geep Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
4. Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd.
5. Punjab Anand batteries Ltd.
6. Lakhanpal National Limited
7. Indo National Limited
8. J. K. Batteries Limited

Besides the above, two companies M/s. Phalton Sugar Works, Ltd. and Jeson Electronic Ltd., Ghaziabad remain closed.

(b) M/s. Union Carbide India Limited.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir M/s. Union Carbide India Limited had earlier applied for expansion for the manufacture of dry battery. The company was granted letter of intent dated 17-3-1981 for manufacture of Dry battery cells for an annual capacity of 120 million nos.

(e) The proposed new unit is to be set up in Srinagar Valley in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(f) 1. The company should surrender 60 M. Nos. p.a. for the manufacture of dry battery cells from their Madras factory.

2. The import of capital goods shall be settled to the satisfaction of Government.

3. The need for and the terms of foreign collaboration, if any, shall be settled to the satisfaction. of Government.

4. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent air, soil and water pollution. Further the anti-pollution measures taken must conform to effluent standards prevailing in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

अपने मूल राज्यों से बाहर काम कर रहे मजदूरों को मूल आवश्यकताएं देना

2786. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपने मूल राज्यों से बाहर काम कर रहे मजदूरों को मकान, खाद्यान्न, कपड़ा, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, आदि जैसी मूल आवश्यकताएं देने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). अपने मूल राज्यों से बाहर काम कर रहे मजदूरों को मकान, खाद्यान्न, कपड़ा, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं आदि जैसी मूल आवश्यकताएं प्रदान करने के लिए अन्तरर्राज्यिक प्रवासी कर्मकार (रोजगार का विनियमन और सेवा शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1979 बनाया गया और इसे 2-10-1980 से लागू किया गया। इस अधिनियम को केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में इस अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध तंत्र द्वारा किया जाता है। इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मुख्य श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के कार्यालय में पदों की स्वीकृति दी गई है।

जहां तक राज्य क्षेत्र में इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने नियम बनाए हैं, जब कि अन्य राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों में ये नियम बनाए जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन नियमों को शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दें।

Approval of planning commission to set up bordolai Thermal power station in Assam

2787. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING we pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had granted its approval for setting up of the Bordolai Thermal Power Station in Assam if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(b) when work on the project would start and the time by which it would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Bargolai Thermal Project in Assam has been approved by the Planning Commision on 31-10-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.64 crores, with adequate provision for making a start forthwith in 1981-82. Assam State have been advised to draw up immediately a coordinated works programme with the objective of commissioning the generating units in 1986.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के व्यय कोकम करना

2786. आचार्य भगवान देव :

श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री भीकू राम जैन :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के व्यय को कम करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और व्यय में कितनी कमी की जाएगी ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

दरियागंज, दिल्ली में शराब, जुए तथा सट्टेबाजी के केन्द्र

2789. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजधानी के दरियागंज क्षेत्र तथा इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में चलाये जा रहे शराब, जुए तथा सट्टेबाजी के केन्द्रों के बारे में कोई जानकारी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गैर-कानूनी व्यापार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) : ऐसे केन्द्रों का पता नहीं लगा है । परन्तु चालू वर्ष (30 नवम्बर तक) के दौरान दरियागंज थाने के अधिकार क्षेत्र में और चांदनी महल और जामा मस्जिद थानों के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में जुआ अधिनियम, सट्टा गैम्बलिंग और आबकारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	थाना दरियागंज	थाना चांदनी महल	थाना जामा मस्जिद
जुआ अधिनियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या .	112	84	283
सट्टा खेलने के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या .	2	39	10
आबकारी अधिनियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या .	59	72	285

ऐसी गतिविधियों के बारे में आसूचना एकत्र करने के लिए कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं और इन गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Activities of Jamait E-Islami

2790. SHRI SUNIL MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) the steps taken against the activities of Jamait-e-Islami;

(b) where from they get financial support; and

c) whether there is any link of foreign powers with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). the activities of the Jamait-e-Islami-Hindi, financed through donations received from various sources, are oriented towards achieving its objective of spreading the message of Islam and bringing into practice the Islamic Shariah as far as possible. This organisation has links with other Islamic organisations in India and abroad. Government naturally keeps a constant watch on the activities of all organisations including the Jamait- e-Islami Hind and takes appropriate legal action if any violation of law comes to notice.

Settlement of accounts of canteen of Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath (Maharashtra)

2791. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Machine Tool Prototype factory at Ambarnath (Maharashtra) runs a canteen for the benefit of the workers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the accounts of the above canteen have not been audited since 1975;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said canteen is being subsidised in kind by the Ordnance Factory Fund;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the canteen has made big losses;

(e) if so, the figures of profit/loss for the period of non-audited accounts; and

(f) what steps the administration has taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The accounts for the period 1979-80 and 1980-81 have been audited. The audit of the accounts for earlier years has been undertaken.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) In the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, the canteen made some losses.

(e)

YEAR	NET PROFIT (+)/LOSS(—)
	Rs.
1974-75 (From Aug. 74)	(+) 6,603/—
1975-76	(+) 947/—
1976-77	(+) 93/—
1977-78	(—) 8,147/—
1978-79	(—) 1,895/—

(f) A Board of Enquiry was appointed and the suggestions for remedial action have been implemented.

Plight of Coir Industry in Kerala

2792. SHRI M. M. LAWRANCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the plight of coir industry in Kerala which is on the verge of collapse threatening the jobs of nearly two lakhs of workers in the State; and

(b) steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Some reports about accumulation of stocks of coir yarn and products in Kerala leading to unemployment/under-employment had been received. Government has taken several measures to improve sales of coir and coir products both within the country and abroad. Some of the measures taken in this direction are:—

(i) For improving the internal movement, availability of wagons has been ensured.

(ii) Various Ministries in the Central Government had been requested to buy more coir materials.

They were requested to issue similar instructions to the undertakings and offices under them.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to maximise the use of coir furnishings in Government offices, public enterprises and Government controlled/Aided institutions.

(iv) Efforts are being made to increase our trade with countries. particularly with whom we have bilateral trade agreements.

(v) Steps have been taken for expansion of the export and domestic markets for coir yarn and coir products, including undertaking effective publicity for coir products in foreign countries. Coir B and is releasing colour advertisements in foreign journals in USA and Canada for this purpose.

(vi) The floor prices of Anjengo variety of coir yarn have been adjusted downwards to boost its exports.

Letters of Grievances written to Commissioner, DMC

2793. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of apathy and indifference meted out to public in the matter of replying to their grievances by the Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation and officers under him particularly those dealing with Property Tax assessment and recovery of water charges;

(b) whether letters written to the Commissioner by name and the Chief Engineer (Water) are not even acknowledged what to say of any action being taken;

(c) the number of such letters received by these functionaries which remained unacknowledged during the last three months; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to make it obligatory on the part of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to look into all such grievances received by the officers and send acknowledgement thereto as matter of rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, appropriate action is taken on the communications addressed to the Commissioner and to other officers including the Chief Engineer (Water). Important communications are acknowledged. Those which have been acknowledged as well as the others are sent to officers at various levels for taking necessary action. Under the existing system, there is no feed back from various levels to the headquarters on action taken on the various communications particularly since the number of such communications is very large. The Corporation has further stated that the work of assessment and collection of property Taxes is of quasi-judicial nature and such cases are dealt with as per the procedure prescribed under the law where even the opportunity of personal hearing is afforded to the assessee before passing final orders.

The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Zonal Assistant Commissioners and Heads of Departments are, subject to exigencies of public service, available from 12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. on working days for giving personal hearing to public grievances. Separate Cells exist at the headquarters and at zonal levels for attending to public complaints expeditiously. The Deputy Commissioners also visit the zones once a week to hear public complaints in person.

(d) In view of the replies to parts (a) to (c), matter does not arise.

Tribal Women Conference

2794. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to organise Tribal Women Conference at the State level;

(b) if so, whether any cell has been formed by his Ministry to organise such seminars or Conference in various States;

(c) if not, whether such cell is proposed to be set up to apprise the tribal women about various welfare measures taken by Government for the uplift of tribal women; and

(d) the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The tribal sub-plan concept of integrated tribal development takes into account developmental problems of all sections of people including women. Hence, apart from the existing programmes and implementing agencies, no special programmes are felt necessary. However, voluntary agencies attending to the special tasks of tribal women are encouraged in tribal areas.

Integrated Scheduled Caste Projects

2795. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Integrated Scheduled Caste Projects are under implementation in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such Integrated Scheduled Caste projects are under operation;

(c) whether such Integrated Scheduled Castes Projects have been established in Orissa;

(d) if so, the total amount allocated to the Integrated Scheduled Caste project of Orissa; and

(e) the details about the number of districts covered so far under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). All the States/UTs with a sizeable population of Scheduled Castes have formulated Special Component Plans. These Plans are part of the respective State Plans. The concept of Special Component Plan envisages identification of Schemes from the State Plans under general sectors of development which would be of benefit to Scheduled Castes; quantification of funds from all relevant programmes under each sector, and determination of specific targets as to the number of families which are to be benefited from those programmes. The Government of Orisso have also formulated the Special Component Plans. The outlays on State Plan Schemes bought into the Special Component Plan to 1981-82 is Rs. 28.11 crores. The outlays may vary during any further revision of the Plan document.

The Government of India gives an additive to the special Component Plan in the form of Special Central Assistance. A tentative allocation of Rs. 427.90 lakhs has been made for 1981-82 towards Special Central Assistance to Orissa, and out of it, an amount of Rs. 215.60 lakhs has been released.

The State Governments have been requested to take up composite, family oriented programmes in an integrated and comprehensive manner under their Special Component Plans with the additionality of Special Central Assistance for increasing the incomes of Scheduled Caste families. Apart from any such programmes there are no specific integrated Scheduled Castes Projects being implemented either by the State Government of Orissa or by any other State Government.

Conspiracy to Kill P. M.

2796. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two youths belonging to Bihar were arrested for the alleged conspiracy to assassinate the Prime Minister of India during her Election Tour in Bihar (Ranchi) which was postponed due to bad weather; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Child Welfare Programme

2797. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Secretary General of UNICEF had recently visited India to discuss various' child welfare programmes'; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of child welfare projects undertaken by UNICEF in India?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) His Royal Highness Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Hony. Assistant Secretary General and Special Envoy of UNICEF visited India for five Days, beginning November 13, 1981 at the invitation of the Union Minister of Planning and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. During his visit, Prince Talal held discussions on subjects of mutual interest including child welfare programmes with Central Ministries and non-official organisations.

(b) UNICEF does not undertake any child welfare projects directly in India. It supports a number of schemes under social welfare, health, water supply, rural development, primary education, urban development and area development.

Revised pension for Ex-Servicemen

2798. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation dated 30th September, 1981 from the ex-service of Aurangabad (Maharashtra) has been received by the Government regarding the revised pension for the ex-service personnel who have gone on pension prior to 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ex-servicemen who are reported to have retired before 1968 have demanded that they may be granted the same pensionary benefits as are applicable to those who have retired after 1970.

The retirement benefits of all Government servants including ex-servicemen are regulated by the rules in force at the time of their retirement.

The position was explained to the petitioners. However, the extent to and the manner in which the disparity can be reduced is being looked into.

Selection of Indian spacemen for Training in USSR

2799. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian spacemen have since been selected and sent to U.S.S.R. for training; and

(b) if so, who are they and at what stage their training is at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Separate Employment Exchanges for Recruitment of Ex-Servicemen

2800. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-servicemen sometime face difficulties in recruitment against the reserve posts meant for them in the absence of proper supervision by Government;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide them due representation in both the Government Services and private sector;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some separate employment exchanges are proposed to be set up for the recruitment of ex-servicemen in the posts reserved for them;

(d) whether such employment exchanges are going to be set up in various States; and

(e) the total number of such employment exchanges which are proposed to be set up at different places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ex-servicemen sometimes face difficulties in re-employment due to factors, such as the lack of adequate educational and technical qualifications for the jobs, reluctance of ex-servicemen to take up service outside their home State|Dstrict, non-acceptance of salaries offered to them, which are often lower than their emoluments in the Defence Forces. Greater emphasis has now been given on training Service personnel before their retirement in such a way that their skills are built up for appointment against jobs both in Government Services and Private Sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Wages of Bidi Workers in various States

2801. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the wages of Bidi workers in different States at present;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Central Government to raise the wages of the Bidi workers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A Statement ndicating the prevailing rates of minimum wages fixed by the various State Governments in respect of workers employed in the beedi industry is placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Certain representations wtre received demanding increase n the wages of the beedi workers. As State Governments are the appropriate Governments in respect of beedi industry under the Minimum Wages Act, these were forwarded to the respective State Government for action.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Rates of wages for rolling of 1000 bidis	Date from which revised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5·00 to Rs. 5·85	7-5-79	
2.	Assam	Rs. 5·00	1-8-77	
3.	Bihar	Rs. 8·00	24-9-81	
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 7·20 to Rs. 7·45 according to areas and type of bidis.	15-7-81	
5.	Karnataka	Rs. 7·40	1-1-82	
6.	Kerala	Rs. 2·30 plus 2 paise for every increase of 5 points in the C.P.I. number.	15-12-69	
		(The total wage as on varies from Rs. 6·44 to Rs. 7·26 according to areas).	17-6-80	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 6·00	27-12-79	Guaranteed minimum wage of Rs. 4·00 per day subject to certain conditions.
8.	Maharashtra	Rs. 6·00 to Rs. 8·00 according to areas.	6-3-79	Guaranteed minimum wages of Rs. 4·00 per day subject to certain conditions.
9.	Orissa	Rs. 4·50	1-1-76	A Committee has been appointed for revision of wages.
10.	Rajasthan	Rs. 5·50 (Sada Bidi) Rs. 6·80 (Special Bidi)	1-1-80	
11.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 5·50 (Jadi Bidi) Rs. 5·25 (Sada Bidi)	1-1-79	
12.	Tripura	Rs. 5·00	15-4-79	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 6·00 to Rs. 6·20 according to areas.	14-8-80	
14.	West Bengal	Rates vary between Rs. 6·42 to Rs. 13·50 according to areas. (Rates of variation of DA is 2·5 paise per point for Calcutta, Howrah, 24-Parganas and 2 paise for other districts).		

Juvenile Delinquent Children in Jails

2802. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of juvenile delinquents and neglected children who are not accused of any offence but languishing in various jails in the country; and

(b) the number of reformatory schools set up to look after the children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ तथा जमात-ए-इस्लामी को सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर गतिविधियों पर रोक

2803. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ तथा जमात-ए इस्लामी को सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर गति विधियों पर रोक लगा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग): केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को साम्प्रदायिक तनाव को कम करने और साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को रोकने के हित में मैदानों, स्कूल भवनों आदि जैसे सार्वजनिक स्थानों में साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों द्वारा शाखाएं/कवायदें करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने पर विचार करने के लिए सलाह दी है ।

Opening of ESI Hospitals in Karnataka

2804. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to open some ESI hospitals in Karnataka during the current financial year;

(b) the places which have been identified for this purpose; and

(c) the details of progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) angalore Indiranagar), Davanagere, Hubli and Belgaum.

(c) About 50 per cent work relating to the construction of 300 beds ESI hospital at Indiranagar, Bangalore, has been completed. The estimates for construction of one 50 beds ESI hospital each at Davangere and Hubli have been sanctioned and construction work is likely to start soon. The matter relating to the purchase of land for the construction of 50 bed ESI hospital at Belgaum is being pursued with the Government of Karnataka.

Foreign Fishing Trawlers Captured in Indian Territory

2805. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of foreign fishing trawlers captured in India's territorial waters during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): A total of 10 (ten) foreign fishing trawlers were captured in India's territorial waters by the Naval and Coast Guard ships during 1980 and 1981.

Setting up of Paper Plants during Sixth Plan Period

2806. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of paper plants proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan Period;

(b) the names of the paper manufacturing units or corporation which are going to set up those paper plants during the above plan period;

(c) the names of the States where those paper plants are likely to be set up during that plan period;

(d) the estimated cost of each of those paper plants;

(e) whether any such paper plant is proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the details about the places of location and progress made so far in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Details of the paper plants proposed to be set up in the public sector during the Sixth Plan period are indicated in the attached Statement. So far as the private sector is concerned, it would not be possible to assess as to how many schemes would actually materialise and whether they would be set up during the Sixth Plan period.

(e) and (f). An Industrial Licence has been issued to M/s. Sewa Papers Ltd. for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of paper with a capacity of 21,000 tonnes per annum in Koraput Distt., Orissa. The firm have taken effective steps to implement the scheme. Letters of intent/registration have also been granted to various parties for setting up units for the manufacture of paper in Orissa, but it is too early to comment on the prospects of these schemes coming up.

Statement

Paper projects proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan Period

S. No.	Name of unit	State in which located	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
A.	CENTRAL SCHEMES		
1.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	Nagaland	84·00
2.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd—Kerala Newsprint Project	Kerala	152·00
3.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.—Nowgong Paper Project	Assam	230·00
4.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.—Cachar Paper Project	Assam	230·00
B.	STATE SCHEMES		
5.	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.—Newsprint & Paper Project	Karnataka	150·00
6.	Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Ltd—Newsprint and Paper Project	Tamil Nadu	180·00

Problems of Kolhapur Engineering Association, Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

2807. SHRI S. MURUGAIN:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems pointed out in the Memorandum submitted by the Chairman, Kolhapur Engineering Association, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) dated 18 April, 1981 regarding small industries have been sorted out;

(b) when the said problems were taken to the authorities concerned;

(c) which were the authorities with whom the said problems were taken up;

(d) whether were the authorities with whom the said problems were taken up;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the said Association has been informed accordingly; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Kolhapur Engineering Association had referred to the difficulties in getting pig iron, steel coke; cement and power etc. The matter was taken up immediately with Regional Cement Controller, Bombay; Industries Commissioner, Maharashtra; Chairman; Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Chairman, Maharashtra State Small Industries Corporation.

(d) to (g). Regional Cement Controller intimated that the problem of cement has been sorted out. Government has also taken steps to improve the availability of iron and steel material and coke and coal to small scale units including those in Maharashtra. ,,

Setting up of Cast Iron Pipe Manufacturing Industries

2808. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cast iron pipe manufacturing industries set up;

(b) the places where the above cast iron pipe industries have been set up;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the cast iron pipe industries have fallen sick;

(d) if so, the names and the number of those sick units;

(e) the places where such sick units are existing; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take for the revival of those sick units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 9 units.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the location is as under:—

State	No. of units
West Bengal	3
Bihar	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Andhra Pradesh	1
Karnataka	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Madhya Pradesh	1

(c) to (e). Following units have closed down:—

(1) M/s. Gay Day ron & Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Giridih, Distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar.

(2) M/s . Andhra Foundry & Machine Co. Ltd., Moula Ali; Hyderabad-500040.

(3) M/s. Sakthi Pipes Ltd., 31 Poes Garden, Madras-600086.

(f) No. The units have closed down.

Technology to send a ship in outer Space

2809. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to develop technology to send a ship in the outer space; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Postings and Transfers of IAS Officers

2810. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in the matter of postings and tranfers of IAS officers;

(b) whether it is based on some principles; and

(c) reasons for frequent transfers like that of Commissioners, Food and Supplies, Delhi, 6 Commissioners have been transferred in just 13 months time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) and (b). The officers belonging to IAS hold posts at the level of Under Secretary and above at the Centre for specified periods of tenure on the expiry of which they ordinarily revert to their respective State-Cadres. However, their tenure may be curtailed/extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative considerations in public interest.

(c) Certain transfers have had to be effected on administrative grounds and in public interest.

Demolition of Unauthorised Construction in Delhi Cantt. Area

2812. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3439 on 9 September, 1981 regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years hundreds of notices under Sections 185 and 256 of the Cantonment Act, 1924 have been issued for demolition of unauthorised constructions, however only in some individuals cases a date was fixed recently for the demolition of alleged unauthorised construction and police help was sought for that matter;

(b) if so, the reasons why some individual cases were chosen in this regard, when there are other persons who have made unauthorised construction prior and after these persons who are now threatened with the order of demolition; and

(c) the names of these individuals in which the date for demolition was fixed by the authority and why other persons are ignored alongwith reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MNISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL): (a) During the last three years 41 notices were issued under section 185 and 23 notices were issued under Section 256 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. It is reported that in nine cases, dates have been

fixed recently for demolition of unauthorised constructions and police help has been sought by the CEO.

(b) There is no instance of unauthorised construction occurring before the cases for which dates have been fixed for demolition. Action is in hand to issue notices to persons who put up unauthorised constructions after the aforesaid nine cases.

(c) A statement is attached. Action is being taken by the Cantonment Board/CEO against each unauthorised construction without ignoring any case.

Statement

List of persons in whose cases the dates for demolition have been fixed.

(i) Sh. Lakhi Ram I/166, Sadar Bazar.

(ii) Sh. Manohar Lal 1/178, Sadar Bazar.

(iii) Sh. Rattan Lal Sood, 1|65, Sadar Bazar.

(iv) Sh. Harnam Singh, 1/59, Sadar Bazar.

(v) Sh. Swaran Singh, Tonga Stand.

(vi) Smt. Sarli V/73, Vill. Old Nangal.

(vii) Sh. Ram Singh V/23, Vill. Old Nangal.

(viii) Sh. Prabhu Ram 53/60, 60 Slum Qrs.

(ix) Smt. D. V. Kapoor III/78, Sham Singh Street, Shastri Bazar.

भारत में बंगला देश शरणार्थी

2813. **श्री मुन्दर शर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रपति श्री जिया-उर्रहमान की हत्या के बाद बंगलादेश से कितने शरणार्थी भारत आये; और

(ख) उन्हें वापस भेजने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) 25 मार्च, 1971 के पश्चात् उन सभी व्यक्तियों को जो वैध यात्रा दस्तावेजों के बिना बंगलादेश से सीमा पार करके भारत में आये, उनको अवैध प्रवेशक समझा जाता है और उनको वापस बंगलादेश भेजने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है। अनधिकृत प्रवेश को प्रभाव शाली रूप से रोकने के लिए कड़ी सतर्कता बरती जा रही है और भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा पर सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध सुदृढ़ कर दिये गये हैं। 17,000 से अधिक बंगलादेश के आदिवासी जिन्होंने 27 जून, 1981 के बाद त्रिपुरा में प्रवेश किया था, को बंगलादेश वापस भेज दिया गया है।

Items Reserved for Small Scale Industries.

2814. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items which are only reserved for small scale industries for manufacturing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reservation of items has become a farce and companies belonging to MRTP or Multinationals have now been permitted to expand to any extent under one or other reason; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the protection of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 843 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. The details about these items are given in the notifications published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 26-4-1978, 12-5-1980, 19-2-1981 and 3-8-1981.

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that the companies belonging to MRTP or multinationals can expand to any extent in the field of reserved items. No unit in the organised sector (if it was producing an item reserved for the small scale sector before the issue of a notification reserving it) is allowed to increase production beyond the level of production as on the date of reservation.

Use of 'Harijan' in Scheduled Caste Certificates

2815. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the word 'Harijan' is now being used alongwith the caste of an individual while issuing Scheduled Caste Certificates by the Dstrict Magistrates in some of the States in the country when the word 'Harijan' itself is not recognised as a caste;

(b) since when this practice has been introduced; and

(c) what prompted the Government to introduce the word 'Harijan' alongwith the caste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not issued any instructions to the State Government that the word 'Harijan' may be used alongwith the caste of the individual while issuing the Scheduled Caste Certificates

Workshops for Senior Level and Supervisory Level Personnel Organisation by Programme Evaluation Organisation

2816. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workshops for senior level and supervisory level personnel organised by the Programme Evaluation Organisation during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the number of State and Central Programme Evaluation Organisation officers trained during each of the above years; and

(b) the amount of honoraria received year-wise by the various category of officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation participating as trainers?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation, in collaboration with the State Governments, Training Division of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms and National/State training institutes organised 10 workshops/training programmes for senior and supervisory level personnel as follows:

Year	No of Workshop/ training programmes	No. of officers participated/trained
1979 . . .	3	96
1980 . . .	3	85
1981 . . .	4	98

(b) The officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, on requests

from the host institutions, received as guest speakers honoraria as under:

Year	Honoraria Received
1979 . . .	Nil
1980 . . .	Rs. 7200/-
1981 . . .	Rs. 1425/-

Pak Nuclear Detonation Capabilities

2817. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI MUNDER SHARMA:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that Pakistan is continuing its efforts to acquire enriched Uranium and Nuclear Fuel reprocessing capabilities which would enable it to detonate a nuclear device;

(b) whether there are indications to suggest that Pakistan intends testing a nuclear device before the end of this year; and

(c) is so, steps proposed to be taken, on a political level, to desist Pakistan from the path of a nuclear race in the interest of peace and security in the sub-continent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no confirmed information on the subject.

(c) Government of Pakistan have assured us that their nuclear programme has no non-peaceful dimensions. It is hoped that Government of Pakistan will abide by their assurances. Government constently monitor all developments impinging on our security and take appropriate measures for updating plans for full defence preparedness.

Demand of Bajaj and Priya Scooters

2818. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for Bajaj and Priya scooters in the country;

(b) if so, the number of booking of these scooters upto October 1981, State-wise; and

(c) how many scooters have been delivered upto October 1981, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

State	Total orders booked under Public/Normal booking till 31-10-1981	Total deliveries made till 31st October, 1981
1	2	3
(a) *Bajaj Super Scooter.*		
Andhra Pradesh	21817	8880
Assam	4358	648

1	2	3
Bihar	37767	15501
Chandigarh	34066	5039
Delhi Admn.	194675	81111
Goa	15637	414
Gujarat	114151	30235
Haryana	131783	8316
Himachal Pradesh	13048	1861
Jammu & Kashmir	3810	1487
Karnataka	33552	14305
Kerala	6002	1140
Madhya Pradesh	71540	28005
Maharashtra	126969	51238
Manipur	2543	411
Meghalaya	2203	257
Nagaland	1873	339
Orissa	18974	8170
Punjab	17036	4521
Rajasthan	40487	9598
Tamil Nadu	29074	11326
Uttar Pradesh	55079	17060
West Bengal	49241	20182
TOTAL	1025685	320044
(*b*) *Bajaj Chetak Scooters*		
Andhra Pradesh	18337	9594
Assam	365	167
Bihar	3003	1571
Chandigarh	9799	5849
Delhi Admn.	59033	25251
Goa	2828	1441
Gujarat	26398	14343
Haryana	7727	3502
Himachal Pradesh	1260	592
Jammu & Kashmir	1163	606

1	2	3
Karnataka	10697	5529
Kerala	5666	2392
Madhya Pradesh	9797	5605
Maharashtra	22081	13246
Manipur	30	15
Meghalaya	72	17
Nagaland	90	31
Orissa	1604	735
Punjab	42433	22580
Rajasthan	7669	3003
Tamil Nadu	10546	5323
Uttar Pradesh	15054	8781
West Bengal	2483	1218
TOTAL	258135	131341

(c) *Priya Scooters*

Andhra Pradesh	98053	6018
Assam	—	—
Bihar	20283	2937
Chandigarh	36006	5355
Delhi Admn.	107678	13402
Goa	11015	1823
Gujarat	160226	12652
Haryana	94049	6361
Himachal Pradesh	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	10924	1909
Kerala	5339	251
Madhya Pradesh	64301	5987
Maharashtra	121088	15151
Manipur	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—
Nagaland	—	—

1	2	3
Orissa	—	—
Punjab	48869	8322
Rajasthan	23019	4039
Tamil Nadu	27076	2165
Uttar Pradesh	129901	10141
West Bengal	13283	2281
TOTAL	971110	98694

Select List for Grade I of Central Secretariat Service

2819. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Select List of Central Secretariat Service Grade I Officers for the year 1981 was due on 1 July, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing it as yet; and

(c) the likely date by which the list will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) No, Sir. There is no provision in the Rules to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is expected to be issued shortly.

Select Lists for Promotion of SC/ST Officers for Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' of CSSS and Assistants to Section Officers

2820. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate Select Lists for promotion of Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' officers of CSSS and Assistant to Section Officers in the Secretariat belonging to SC/ST are being made in terms of DP&AR O.M. No. 27/2/77-Estt(SCT) dated 27th November, 1972 every year from 1972 onwards;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST officers promoted to Grade 'B' of CSSS and Section Officers in the Secretariat from 1972 onwards;

(c) total number of reserved posts occupied by the general candidates and sanctioned strength in above categories as on 1st July, 1981; and

(d) further steps taken to promote SC|ST officers in above two categories and approximate date of issue of next select list which will come into force with effect from 1 July, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Office Memorandum dated the 27th November, 1972 does not provide for preparation of separate select list in respect of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All that it provides for is that a separate list should be drawn up of the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers arranged in

the order of their *inter se* seniority in the main list, that such officers should be adjudged by the Departmental Promotion Committee separately in regard to their fitness, that the two select lists of officers in the general category and those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prepared by the DPC should be merged into a combined select list in which the names of all the officers are arranged in the order of their *interes* seniority and that this combined select list should thereafter be followed for making promotions. While making promotions from Grade C to Grade B of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and from Assistant to Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service, the various Ministries/Departments are expected to follow these orders.

(b) to (d). Since the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and the Central Secretariat Service (upto the level of Section Officer) are decentralised, the requisite information is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Allotment of Flatted Industries in Delhi

2821. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of flatted factories size 44.69 to 46 sq. mtr. near Okhla Industrial Estate reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes of Delhi;

(b) how many Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons applied for the same and how many of them were qualified Engineers with previous back-ground and who were considered or rejected for allotment;

(c) number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons with no technical qualifications and previous back-ground considered and rejected for the allotment;

(d) how many flatted factories reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes are still vacant in Okhla; and

(e) what is the policy of allotment, particularly when the qualified Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe engineers were not considered for the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) 294 flatted factories in Okhla Industrial Estate are available in two sizes namely 44.69 sq. mts. and 46 sq. mts. Of these, 42 have been reserved for allotment to suitable SC/ST applicants of Delhi.

(b) 40 applications were received from SC/ST applicants; out of which 5 were Engineering Degree/Diploma/Certificate holders. While 4 of them were considered for allotment, one case could not be approved.

(c) 33 SC/ST applicants had no technical qualifications. However 23 of them were considered eligible for draw of lots for the purpose of allotment.

(d) No flatted factory reserved for SC/ST applicant is vacant.

(e) The policy for the allotment of flatted factories stipulated that 15 per cent of these factories are to be reserved for allotment to suitable and eligible SC/ST applicants with the proviso that if adequate number of such applicants are not available, the remaining factories which could not be so allotted, will be treated as unreserved and may be allotted to applicants in the general category through draw of lots.

Foreign collaboration of Newsprint/Paper Mill in Tamil Nadu

2822. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign collaboration for the proposed newsprint/paper mill in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the particular technology has been proved successful elsewhere in the world;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the technical consultancy contract, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Tamil Nedu Newsprint and Papers Ltd., have been permitted to enter into a technical collaboration with M/s. Beloit Walmsley Ltd., U.K., and M/s. Read International Consultants Ltd., U.K. In respect of various technical services to be provided for the setting up of a bagasse based newsprint/paper project in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The foreign collaborators have been associated with similar bagasse based projects in Iran, South Africa and Mexico and have developed know-how for pulping of bagasse.

(d) The services to be rendered by the Foreign Collaborators cover Laboratory, Pilot Plant and Semi-commercial tests, basic engineering, training of Indian personnel, project schedule monitoring, and supervision of detailed engineering, erection, commissioning and start up etc. The fees to be paid for these sources amount to US $ 5.639 million.

Occupation of foot paths by Shopkeepers in Sharadha Nand Market area in Delhi

2823. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Naya Bazar SharadhaNand Market and Khari Baoli of Delhi there is a traffic jams due to parking of trucks, cars, bullock carts and cycle rickshaws;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many shopkeepers in Naya Bazar Sharadha Nand Market and Khari Baoli have occupied foot-paths and even roads and using them as their godowns; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken in this regard particularly against police officials who are responsible in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There used to be traffic jams in the area, but the various steps taken have improved the situation.

(b) The shopkeepers are not allowed to occupy the foot-paths for storing the goods or for display.

(c) No instance of connivance warranting action against the police officials has come to notice. Some of the steps taken for improving the situation are mentioned below:

(i) Shopkeepers have been made to put their goods inside the shops;

(ii) Vehicles parked at wrong places are lifted and removed.

(iii) Plying of heavy transport vehicles in the area is restricted to certain hours and prosecutions are launched for violations;

(iv) Deployment of traffic police in the area has been increased.

Ignoring of Fire Precaution Rules by High Rise Buildings

2824. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules and regulations are not being adhered to by the high-rise buildings as a result of which number of big size fires have taken place all over the country, latest being in the Supreme Court on 27, June, 1981;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article appearing in the 'Sunday Magazine' of

Calcutta dated 16 August, 1981 captioned 'Must our Cities Burn'; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto particularly on shortages of masks for firemen, incorporation of internal fire fighting facilities, ban on storing and keeping drums of Kerosene oil outside the licensed premises, weeding out of old records in Government offices, making provision of penal action in building bye-laws acquisition of more hydraulic platforms, keeping fire extinguishers in working condition and increasing the number of fire-stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Information is being collected from various States/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Information is being collected from various States/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recruitment of SC/ST in CRPF

2825. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Director General of CRPF had formulated a policy to increase the percentage of SC/ST and some other sections whose representation in the force was much less;

(b) whether in accordance with this policy a circular was issued in 1980 for recruitments.

(c) whether present Director General has withdrawn that circular as a result of which the percentage of SC/ST and other lesser represented sections has further gone down; and

(d) the reaction of Goverament in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A circular was issued by the CRPF Headquarters on 11th July, 1980, with a view to planning in advance recruitment in the CRPF in the context of Government's decision to raise additional battalions of the Force. Revised instructions were issued on 24th September, 1980 in supersession of all earlier instructions. The revised instructions impressed on the Inspectors General of Police, Central Reserve Police Force to have the recruitment made in such a manner that the quota for SC/ST was not diverted to general candidates; and that the composition of the Force is truly representative of the country.

Subsequent to the issue of 24th September, 1980, instructions have been issued in August, 1981, also with a view to making up the deficiency in regard to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the CRPF. f

News-Item Captioned "Protest on Ad-hov Cement Permits"

2826. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "protest on *ad-hoc* cement permits" appearing in the Indian Express of 25 September, 1981;

(b) number of applications pending as on 24-9-81 with the Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi for issue of cement permits for—upto 5 bags; 5 to 20 bags; 20 to 50 bags and above 50 bags;

(c) the dates of the longest awaited applications and the dates of their receipt in the Department with reasons for not granting permits to them and the purpose for which cement has been applied for;

(d) details of applications to whom cement permits have been issued by the Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi during the last one year and by

the Food and Supplies Circle No. 39 with details of the recommendatory authorities/ persons, and purpose for which cement was required; and

(e) whether any checks are carried out that cement was utilised for the purpose for which it was applied for and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration have reported that the number of applications pending for issue of cement permits for repairs in 44 Circle Offices of the Food and Supplies Department as on 24-9-81 was as under:

upto 5 bags	—	13385
from 5 to 20 bags	—	22170
from 20 to 50 bags	—	9802
above 50 bags	—	1594

(c) The longest awaited applications are dated March, 1981 and these are for cement required for repairs purposes. Due to geneal shortage of cement in the country including the Union Territory of Delhi, the requirements of cement cannot be fully met.

(d) Approximately, 35,000 permits were issued from the Headquarters of the Food & Supplies Department for repair purposes, during the period from January, 1981 to November, 1981. 4912 permits were issued by Circle Office No. 39 during the same period as per details given below:

Upto 5 bags	—	2899
5 to 20 bags	—	1986
20 to 50 bags	—	27
Total		4912

It would require lot of labour and efforts for compiling the type of information asked for in respect of applications which run into thousands. The results would not be commensurate with the labour involved.

(e) Random checks are carried out by Delhi Administration from time to time to verify utilisation of cement for the purpose for which permits were obtained.

Appointment of Lokpal at the Centre

2827. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to enact legislation empowering the appointment of Lokpal at the Centre as one of the measures to fight corruption; and

(b) if not, the measures Government propose to take in order to curb the growing menace of corruption at different levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Lokpal Bill, 1977, providing for the appointment of Lokpal at the Centre, lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. The question of introducing fresh legislation in this regard in the Parliament is receiving Government's attenton.

(b) Does not arise.

Licenced Capacity of M/s Hindustan Lever

2828. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI HANAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to replies to Unstarred Question No. 3053 on 21 August, 1974, Unstarred Question Nos. 2600 and 2599 on 2 September, 1981

regarding M/s. Hindustan Lever and state:

(a) whether the Direrctor General Technical Development reported production of 1,17,308 tonnes of soap during the year 1972 by Hindustan Lever as against its licenced capacity of 91,000 tonnes per annum;

(b) if so, the progress made against the aforesaid company in the matter of the report made by Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals;

(c) whether in the context of the given licensed capacity of 91,000 tonnes per annum, the statement that no licenced capacity has been fixed in respect of production of soaps by Hindustan Lever is wholly misleading. and

(d) if so, the reasons for making such a statement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) A statement correcting the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3053 dated 21st August, 1974, which has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha separately on 8-12-198I, is annexed.

Statement

In the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3053 on the 21st August, 1974, it had been, inter alia, stated that as against the licensed capacity of 91,000 tonnes per annum, the production of soap by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. during 1972 was 1,17,308 tonnes. The correct position, as on the date of the reply, was that the company held Registration Certificates issued in 1954 under Section 10 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of "Soaps", and as per the policy followed then, no capacity was indicated in the Registration Certificates. There had, therefore, been a bonafide mistake in the reply wherein the party's licensed capacity was indicated as 91,000 tonnes per annum, which is regretted. This mistake has been noticed only on 18-11-1981.

The words "as against the licensed capacity of 91,000 tonnes per annum," appearing in the second sentence of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 3053 on the 21st August, 1974 may, therefore, be deleted.

News Item Captioned "Government Policies Curb Output"

2829. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 31 October, 1981 captioned "Government Policies curb output" and the weaknesses in the present industrial policy pointed out by A. V. Birla in his article entitled "Private Sector in the Eighties" appearing in Eastern Economist dated 30 October, 1981 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the advisability of conducting an exhaustive appraisal of both the policies and the institutional arrangements in the industrial field with a view to removing the various constraints for higher production and making these instruments more relevant to change economic conditions and developing situation; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) As a result of various measures taken by the Government in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement announced in July, 1980, the industrial production is steadily picking up. On the basis of the provisional index of industrial production compiled by CSO, the rate of growth during the first five months of 1981-82 (April-August 1981) was 10.4 per cent over

the corresponding period a year ago as against the overall growth rate of 8 per cent targetted in the Annual Plan 1981-82. However, the policies and procedures are constantly reviewed and changes are made where necessary, keeping in view the changing circumstances and needs of the economy, so that the upward trend in industrial growth can be maintained.

News-Item '200 Airmen Clash with Villagers'

2830. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the news item captioned '200 Airmen clash with villagers' appearing in the Times of India date 13 October, 1981;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) details of action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are concerned over this incident involving a clash between some Air Force personnel and civilians.

(c) A court of Inquiry is presently investigating into the circumstances in which the incident took place. The civil police have also registered cases in respect of the incident.

Indo-USSR Programme to Manufacture Power Equipment

2831. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and USSR have finalised a five year programme for power equipments and manufacture of the same in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(d) in what way the domestic engineering industry will be benefited by this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Number of Indians Expelled from Dubai

2832. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians expelled from Dubai whose visas were cancelled since they took up jobs other than what was permitted by the visa during the last three years.

(b) whether Government have any proposal to regulate the issue of group visa being issued by agents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Information is not available as the Indian Missions are not consulted by the U.A.E. Labour authorities in the matter of cancellation of visas.

(b) No, Sir. The regulation of issue of visas is the concern of the foreign Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Indians for Gulf Jobs

2034. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to stop the practice of recruitment of

Indian personnel through private agencies to work in gulf countries;

(b) if so, what will be the alternate channel of recruitment of Indian personnel to work in gulf countries; and

(c) what will be the detailed procedure for recruitment of such personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Identification of areas where women employment is decreasing

2835. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken during the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan to identify the areas and sectors where women's employment is either low or on decline;

(b) if so, the details and results thereof?

(c) whether any measures are being taken to promote additional avenue for employment to them; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the Equal Remuneration Act, a Central Advisory Committee has been set up for the purpose of providing increasing employment opportunities for women. Similar statutory Committees have also been set up in 22 States/Union Territories. The recommendations of the Committees are awaited.

Benefits of Central Investment Sibsidy and Concessional Finance

2836. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing the details regarding the benefits of Central Investment subsidy and concessional finance which have gone to districts, bulk of them along with the names of the States and Union territories?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Details are enclosed in Annexure I and II.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3062/81]

Bended Labour in States

2838. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI KUNWAR RAM:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI LAXMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour in the country as on 30-10-81 (Statewise)

(b) whether all the State Governments are not taking any interest in humanitarian problem; and

(c) if so, what special steps Central Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The matter was discussed in the Labour Minsters' Conference and it was agreed that efforts to identify bonded labourers should continue and be intensified. The Labour Minister has requested the

State Chief Ministers separately to order through surveys with a view to ensure total abolition of the system. They have also been requested to devise Schemes which will ensure rehabilitation of the freed bonded labour on a more durable basis so that they do not revert to bondage.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Number of bonded labourers as on 31-10-81	
		Identified and freed	Rehabilitated under on going schemes of State Governments and covered by Central assistance (for which funds were released)
1	Andhra Pradesh	13399	9654
2	Bihar	4928	4013
3	Gujarat	42	42
4	Karnataka	62699	55444
5	Kerala	1162	308
6	Madhya Pradesh	1531	58
7	Orissa	7096	854
8	Rajasthan	6000	6000
9	Tamil Nadu	27874	27670
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8435	4969
	TOTAL	133166	109012

Manufacturing unit for electronic switches at Rai Bareilly or Almora

2839. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for establishing a unit for manufacturing electronic switches at Rai Bareilly or Almora;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) if no, the time by which a favourable action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received a request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up an Electronic Switching Factory in the hill areas of that State.

(b) and (c) This request has been sent to the Site Selection Committee, set up for recommending a suitable location for the first Electronic Switching Factory, for their consideration.

Mobiles courts for social discrimination

2840. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced mobile courts for spot and speedy justice to the victims of social discrimination; and

(b) to what extent this has helped in minimising the atrocities on weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) With a view to securing quick and deterrent punishment of the accused in crimes against scheduled castes, the Government of India suggested to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, *inter-alia* the setting up Special Courts. While the Government of Andhra Pradesh have set up five mobile Special Courts, the Government of Rajasthan have set up three Special Courts. The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted four Special Courts for trying offences under PCR Act, 1955. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is considering setting up two more Special Courts. Moreover, the Government of Bihar have decided to set up such Special Courts, and Government of Madhya Pradesh have decided to set up 4 Mobile Courts.. Some other State Governments are considering the question of setting up such Courts.

The Government expects that the result of this measure will be felt in the course of time.

सीमेंट की दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली

2841. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सीमेंट की दोहरी मूल्य प्रणाली आरम्भ करने का है जैसा कि चीनी के मामले में है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सीमेंट की चोरबाजारी को रोकने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है जो कि 80 रुपये प्रति बोरी के हिसाब से बिक रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता को उसकी आवश्यकता पर कुछ मात्रा में सीमेंट बिल्कुल कण्ट्रोल से सप्लाई करने का प्रबन्ध करने का है ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ।

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) : (क) सरकार द्वारा सीमेण्ट के प्रवृत्त मूल्यों के प्रश्न की सांवधिक समीक्षा की जाती है । इस प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है । सरकार इस मामले पर समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लेने के बाद ही निर्णय लेगी ।

(ख) से (घ) : सीमेण्ट एक कानूनी रूप से नियन्त्रित वस्तु है । आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन किया गया है जो राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित प्रदेशों को ऐसी शिकायतों से निपटने के लिए पूरी तरह सूक्ष्म होती है । राज्य सरकारों को भी सीमेंट की सार्वजनिक बिक्री पर नियंत्रण लगाने और समान वितरण के लिए प्रभावी योजनायें तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर बल देने की सलाह दी गई है । सुझाई गई योजना की खास-खास बातें सीमेंट स्टाकिस्टों को कानूनी ढंग से लाइसेंस देना, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सीमेंट विक्रेताओं की शीघ्र नियुक्ति करना जिसके परिणामस्वरूप

स्टाकिस्टों को निर्माताओं से असम्बद्ध करना, परमिट-प्रणाली लागू करना और योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक प्रशासनिक तंत्र को स्थापना करना है । तदनुसार 17 राज्यों और 3 संघ शासित प्रदेशों ने सीमेंट के सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए अपनी-अपनी योजना लागू कर दी हैं ।

Pruning of Annual Plan 1981-82

2842. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken a decision to prune the 1981-82 annual plans of various States;

(b) if so, the names of States whose annual plans are likely to be pruned or have been pruned; and

(c) the details in this regard and the reasons for taking such action?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have requested the State Governments to keep the Annual Plan outlays within the resources available so as to avoid recourse to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank particularly in view of the current price situation. Discussions are currently being held with the Chief Ministers of some of the States having gaps in their resources for the Annual Plan 1981-82 so as to take effective measures to close the current year without any deficit.

Cheating of women by Shri Kashyap

2843. SHRI DHARMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone through the reports published in Hindustan Times, Delhi, dated 25 October, 1981 and 13 November, 1981 about one Mr. P. N. Kashyap, who had cheated a number of women; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the authorities in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action can be taken by the Delhi Police only when a complaint is lodged with them. Earlier in the year 1976, the Delhi Police had prosecuted him in two such cases.

Government's decision to return sick Units to erstwhile Owners

2844. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to return sick units to their erstwhile owners as there are no alteranative for reviving them; and

(b) what are other measures Government are planning to take to assess the chances of reviving the sick units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Revised policy for sick industries was announced by the Government on 6th October, 1981. The salient features of the policy are as bellow:—

(i) The Administrative Ministries in the Central Government will have specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sector within their respective charge. They will have a central role in monitoring sickness and coordinating action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units. In suitable cases they will also establish Standing Committees for major industrial sectors where sickness is widespread.

(ii) The financial institutions will strengthen the monitoring system

so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness. They will obtain periodical returns from the assisted units and from the Directors nominated by them on the Boards of such units.

(iii) The Financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on a diagonistic study. In case of growing sickness, the financial institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit to health.

(iv) Where the Banks and Financial Institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will deal with their outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedure. However, before doing so, they will report the matter to the Central Government who will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative, including workers' participation in the management, can revive the undertaking.

(v) Where it is decided to nationalise the undertaking, its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of six month to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.

(vi) The industrial undertakings presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Government may consider de-notification of the unit, in which event the Banks and Financial Institutions will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertaking in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

Progress in Paddy Husk Cement Production

2845. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress during last six months in the paddy husk cement production; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to encourage and popularise the establishment of mini and micro plants for manufacture of cement from this new technique?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) It has been reported by the Cement Research Institute of India that rice husk ash masonry cement units using paddy husk have been set up by the following parties:—

Name of the party	Location	Capacity
(i) M/s Indus Cement	Nilokheri Dt. Karnal	4 tonnes per day
(ii) M/s. Sri Satyasai Industries	Guntur (A.P.)	4 tonnes per day
(iii) M/s. PTR Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	Madras	10 tonnes per day

Agreement has been signed by CRI with the following parties for release of know-how and their plants are expected to come up in the next few months:—

Name of the party	Location	Capacity
(i) M/s. Malwa Rice Mills	Faridkot Punjab	2 tonnes per day
(ii) M/s. Akal Cement Mfrs. . . .	Moga Punjab	2 tonnes per day
(iii) M/s. Hindustan Cement Manufacturers	Ludhiana Punjab	2 tonnes per day
(iv) M/s. Jemkay Enterprises	Karnal Haryana	2 tonnes per day

In respect of the following parties, CRI is in the process of finalisation of agreements:—

(i) M/s. Indus Cement—Karnal

(ii) M/s. Deccan Cement—at Hyderabad Industries

(iii) M/s. RICEM Cement—at Nagpur Factory

(iv) M/s. Economic Cement Co.—at Bombay

(b) The Government's policy to encourage setting up of mini cement plants by granting them a number of incentives is contained in the Government Press Note of 4th January, 1979 and 3rd July, 1981 copy of each of which is attached.

[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-3063/81]

राज्यों में बाल सुधार गृह

2846. श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में चलाये जा रहे बाल सुधार गृहों की वर्तमान स्थिति का अध्ययन करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बाल सुधार गृहों की वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा और ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). देश में किसी राज्य में "बाल सुधार गृहों" के नाम से कोई संस्थाएं नहीं चल रही हैं । परन्तु अपराधी और उपेक्षित बच्चों के रिमाण्ड/प्रेक्षण गृहों और उनकी नजरबन्दी, प्रशिक्षण शिक्षा, सुधार पुनर्वास के लिए प्रमाणित/अनुमोदित/विशेष स्कूल जैसी संस्थाएं राज्यों में सम्बद्ध राज्य के बाल अधिनियम के अधीन और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय बाल अधिनियम, 1960 के अधीन स्थापित की गई हैं । नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा के अतिरिक्त सभी राज्यों में बाल अधिनियम लागू हैं, बिहार में हाल ही तक एक अध्यादेश था और बताया गया है कि अधिनियम के प्रस्ताव अब अन्तिम चरण में हैं । बाल अधिनियमों के अधीन कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र शासनों का उत्तरदायित्व है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार सम्बद्ध बाल अधिनियमों के उपबन्धों को प्रभावकारी रूप से लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के साथ कार्रवाई कर रही है ।

बिहार में पुलिस और नक्सलवादियों के बीच झड़प

2847. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :**
श्री बी० डी० सिंह :
श्री विजय कुमार यादव :
श्री एन० ई० होरो :
श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :
श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :
श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह :
श्री रशीद मसूद :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान बिहार में पुलिस और नक्सलवादियों के बीच कथित झड़पों के कारण कितने पुरुष और महिलाएं मारी गई तथा उनमें से शिक्षित और अशिक्षित का अनुपात क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न विपक्षी दलों के नेताओं और अन्य पत्रकारों के उन वक्तव्यों का अध्ययन किया है जिनमें कहा गया है कि नक्सलवादियोंके साथ झड़पों के नाम पर निहित स्वार्थों द्वारा समाज के शोषित और दुःखी वर्ग की सही मांगों को दबाया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन घटनाओं की स्वयं अथवा बिहार सरकार के द्वारा न्यायिक जांच करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) इस विषय पर कुछ प्रेस समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ). विधि व व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है, इस मामले पर विचार करना राज्य सरकार का काम है ।

Indo-Pak Industrial Cooperation

2848. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Pakistani trade delegation expressed willingness for Indo-Pak Industrial Cooperation for third country projects particularly in West Asia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A delegation from the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry had recently held discussions with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. During the discussions, the possibility of Indo-Pak industrial cooperation in third country projects had also been mentioned. No concrete proposals in this regard were, however, received from the Pakistani delegation.

Transfer of Land of Harijans and Backward Class People to Tamil Nadu State Government

2849. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that inspite of former Defence Minister's assurance that land on which the

Harijans and backward class people are residing in Kajanagar Slum Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, for more than 15 years would be transferred to Tamil Nadu State Government, the Defence authorities have issued notice to these slum dwellers to vacate the land; and

(b) if so, steps taken to transfer the said land to State Government so that these poor Harijans and other backward class people living there are not uprooted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The proposal to transfer Defence land at Tiruchirapalli in exchange for alternate State Government land could not be finalised so far as a decision to utilize part of this land for a Defence installation is yet to be taken. Steps are, however, being taken to transfer the area required by the State Government at an early date. Necessary instructions have also been issued to the local Army authorities to stay the eviction proceedings.

Centre's Investment in Coir Industry in Kerala

2850. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount of Centre's investment in Coir Industry in Kerala which helped the country earn about 200 crores of foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The Central Government supplements the development efforts of the State Governments in the coir industry in a variety of ways such as training of workers, Research and Development, marketing, export promotion etc. The Central outlay for this purpose is Rs. 15 crores in the Sixth Plan. No State-wise allocation of this outlay has been made.

Pruning of Annual Plan of West Bengal

2851. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finance Minister of West Bengal has represented that the Government of West Bengal will not allow any cut in the development scheme for that State;

(b) whether the Union Planning Minister has stated that if necessary the annual plans of the West Bengal State would be pruned; and

(c) if so, how far it will affect the development of the State projects and what measures are proposed to be taken to meet the growing demands of that State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): No official communication in this respect has yet been received from the State Government.

(b) All State Governments including the Government of West Bengal have been advised from time to time to keep the plan expenditure within the resources available.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage as no decision has yet been taken to reduce the Annual Plan of West Bengal for the current year.

Ex-Gratia Payment to RAPP Employees

2852. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned ex-gratia payment to employees of Rawatbhata Plant for their commendable job in bringing back Unit-I of the station on line;

(b) if so, the date of payment of the said ex-gratia to the employees; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The payment was sanctioned on June 11, 1979.

(c) Does not arise.

Experiments on Solar Energy in Tripura

2853. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major breakthrough in experiments on solar energy has been made at Khowai in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to carry out the experiment in the State as a whole and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government is aware of some useful experiments being carried out in Tripura for the utilisation of solar energy. The large scale application of solar devices depends on their technical and economic feasibility. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is supporting the installation of a solar dryer and six photovoltaic pumps in Tripura. The dryer will be capable of drying 500 kg. of cash crops. The solar pumps can be used for drinking water supply or micro-irrigation. Consultations are being held with the State Government and the North Eastern Council which is developing a programme for setting up additional units for the utilisation of solar and other renewable sources of energy.

Exploitation of Labours by Recruiting Agents of Gulf Countries

2855. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruiting agents of Gulf countries are exploiting labourers in a large measure;

(b) whether the Central Government propose to set up an overseas manpower corporation to regulate emigration of labour from India to Gulf countries; and

(c) whether the Central Government also propose to suitably amend Emigration Law, if so, the details thereof and when the same would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Complaints of exploitation are received, from time to time, against Indian recruiting agents and foreign employers.

(b) There is a proposal to set up a small cell in the Ministry of Labour to perform the role of promoting employment of Indian workers aborad and that of an agency to obtain demands from foreign employers and process them through the medium of State/Public Sector Manpower Corporations.

(c) A proposal for a new Emigration Bill, which will replace the existing Emigration Act, 1922, is at its final stages of consideration and is likely to be introduced in Parliament soon. The new law will regulate the activities of the recruiting agents, through a suitable licencing system, so as to check exploitation of jobseekers.

Expansion and Modernisation of Burn Standard

2856. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of expansion and modernisation of the Burn Standard;

(b) if so, details thereof, unit-wise;

(c) details of action taken by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 2127 lakhs has been agreed to for the Sixth Five Year Plan Schemes to Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (BSCL) towards meeting the cost of expansion, modernisation, diversification, renewals replacements and rehabilitation, covering their various units. The details are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Manufacture of Cast Steel Cas-nub Bogies	35
Modernisation of Wagon Manufacturing capacity	92
Renewals & replacements	1,100
Modernisation of Refractory and Engg. Works & Township	900
Total	2,127

Allocation of Plan funds for each unit is made on year to year basis.

(d) Does not arise.

Progress of Sixth Plan

2857. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Plan is working as per schedule; and

(b) will Government take steps to pool the finance needed (internal and external) to implement the Sixth Plan successfully?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A significant step up in the rate of growth of GDP of about 7 per cent took place in 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan (1980—85), against a decline of 4.5 per cent in 1979-80, due to concerted and coordinated action taken to improve the performance in the critical sectors of economy like Power, Transport and Coal and thus easing the infrastructural constraints significantly. According to present indications, the economy is likely to grow at the rate of 4 per cent in 1981-82.

Similarly, according to available data, the Plan outlay envisaged for 1980-81 at Rs 15109 crores materialised fully and the Plan outlay for 1981-82 placed at Rs. 17417 crores representing a step up of about 15 per cent over 1980-81 plan is also expected to be realised fully. Further as a result of determined policy actions taken by the Government, the rate of inflation has declined considerably which is a welcome improvement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The matter is kept under constant review by the Central and State Governments.

Setting up of Electronic Watch Unit in Tripura

2858. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up an electronic watch unit in Tripura;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) so far progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received by the Department of Electronics for setting up an electronic watch assembly unit in Tripura.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report of High Power Panel on Minorities

2859. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4500 on 16 September, 1981 regarding report of High Power Panel on Minorities and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the examination of the findings and recommendatione made by the High Power Panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections in its Interim Report on Minorities;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on the said findings and recommendations;

(c) whether any final report has been submitted by the Panel; and

(d) if so, the general outline of the findings and recommendations of the Panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the High Power Panel are still under examination of the Government.

(c) The Panel has not submitted any final report so far.

(d) The question does not arise.

गृह निर्माण के लिए भविष्य निधि ऋण नियमों में छूट

2860. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगेकि :

(क) क्या गृह निर्माण प्रयोजन के लिए भविष्य निधि ऋण नियमों में छूट देने के बारे में अक्तूबर, 1981 में जारी की गई दो अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(ख) नियमों में ऐसी छूट मिलने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी दिल्ली में मकान खरीदने की स्थिति में हो सकते हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट रेड्डी) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के संगत उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने वाली दो अधिसूचनाएं हाल ही में जारी की गई , जो मकानों की खरीद के प्रयोजन हेतु अग्रिम राशि से संबंधित है । इन्हें पहले ही संसद के दोनों सदनों की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों ने सूचित किया है कि उन कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता का अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है जो विशेष रूप से नियमों में छूट के परिणामस्वरूप मकान खरीदने की स्थिति में हैं ।

Decreasing strength of Territoria Army

2861. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of territorial army as was contemplated earlier has been decreased and that army has been neglected;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) do the Government believe in the importance of having Territorial Army; and

(d) if so, what action Government contemplate to strengthen the Territorial Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Government have had to dtcrease the authorised strength of the Territorial Army from the originally contemplated strength of 1948, when the Indian Territorial Army was raised. However, reduction in the authorised strength of the Territorial Army was not due to any Government apathy, but due to several other factors such as not enough number of gainfully employed citizens volunteering to get themselves enrolled into the TA, and certain other reasons.

2. Government place considerable importance to the concept of the Territorial Army, whereby a gainfully employed citizen could, during his spare time, make a major contribution to the National defence effort. Government have already set up a Central Advisory Committee comprising members, who have interest in the TA movement, to advise Government on all matters connected with the Territorial Army, including the strengthening of the TA movement.

Proposals from Institution on abolition of Death Penalty

2862. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for abolition of death penalty in India received during 1981 by the Central Government; and

(b) the names of the institutions/organisations Units who sponsored those proposals and decision taken thereon by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have received 77 requests from and on behalf of Amnesty International and its branches for the abolition of death penalty.

The question whether death punishment should be retained or not was examined by the Law Commission. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1977 invited public opinion on the various provisions of the Bill, which included provisions about retention of death penalty in section 302 for certain aggravated forms of murder. The Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, was passed with certain amendments by the Rajya Sabha in November, 1978, but it lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the lapsed Bill section 302 provided that the normal punishment for murder would be imprisonment for life and that only in certain aggravated circumstances specified therein would the court have the discretion to award death sentence. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are again under the consideration of the Government.

Levy of House Tax by DCM and NDMC

2863. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi levying 30 per cent house tax on the houses in its jurisdiction besides other cess—like education cess etc. and the New Delhi Municipal Committee levying only twelve and a half per cent house tax on the houses within its jurisdiction; and

(b) whether any steps are likely to be taken to levy uniform rate of

house tax in Delhi without having such invidious distinction between houses in New Delhi area and Delhi area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee are levying House Tax in accordance with the provisions of the DMC Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee respectively. Government have no proposal under the consideration to levy the Tax at uniform rates in the areas of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Selection of candidates for IAS/IPS and other allied Services from Rural areas

2864. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of selection of candidates for IAS, IPS and other All India Services from the rural areas of the country constituting 80 per cent of the population has been negligible as compared to the urban areas with 20 per cent population, which has been taking the lion's share of such posts.

(b) whether Government contemplate to go into the basic reasons for this type of imbalance and amend Article 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution to provide for the same type of free coaching facilities, special concessions, reservations and relaxations in the tests/ interviews as are being given to the SC and ST candidates to such general candidates (other than SC and ST) particularly from rural and remote hilly areas whose annual income is less than Rs. 8,000 per annum, keeping in view the economic backwardness of the rural areas and total lack of coaching facilities there at the pre-recruitment stage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) In the absence of well defined criteria, it is not possible to distinguish candidates from rural and urban areas. Article 16(2) of the Constitution also enjoins that no citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Naxalite government in Patna

2865. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported formation of Naxalite 'Government in Patna District and issuance of 'Farmans' calling upon the landowners to refuse payment of taxes to the Bihar Government and deposit the same with the so-called 'Kishan Sabha Units';

(b) if so, the details of the enquiries made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to some press reports about Naxalite activities in Patna District. According to the State Government reports of a parallel Government in these areas are totally baseless. The State Government had received reports of threats of extortion

and criminal intimidation to some land-owners by the extremist activists.

(c) Law and order is a State subject. State Government are taking preventive measures to meet the law and order situation. As the areas in question are also backward and inaccessible the State Government have taken in hand measures for development of the area. The Central Government keeps in contact with the State Government and renders guidance and assistance whenever necessary.

Workers participation in Management

2866. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for participation of Industrial workers in management during calendar years 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether the report of the 21 member committee that went into the question of workers' participation has been received by Government; if so, when;

(c) how much time will be taken by Government to take a final decision on the recommendations of the aforesaid committee report; and

(d) will Government lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government has in a series of meetings impressed upon the Central Trade Union Organisations, employees' organisations, public sector undertakings and the State Governments to make this scheme a success.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Report of the 21 member Committee was received in March, 1979.

(c) One of the important recommendations of the Committee is to provide legislative support to the scheme of workers' participation in management. This is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library for reference.

छतरपुर जिले में बन्दूक बनाने के एक कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

2867. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार अथवा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार छतरपुर जिले में बंदूक बनाने के एक कारखाने की स्थापना करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस कारखाने की कहां और कब स्थापना हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) (क) सरकार के समक्ष ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Survey of Occupational Hazards

2868. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any Central Agency to survey several

occupational hazards in different industries and professions; and

(b) what steps have so far been taken to safeguard the workers and employees from various occupational hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, Bombay functioning under the Ministry of Labour undertakes research in industrial safety, occupational diseases, industrial hygiene in various factories and industries covered under the Factories Act, 1948. There are other agencies namely National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad and Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow which also conduct surveys on industrial health in respect of workers employed in other professions Based on findings of studies and surveys recommendations for improvement in working conditions by provision of ventilations, improvement in work methods and process designs, use of protective devices, education of concerned personnel are communicated to the management for implementation.

(b) Factories Act which is a Central Act and administered by the State Governments, contains provisions to ensure safety and to promote health and welfare of workers. State Governments have also notified certain operations as dangerous and have powers under the Act to restrict employment of women, young persons in such operations and for protection of workers in prohibiting or restricting use of certain material or processes which are considered dangerous as per directives of Inspection of Factories providing specific precautions and protective measures; and for requiring periodic medical examination of the concerned workers.

हरिजनों, जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की हत्या

2869. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978, 1979, 1980 तथा 1981 के प्रत्येक वर्ष में अब तक मारे गये हरिजनों, जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त हत्याओं से संबंधित उन मामलों की संख्या क्या है जिनमें अभियोगी कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है, निलम्बित पड़े मामलों की संख्या क्या है; खारिज किये गये मामलों की संख्या क्या है और उन मामलों की संख्या क्या है जिन में दोषी व्यक्तियों का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त वर्षों में पुलिस द्वारा मारे गये हरिजनों जनजातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की अलग-अलग कुल संख्या क्या है और उन पुलिस कार्मिकों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अब तक दण्ड दिया जा चुका है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी हत्याओं को रोकने संबंधी कानून में संशोधन करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Lockout in Apollo Tyres, Parambur Kerala

2870. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management declared a lock-out on July, 1981 in the Apollo Tyres Ltd., Perambur, Kerala;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the lock-out;

(c) whether the management tried to avoid the lockout; if so, the details of the attempts made in this respectq;

(d) whether the lock-out has since been lifted; if so, when and how; and

(e) if not, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government of India to get it lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the report from the State Government the managemest declared lockout consequent to work stoppage and destructive tactics resorted to by workers while negotiations on a new wage agreement were in process.

(c) The State Regional Labour Commissioner intervened and brought about an understanding which was acceptable to the Union Leaders but not to the workmen who did not agree to implement the decisions

(d) The lockout is continuing.

(e) The Government of India is in touch with the State Government to see that the dispute is settled as early as possible and the lockout lifted.

बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स लि० द्वारा तापीय बिजलीघर का निर्माण

2871. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में 'भेल' द्वारा किए जा रहे थरलल पावर स्टेशन के निर्माण कार्य हुई प्रगति की कभी समीक्षा की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उसे निर्धारित समय तक पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रबन्ध कर लिए हैं; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) स्थल पर कार्य-निष्पादन करने वाली विभिन्न ऐजेन्सियों के साथ और बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के प्राधिकारियों के साथ होने वाली समीक्षा बैठकों में निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है । केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण भी दिल्ली में तथा स्थल पर समीक्षा बैठकों में काम की प्रगति की समीक्षा करता है ।

(ग) परियोजना समयावधि के अन्दर पावर स्टेशन को पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । बी० एच० ई० एल० ने स्थल पर एक महाप्रबन्धक तैनात कर दिया है जो इस परियोजना के पूरे कार्य-निष्पादन की देखभाल कर रहा है । परियोजना को शीघ्रता से पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न ऐजेन्सियों जो उपकरणों और सामान की सप्लाई और स्थल कार्यों में भाग ले रही है, के साथ नियमित बैठकें की जा रही हैं । बी० एच० ई० एल० के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी परियोजना की समय-अवधि बनाए रखने के लिए जहां कहीं भी अपेक्षित हो अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु कार्य की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए पावर स्टेशन स्थल पर जाते हैं ।

Sainik School Society Rules regarding forming of Association

2872. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a whether under a clause of the Sainik School Society Rules, the teaching and non-teaching staff in 18

Sainik School cannot form associations;

(b) whether in a judgement of Gujarat High Court the Sainik School Society is a Government institution which means military rules will not hold good in the management of schools by this society; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to amend the above rule banning associations in Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, associations of the teaching and non-teaching staff are not recognised by Government.

(b) Presumably the reference is to a judgement of the Gujarat High Court dated 13th March, 1981, in which the order for the transfer of an employee from Sainik School, Kunjpura, to Sainik School, Balachadi, was held void. In that judgement, the Hon'ble High Court had equated Sainik Schools Society to an agency of the State. Even otherwise Military Rules are not applicable to the Sainik Schools which are managed by Sainik Schools Society which is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural workers Bill-1980

2873. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft agricultural Workers Bill, 1980 which was approved by the Standing Labour Committee is going to be enacted into law during the winter session of Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons why it is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The proposal regarding promotion of a Central Legislation for agricultural Workers was considered at the last Conference of the State Labour Ministers held on 4-5th August 1981. The Conference decided to set up a Working Group to study the whole matter in depth. The Working Group was set up. In the light of the discussions at the first meeting of the Working Group, the matter has been referred to the State Governments concerned for their views.

Number of strikes, lockouts and Mandays lost for 1979, 1980 and 1981

2874. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes, lockouts, closures and lay offs took place in the private and public sector industries and number of man-days lost for each from 1979 to 1981 (year-wise and categorywise);

(b) how many of them have been declared illegal by the competant authorities (yearwise and categorywise); and

(c) action taken by Government in respect of each of their categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Statement showing the number of strikes and lockouts and the number of mandays lost due to them in public and private sectors during 1979-1981, year-wise, is attached. Number of units affected due to closures and layoffs were 277 and 1433 in 1979, 340 and 1451 in 1980 and 247 and 800 in 1981 (January—October) respectively. The information is provisional. In respect of closures and layoffs data are not maintained separately for public and private sectors or on mandays lost.

(b) and (c) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the authority to decide whether a strike or lockout is illegal or not is with the Labour Courts and Tribunals. Any issue connected with legality of closure and lay-off, raised as an industrial dispute, can be referred to them by appropriate Governments. Information on strikes, lockouts, closures and lay-offs so found to be illegal and action taken by the appropriate Governments is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Leather Tannery, Kanpur

2875. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether tannery, a major industry of Kanpur is in rut due to non-availability of acasia and harroh seeds both essential raw items in the process of tanning leather; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken to make available above essential items with a view to save the tannery industry of Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No complaints have been received by Central Government regarding non-availability of acasia and harroh seeds to the tanneries at Kanpur.

(b) Does not arise.

SC/ST in section officers grade of Central Civil Service

2877. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of section Officers in Section Officers Grade of the Central Civil Service, Ministry of Home Affairs and the percentage for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes;

(b) the steps taken so far by Government to make up the shortfall in the above Section Officers Grade;

(c) whether Government propose to hold the Special Examination for the Section Officers Grade by the Departmental Competitive Examination to give adequate representation to ST and SC employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Presumably the reference is to Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariat Service. Since the management upto that grade of the service is decentralised, the required information regarding percentage of SC/ST in this grade is not readily available with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b), (c) & (d). The existing orders regarding reservations for SC|ST adequately take care of their intersts and any departure therefrom is not considered feasible.

Rise in production of non-Development expenditure

2878. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in proportion of non-developmental expenditure in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The proportion of non-developmental expenditure to total expenditure in states has shown fluctuating trend during the last four years.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Proportion of Non-developmental expenditure to the total expenditure in States

(*Rs. crores*)

	Revenue Account		Capital Account		Total	Proportion
	Total Expenditure	Non-developmental Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Non-developmental Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Non-developmental Col. 6 to Col. 5 expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. 1977-78 (Actual)	8381.46	2946.07	3162.14	61.18	11543.60	3007.25	26.05
2. 1978-79 (Actual)	9872.49	3303.24	3815.82	(-)17.77	13688.31	3285.47	24.00
3. 1979-80 (Actual)	11511.66	3802.00	4537.72	59.67	16049.38	3861.67	24.06
4. 1980-81 (RE)	14239.91	4744.04	5048.30	104.11	19288.21	4848.15	25.14
5. 1981-82 (BE)	14958.86	5066.84	4999.85	17.35	19958.71	5184.19	25.97

NOTE : (i) Figures are inclusive of Union Territories

(ii) Expenditure on Revenue Account is net of Working expenses and interest charges in respect of departmental commercial undertakings.

Problems in Industrial Relations

2879. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revive the Standing Labour Committee of the Indian Labour Conference to ensure the implementation of labour laws;

(b) what other schemes Government propose to follow to deal with the problems in industrial relations; and

(c) what are the details in their regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No such proposal is in existence at present.

(b) and (c). Government is considering amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 to expedite decision of labour disputes, give speedier justice, etc. The conciliation and adjudication machinery have been strengthened. A monitoring room has been set up to monitor the industrial relations situation with a view to take urgent steps for informal and formal mediation conciliation and adjudication so as to maintain and promote industrial harmony.

Dormant condition of Industrial Co-operative Societies in India

2880. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of industrial co-operative societies are lying dormant in the various parts of the country;

(b) whether any study had been made into the cause of this; and

(c) steps Government propose to take for revitalising such societies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific study has been made by this Ministry.

(c) A Standing Committee on Industrial Cooperatives under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry has been constituted with the following terms of reference:—

1. To coordinate the activities of All India Boards/Directorates in the development of industrial co-operatives;

2. Organise special studies on the working of Industrial cooperatives and identify specific draw-backs which stand in the way of quick progress of this movement;

3. Suggest measures for the vigorous growth of industrial cooperatives in the village and small industries sector;

4. Issue guidelines from time to time, to All India Organisation, State Governments, for proper implementation of the programme of industrial cooperation; and

5. In general oversee planning and developmental activities in the industrial cooperative movement throughout the country.

Review of Minimum Wages for Workers in Unorganised Sectors.

2881. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of various States have been asked repeatedly by his Ministry to report back urgently the review of minimum wages for workers in the unorganised sector and also the steps taken for proper enforcement of the revised rules in this regard;

(b) State-wise details of the response received; and

(c) steps taken with regard to States from whom no response has been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details of replies received from the State Governments is enclosed.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3064/81*]

(c) States from whom no reply has been received are reminded. Minister of State is writing again to the State Labour Ministers in this this regard.

पश्चिमी कमांड, शिमला के मुख्यालय में आग

2882. **श्री बया राम शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिमला स्थित पश्चिम कमांड के मुख्यालय में जून, 1981 में विनाशकारी आग लगी थी जिस के परिणामस्वरूप लाखों रुपये की हानि हुई, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उक्त आग के लिए कोई व्यक्ति दोषी पाया गया था; और

(ख) सम्पत्ति और भवनों आदि को कुल कितने रुपये की हानि हुई ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). जून, 1981 में पश्चिम थलसेना कमान मुख्यालय, शिमला में आग लगने की ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई। फिर भी 11 अप्रैल, 1981 को इस भवन में आग लग गई थी जिसके फलस्वरूप लगभग 9.90 लाख रुपये की सम्पत्ति / भवन का नुकसान हुआ। इस के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच अदालत बिठाई गई थी। जिन कर्मचारियों को सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त सावधानियां को बरतने में दोषी पाया गया उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Theft of Costly Military Spares in COD, Delhi

2883. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Senior Officers of the Central Ordnance Depot (COD), Delhi are behind the large-scale thefts of costly military spares from various security cages in the Depot;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Senior Officer of the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi, was found to be involved in the thefts of military spares in that Depot.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of above.

Deployment of Personnel from Civil Defence Organisation on Relief work in States

2884 SHR JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of personnel from the Civil Defence Organisation (not manned by Home Guards) are deployed on relief work during floods, natural clamities etc. in the States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: (a) Yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Site for Naval Academy

2885. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be please to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the location of the Naval Academy; and

(b) whether the Defence Ministry has accepted Kerala Government's offer of a new suitable site for the proposed Academy at Azhimala in Cannannore District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The question of location of the Naval Academy at a new site is still under consideration of the Government. While taking a final decision, the offer of the Kerala Government to locate the Academy at a new site at Ezhimala in Cannannore District would be kept in view alongwith other suitable alternative locations.

आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तथा तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं में दी गई राशि

2886. श्री छोटू भाई वसावा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा तीन वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए कुल कितनी राशि दी गई और आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए प्रत्येक योजना में कुल राशि में से निर्धारित राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) कुल दी गई राशि में से प्रत्येक योजना में आदिवासियों के लिए निर्धारित राशि की प्रतिशतता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न योजनाओं में परिव्ययों का विवरण संलग्न है । तथापि यह उल्लेखनीय है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पहली योजना से लेकर चौथी योजना तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर किया गया कुल व्यय अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लाभ के लिए विभागों के सामान्य क्षेत्रकों में किए गए निवेश के प्रबोधन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी । जहां तक अनुसूचित जनजातियों का सम्बंध है, "पिछड़े वर्गों" के विशेष क्षेत्रक के अन्तर्गत चौथी योजना की अवधि तक के लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं और संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं । पांचवीं योजना में जनजातीय उपयोजनाओं की शुरूआत होने से अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्रकों के योगदान का पता लगाया जा सकता है । संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए आंकड़ों में जनजातीय बहुलता वाले राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली , लक्षद्वीप तथा मिजोरम द्वारा किए परिव्यय शामिल नहीं हैं ।

विवरण

विभिन्न योजनाओं में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय परिव्यय (व्यय)

(करोड़ रुपये)

क्र० सं०	योजना	सरकारी क्षेत्रक में कुल योजना प्रावधान	अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए परिव्यय	कालम 3 से कालम 4 का प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4	5
1.	पहली योजना . .	2,378	19.93†	0.84
2.	दूसरी योजना . .	2,500	42.92†	0.95
3.	तीसरी योजना . .	7,500	50.53†	0.67
4.	वार्षिक योजनाएं 1966–69 .	6,605	32.32†	0.49
5.	चौथी योजना . . .	15,902	79.85†	0.50
6.	पांचवीं योजना . .	39,322	1110.00	2.82
7.	छठी योजना . .	97,500	3820.00††	3.92

†यह व्यय 'पिछड़े वर्गों" के केवल विशेष क्षेत्रक से संबंधित है । इस में अन्य क्षेत्रकों से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए होने वाला व्यय शामिल नहीं है ।

††इस में 470 करोड़ रु० की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य योजनाओं से 8350 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित प्राप्ति शामिल है ।

Complaints Against Indian Recruiting Agents sent by Indian Embassy at United Arab Emirates

2887. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Embassy and Consulate in the United Arab Emirates forwarded complaints of exploitation received from Indian labours against certain Indian Recruiting Agents;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the names of the recruiting agencies against whom complaints have been made; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Indian Missions in United Arab Emirates have been forwarding complaints of exploitation as and when received by them from Indian workers against the Indian Recruiting agents. The complaints generally relate to reduction in wages after their arrival in U.A.E., irregular payment/non-payment of wages and inadequate living facilities. The Government have been taking suitable action on the basis of these complaints.

Rapid Transit System to Madras by Railway

2888. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance has been given to the Ministry of Railways to start work connected with the 'Rapid Transit system' for Madras;

(b) if not given so far, when it is proposed to be given; and

(c) whether the same will be included in the Sixth Plan, so that it could be completed by 1987?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The feasibility of additional allocation of funds to the Ministry of Railways during the Sixth Five Year Plan for undertaking certain new schemes including the project for providing Rapid Transit System for Madras from Madras Beach to Luz is under examination.

(c) If it is found possible to allocate additional funds to the Railways, the proposal under reference along with other proposals will be considered for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Committee set up to probe into Environmental Pollution

2889. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power committee set up to probe into environmental pollution has pointed out large gaps existing both in terms of appropriate laws and their enforcement;

(b) whether the committee reported that some of the laws in force particularly relating to land use and management of environmental resources appear to be mutually defeating social objective;

(c) whether it is also a fact that where such resources are shared by more that one State, legislation in one State may have adverse environmental implications for the neighbouring one;

(d) whether monitoring machinery of many of these environmental legislations are deficient on Scientific and technical basis; and

(e) what are the effective steps considered by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) On the recommendation of the Committee, the Government have established a Department of Environment which is operational from Nov. 1, 1980. The recommendations of the Committee for revamping the legal and administrative measures required for ensuring effective environmental protecting are under consideration in the Government.

उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के उद्यमियों को अनुदान

2890. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमियों को अनुदान देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी को कितने प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया गया है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) अधिसूचित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों/जिलों पर लागू केन्द्रीय निवेश राज सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित-जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति उद्यमियों सहित औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करने वाले सभी उद्यमी राजसहायता पाने के पात्र हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए लागू की गई राज्य स्तरीय विशेष उपकरण योजना औद्योगीकरण की कुछ योजनाएं उपलब्ध करा सकती है।

(ख) चूंकि योजना राज्य सरकारों को जो पहले ही राजसहायता मंजूर करती हैं प्रतिपूर्ति देने के रूप में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उद्योग-पतियों और उद्यमियों को दी गई राज-सहायता के विवरण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं ?

Price Rise of Tyre and Tubes

2891. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last four years tyre manufacturers have increased prices of various types e.g. light truck tyres, heavy truck tyres, taxi tyres and animal driven vehicles' tyres 14 times while in 11 years before this period there was only one price hike;

(b) if so, the amount of increase each time of each category as sold in open market;

(c) the dates when this matter was referred to Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and details of recommendations made by them each time separately;

(d) whether it is also a fact that inspite of Government being expressly known against price-hikes, again in September, tyre prices have been increased by about 9 per cent; and

(e) if so, effective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Each automobile tyre manufacturer has a diverse range of sizes and types. They may choose to increase the prices at a point of time of their choice. A statement based on the wholesale price indices of tyres and tubes, for the period 1977—81 is attached. As per information available with the Government, the number of times, a manufacturer increased the prices in respect of a particular type during 1977—81 could be around fourteen. For the period 1966 to 1977, the number of such increases varied between four to six.

(c) This question was referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in May, 1978. The Report of the Bureau was sent to the Lok Sabha in the form of a fulfilment of assurance statement, arising out of a half-an-hour discussion held in the Lok Sabha on 26-4-1978. Attention is drawn to paras 2.3 and 2.4 of the summary report.

(d) There is no formal/informal control on the prices of tyres/tubes. The price incerases effected in September 1981 varied between 5 to 8 per cent.

(e) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have again been requested in November 1981 to exabine claims of manufacturers that the price increases are warranted by increase in costs of raw materials and other unavoidable cost elements and to advise Government on appropriate steps.

Statement

Car Tyres Standard Rayon BGW	1-1-1977	23-10-78	13-10-79	6-12-80	8-8-81	12-9-81
1. 6.70-15 6 Ply rating C 49	266.60	331.28	400.00	515.00	575.00	625.00
2. 5.90-15	195.30	279.22	345.00	402.00	445.00	480.00
3. 5.20-14	168.95	241.36	295.00	338.00	380.00	410.00
4. 5.60-13	186.00	235.05	280.00	402.00	445.00	485.00
Truck Tyres						
5. 8.20-2012 PRMW 105 Rayon	1018.35	1304.59	1440.00	1690.00	1975.00	2040.00
6. 9 00-20 12 PRMW 105 MKI	1205.90	1558.57	1740.00	2000.00	2300.00	2360.00
Motor Cycle Tyres						
7. 3.25-19 4 Ply	97.50	122.46	151.00	170.00	184.00	200.00
Scooter Tyres						
8. 3.50-10 4 Ply	66.25	80.80	96 00	103.00	114.00	125.00
Tractor Tyres						
9. 12.2.28(11.28)09-4 Ply Rear	828.75	998.00	1145.00	1300.00	1460.00	1460.00
10. 12.4.36(11.36)6 Ply Rear	1045 ••	1232 ••	1430.00	1600.00	1770.00	1770.00
Off the Highway Nylon Tyres						
11. 12.00 24/25 16 Ply Nylon	2780.70	4065.85	5285.00	6060.00	6485.00	6485.00
12. 18.00 24/25 12 Ply Nylon	7026.15	9805.74	14780.00	16147.00	16147.00	16147.00

Application for Loan by the Subscribers of E.P.F. Scheme

2892. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that applications for loans from subscribers to the Employees P.F. Scheme under Para 68(B) for construction, repairs, etc. of houses are sent to the Provident Fund Commissioners;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure that houses are actually purchased/repaired against the loans and to recover the amounts in case houses are not purchased/repaired; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Employees Provident Fund Scheme provides safeguards against misuse of advances taken for the purpose of housing. As per the Scheme, if an advance granted under Paragraph 68-B thereof has been utilised for a purpose other than that for which it was granted, steps will be taken to recover the amount due with penal interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Moreover, no further advance shall be granted to the subscriber under this paragraph within a period of 3 years from the date of grant of the said advance or till the full recovery of the amount of the said advance with penal interest thereon whichever is later.

औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना

2893. **श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के पिछड़े जिलों तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को अभी तक दूर नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कार्य को गति प्रदान करने तथा पूंजी-निवेश को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए नये प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) जी हां। सरकार छठी योजना में क्षेत्रीय विकास की असमानताएं कम करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

(ख) और (ग) यद्यपि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक आयोजना प्रारम्भिक दायित्व सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार का होता है फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता, परिवहन, राजसहायता, रियायती वित्त आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन पहले से ही प्रदान करती है। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम भी आरम्भ किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 21 राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों ने कार्यक्रम चालू करने के लिए 60 जिलों/क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया है। जहां तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए उपयुक्त नीतियां तैयार करने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की विकास सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा इस बारे में की गई सिफारिशों की राज्य सरकारों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों के परामर्श से योजना आयोग में जांच कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

2894. **श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़ेपन और गरीबी को दूर करने की दृष्टि से

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किन्हीं विशेष कार्यक्रमों का प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक खण्ड में बड़े और मध्यम उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की छठी योजना में बड़ और मझौले उद्योगों के लिए 180.02 करोड़ रु० और ग्रामीण एवं लघु उद्योगों के लिए 125.23 करोड़ रु० का परिव्यय किए जाने के प्रावधान के अलावा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र की दो परियोजनाओं अर्थात् भारत पम्प्स एण्ड कम्प्रैशर्स लि० नैनी तथा आई० टी० आई० एकक, नैनी को भी छठी योजनावधि में विस्तार किया जाना है । कालागढ़ में एक फालतू पुर्जों के एकक, जगदीशपुर में इन्सुलेटेड एकक, झासी में एक डाज़ल एकक तथा घोराबल में घड़ियों के पुर्जे बनाने के एकक की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने छठी योजनावधि में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने/उनका विस्तार करने की भी योजना बनाई है :--

1. यू० पी० आटो ट्रैक्टर्स लि०, प्रतापगढ़ ।
2. चीनी मिल, बाराबंकी ।
3. चीनी मिल, पिपराइच ।
4. कोजर-हाट सीमेंट योजना, मिर्जापुर ।

(ग) जी, नहीं मूल प्रकार की बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में केन्द्रीय निवेश हेतु स्थान के बारे में निर्णय करते समय तकनीकी--आर्थिक बातों के अधीन अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को अधिमान दिया जाता है ।

Reopeninig of K.E.W.

2895. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report of investigation by the high power committee of experts has been submitted with regard to reopening of M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and the Government of Bihar, it would be premature to pronounce the findings of the committee at this stage.

Manufacture of Glass Shells

2896. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the PRIME MINITER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his department have decided to opt for manufacture of glass shells for black and whits sets;

(b) if so, whether after manufacture of glass shells, all black and white sets can be converted into colour one;

(c) if so, full details thereof and how much expenditure Government would have to bear;

(d) whether it would be ready before the Asian Games 1982; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

राजस्थान की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप पुनः बनाया/जाना उसमें कटौती

2997. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का [विचार राजस्थान की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कटौती करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि राज्य की प्रस्तावित छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पहले ही छोटी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान गत अनेक वर्षों से बाढ़ तथा अकाल जैसी गंभीर दैवी आपदाओं से लगातार प्रभावित रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी गंभीर स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा राज्य की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कटौती किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० चड्ढाण) : (क) और (ख): जी, नहीं ; पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार संसाधनों और परिव्ययों के सामान्य अनुमान होते हैं। वार्षिक योजना ही पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधारस्वरूप के भीतर कार्यान्वित की जाती है। परिवर्तनशील परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वार्षिक योजना में समायोजनों की संभावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) जी, हां; सरकार को राजस्थान में समय-समय पर आने वाली प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के बारे में मालूम है।

(घ) (क) और (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Rationalisation of Licensing Procedure

2898. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to rationalise approvals especially for units to be set up in backward areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Licensing procedures to grant approvals have been streamlined for all the units including those to be set up in backward areas. No special procedures have been evolved for units in backward areas. However, special consideration is being given to proposals for setting up industries in backward areas.

Deputation of D.G.I. Officers

2899. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of permanently seconded service officers are deputed outside DGI by DGI Organisation;

(b) how many such officers are deputed outside DGI Organisation in the rank of Brig., Col., Lt. Col. and Major in Armament and Electronics and Vehicles disciplines;

(c) whether DGI Organisation is parent department for these deputed service officers;

(d) if not, how DGI is entertaining such requests for deputation; and

(e) whether these service officers from DGI are deputed outside the organisation as per relevant rules in Ministry of Defence applicable to all service officers of Indian Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Statement showing the number of permanently seconded service Officers on Deputation at present outside DGI organisation

DIVN. ISC.	BRIG	COL	LT COL	MAJOR	TOTAL
Electronics	1	3	2	—	6
Vehicles	—	—	2	1	3
Armaments	—	1	2	—	3
TOTAL . .	1	4	6	1	12

हिंसक घटनाओं की वृद्धि में आग्नेय अस्त्रों की भूमिका

2900. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिंसक घटनाओं, जघन्य अपराधों और हत्याओं में आग्नेय अस्त्रों की भूमिका को समझती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको आम आदमी से वापस लेने और उनके वितरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, हां । श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इस समस्या पर नियंत्रण रखने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने हाल में शस्त्रोंतथा गोलाबारूद से सम्बन्धित विद्यमान कानून का गहन पुनरीक्षण किया है और संसद् में एक व्यापक विधेयक (शस्त्र संशोधन विधेयक) पुरःस्थापित किया है जिसमें मुख्यतः यह सुनिश्चित करने की व्यवस्था है कि अग्नेयस्त्र समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के हाथ में न जायें और अग्नेयेस्त्रों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने तथा इन शस्त्रों की बिक्री एवं हस्तांतरण पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाये और शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन अपराधों के लिए कठोर दण्ड हों ।

Survey of Sick Units

2901. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of the causes and extent of sickness in the sick units has been undertaken by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the survey report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A sample survey is being undertaken by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries to assess the extent of sickness and to identify the causes of sickness. It is proposed to cover 7600 units selected out of those registered with the State Directorate of Industries at the end of March, 1981.

Revamping of Technology Support Industries

2902. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the technology support institutions in the Small Industries Development Organisations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that support will be given to the States in their Promotional Institutions plans; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes. The Government is considering a proposal to revamp the technology support institutions in the Small Industries Development Organisation by setting-up of Process-cum-Product Development Centres during the Sixth Plan Period, through net-work of Small Industries service Institutes, Br. SISIs and the Extension Centres.

(b) The State Corporations are fully under the control and responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) Not applicable.

Increase in Population in Country and its effects

2903. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the percentage of increase in the population during the last five years in the country and keeping in view the present rate in the increase of population what is the anticipated rise in population by 2001;

(b) what is the comparative anticipated rise in the unemployment in the country with the increase in the population by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) to what extent the anticipated rise in the unemployment in the country is likely to affect the Sixth Plan employment—oriented schemes and what steps are contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The growth rate of population during the last five years may be estimated around 2.2 per cent per annum based on the 1981 Census provisional results. Official projections of population by 2001 on the basis of 1981 Census results are not available.

(b) As the age distribution of population in 1981 Census is still not available, it is not possible to estimate precisely the impact of population increase on labour force and unemployment. However, preliminary analysis suggests that the increase in the population on the basis of 1981 Census results is not likely to change significantly the unemployment estimates in the Sixth Plan.

(c) The Plan has estimated long term unemployment at 12.02 million at the beginning of the Plan and addition to labour force during the Plan period at 34.24 million. The Plan has envisaged a growth rate of 5.2 per cent in the aggregate. The increase in employment during the Plan period is estimated at 34 million on a full

time basis (standard person years). This takes into account the specific employment generation programmes like National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc. Assuming that all the newly employed cannot be on a full time basis, there will be greater absorptiona and the existing backlog of unemployment will be reduced.

Total Strength of BEL, Bangalore

2904. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore; out of that how many members belong to SC/ST; and

(b) what is the percentage of reserve vacancies in each wage Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The total Strength of Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore is 14,120 out of which 2,567 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Reservation is made Group-wise and not wage Group-wise. The percentage of reservation are as under:—

Group A & B	SC	ST
(i) Direct recruitment on all-India basis by means of Open Competitive Test	15%	7-1/2%
(ii) Direct recruitment on all India basis other than at (i) above	16-2/3%	7-1/2%
Groups C & D	13%	5%

Number of Persons Speaking various Languages in Bihar

2905. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2438 on 2 September, 1981 regarding number of persons speaking various languages in Bihar and state:

(a) what is the latest district-wise position of various languages spoken as mother tongues in Bihar; and

(b) which languages of India accepted by the Sahitya Academy taught up to post graduate classes in various associations and accepted as media for State Service Examinations does not find place in 8th Schedule and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The 1981 Census returns are being tabulated by stages. Data on district-wise position of various languages spoken as mother tongues in Bihar will be available only after this tabulation which will take some time.

(b) The information is not readily available and is being collected.

Grant of Domestic Electric Power cinnections in Delhi Cantt.

2906. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 588 on 19 August 1981 regarding electric connections sanctioned in Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) the reasons for not granting domestic electric connections by MES in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt., insisting on the no objection certificate from the Cantonment Board; and

(b) step taken by Cantonment Board about the non-requirement of

the same, thereby causing harassment and inconveniences to the residents even in cases where the meter was to be subdivided into on the separation in a Joint Hindu Family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The reason for not granting domestic electric connections to the applicants in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. is that the existing transformers installed in the Sadar Bazar area are already over-loaded and as such, no new connections are being given to any of the applicants since 1978. The reason why no objection certificate from the Cantonment Board is required is that only they can verify antecedents and other details of the applicants relevant to the grant of a new connection.

(b) In the event of any division of the premises due to the break up of the joint family system, the already installed meter can be used only by one family and others have to apply for new connections which will be treated as fresh sanctions under the existing provisions.

Applications for Major and Medium Industries

2907. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for the establishment of major and medium industries in the last three years;

(b) the details of the industries and the time taken by the Ministry in disposing them of in each case; and

(c) how many of these applications are still pending and the reasons for the inordinate delay in granting the necessary licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The number of applications for the grant of Industrial Licences received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 was as below:

1978—1370
1979—1492
1980—1912

The details of the applications which are approved and against which Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are issued, are published in the supplement to the monthly News Letter brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these are available in Parliament Library. Details of the pending applications are not divulged till Government decisions thereon are taken. Government constantly endeavour to dispose of applications promptly.

123 applications out of those mentioned above are pending at various stages of consideration. Majority of them relate to the manufacture of Vanaspati. These applications could not be disposed of since the matter was *sub-judice*.

Scales of Draughtsmen of CSIR

2908. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4435 on 16th September 1981 regarding scales of Draughtsmen of CSIR and state:

(a) whether the upgraded post of Senior Draughtsmen in CSIR are the selection grade given to the persons with 11 years service;

(b) whether the scale of upgraded posts of Senior Draughtsman is equivalent to Junior Draughtsman of CPWD;

(c) the comparative chart giving scales of qualified tracers, Junior Draughtsman and Senior Draughtsman is CSIR w.e.f. 1 January, 1973 and those extended to CPWD, DDA, Department of Science and Technology, NDMC in conformity with Third Pay Commission; and

(d) the action being taken to bestow justice by first implementing Third Pay Commission report and then the general personnel policy of CSIR for Scientific and Technical staff effective from 1 February, 1981 and published in November, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Explosions in Punjab, Delhi and other States

2909. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many areas of Punjab were rocked due to various explosions durnig the month of October, 1981;

(b) whether it is alsi a fact that during the same month a large number of explosions took place in Delhi and other States also;

(c) whether any foreign made explosives were also unearthed; and

(d) if so, whether any reports have been received by Government on all such explosions and if so, the details of the same and the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to information furnished by the Governments of Assam, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and U. T. Administrations of Chandigarh & Delhi, some explosions had occurred in their respective State/U. T. Administrations., during the period. No foreign-made explosives were, however, unearthed during the investigation. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim and U. T. Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry have not reported any explosions during the relevant period. The reports of the other State Governments are awaited.

Erection Construction Commissioning Works undertaking by BHEL

2910. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Power Projects and service division of BHEL undertake erection, construction and commissioning work from various Government and Public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, how many such works are in progress and what amount of money involved in these works;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Power Projects and service division of the BHEL are subletting their work to various sub-contractors; and

(d) if so, whether such subletting is direct violation of the report on effective utilisation of public sector construction and consultancy companies 1975?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Division also undertakes erection and commissioning of Power Stations on turnkey basis.

(b) At present erection work on equipment manufactured by BHEL is in progress at 24 Thermal Stations, 3 Hydel Power Stations and 6 Industrial Project Sites. The contracted value of these works is Rs. 187.00 crores.

(c) Generally construction work is sub-contracted to various agencies, who engineering capability and financial resources. Specialised support is provided through BHEL engineers and skilled staff in selected areas during the erection and commissioning of Power Station equipment. Construction equipment available with BHEL erection group is utilised during the erection of the Project.

(d) The contents of the report on effective utilisation of Public Sector Construction and Consultancy Companies 1975 are kept in view while awaring sub-contracts.

Assurance of Continued Financial Support for Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company in Howrah

2911. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister, West Bengal has urged him that the Centre should give an assurance of continued financial sunpport for sustaining the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company in Howrah and avert its closure; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had raised with the Minister of Industry the issue of the future of the Hooghly Docking & Engineering Co., Calcutta. This Company has been assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India—a Central Government Financial Institution since 1973, and despite financial support of over Rs. 8.5 crores, the Company continues to incur losses.

News item "BASU Government Resents Poor Central Investment"

2912. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Basu Government resents poor Central investment' appearing in *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi dated the 15 November, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the note submitted to the Centre by the State Government in this behalf; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The news item appears to be based on a communication sent by Minister-in-charge, Departments of Commerce and Industries, Public Undertakings and Closed and Sick Industries of the Government of West Bengal to Minister of Planning in March 1981. In this communication, the West Bengal Minister has urged the need for larger investment in Central projects in West Bengal in order to create greater employment opportunities. A reference has also been made to the location of a few specific projects in West Bengal.

2. In his reply, the Minister of Planning has drawn attention to the

substantial investments in Central projects already set up in West Bengal and the broad principles of inter-sectoral priorities and techno-economic considerations which generally limit the choice of location of Central projects. Within these parameters, the Minister of Planning has assured that the claims of West Bengal for the location of Central projects, on which decisions are yet to be taken, would be given due consideration.

Regularisation of DSIDC sheds in Okhla

2913. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Delhi Small Industrial Development Corporation sheds in Okhla Industrial Estate, which were in possession of some garment manufacturers, but the allotment thereof had not as yet been regularised have now been allotted to them on a regular basis or are in the process of being done so;

(b) if so, the particulars of such deals and who are the allottees and terms and conditions on which such regularisation is being made;

(c) what was the price of these sheds at the time of their occupation by these parties;

(d) what is the price prevalent at present and whether the present price has been taken into account while regularising them and the reasons for fresh auction therefor was not held or tenders therefor were not called for; and

(e) the authority at whose level such regularisation has been made?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

New Cement supply system policy

2914. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in his Ministry stated at a Press Conference in Madras on 10 November, 1981 that a new cement supply system was on the anvil to end the present acute shortage in the metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, whether the new cement policy has been announced; if so, its broad outlines and if not, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to do the needful;

(c) whether the Cement manufacturers have again pressed Government for another rise in the price of cement; if so, how much they have asked for per tonne. and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to discountenance such pressure from the cement manufacturers in the interests of the public at large?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Government is working out a proposal to allow actual users to import cement through the State Trade Corporation against foreign exchange remittance and replenishment licences and make available cement at the imported price. It is hoped that with the implementation of the scheme, cement shortages in metropolitan cities will be reduced.

(c) and (d). Government have increased retention prices of cement by Rs. 34.74 per tonne, effective from the 3rd May, 1981 to compensate the cement producers for escalations in the input costs. The industry has represented that the increase allowed is inadequate and does not cover fully the cost of escalations, which have taken place. The matter is under consideration.

राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में हंगरी के सहयोग से उद्योग की स्थापना

2915. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में बिजली के उपकरणों का उत्पादन करने के लिये हंगरी के सहयोग से एक उच्च विद्युत-उपकरण उद्योग की स्थापना के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह उद्योग कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है और इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

राजस्थान में सौरऊर्जा की उपलब्धता

2916. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिकों का यह मत है कि राजस्थान में सौर ऊर्जा भारी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहां पर सौर ऊर्जा के साधनों का उपयोग करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अब ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने का है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान उन क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आता है, जहां देश में सौर विकिरण की प्राप्ति का स्तर सबसे अधिक है ।

(ख) और (ग) ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्रोतों के उपभोग के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, राजस्थान में सौर उपकरणों के विकास और प्रदर्शन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को लिया गया है । तिजारा गांव में एक सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय पम्प को प्रतिष्ठापित किया जा चुका है और एक दूसरा ऐसा पम्प केशवानन राजपूत गांव में प्रतिष्ठापनाधीन है । भरतपुर और देवगढ़ में सौर जल तापन प्रणालियों की प्रतिष्ठापना की जा रही है जबकि भलेरी गांव में सौर आसवन संयंत्र की प्रतिष्ठापना की जा रही है । सादुरसहर में एक पैकज जल उपचार संयंत्र की प्रतिष्ठापना करने का प्रस्ताव है । कार्यक्रम को और अधिक विस्तृत बनाने की दृष्टि से राज्य सरकार से परामर्श किया जा रहा है ।

डाकुओं की समस्या के बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक

2917. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकुओं की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिये इन तीन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन निर्णयों को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मैसर्स एको वायर्स एण्ड केबल्स एवरसाइन इलैक्ट्रिकल वर्क्स, दिल्ली में श्रमिकों की कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि

2918 **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स एको वायर्स एण्ड केबल्स एवरशाइन इलेक्ट्रिकल वर्क्स, कीर्तिनगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नई दिल्ली में दैनिक मजूरी और मासिक मजूरी पर कुल कितने श्रमिक कार्य कर रहेहैं ; और

(ख) इस फर्म द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई थी और बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

मैसर्स सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स, पोरबन्दर, गुजरात की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया धनराशि

2920. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स, बोरबंदर, गुजरात में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कितने-कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी ने भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी-कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई है और कम्पनी की और कितनी धनराशि बकाया है तथा उसकी वसूली के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान में मासिक मजदूरी के आधार पर 4152 कर्मचारी और दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर 815 कर्मचारी नियोजित है।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 की धारा 17 (क) के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है। उन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने न्यासी बोर्ड के 113.25 लाख रुपये की राशि हस्तांतरित की है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही हैं और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रखा दी जाएगी।

Atrocities on Harijans

2921. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of incidents of atrocities on Harijans in various States during the last 8 months, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand and Supply of cement of Bihar and West Bengal

2922. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) quantities of cement asked by Bihar and West Bengal Governments in 1980 and 1981 and that actually supplied in the same period, facts in details;

(b) demand of cement in Dhanbad district of Bihar with most of the Central Government industries under expansion and supplied in the same period;

(c) whether a committee has been set up to effect correct distribution of cement in 1981; if so, the dates on which the Committee sat and the pattern of distribution of cement in the district, facts in details;

(d) whether he is aware that malpractices are going on in the distribution and use of cement in Dhanbad and 4000 bags of cement were found solidified recently in "Nalini Industries" within two miles from Dhanbad; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) State Governments/Union Territories do not send their demand for cement on a regular basis. The State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have indicated recently that their requirements of cement per quarter would be 6 lakhs and 5 lakhs tonnes, respectively. Allocation and despatches of cement to the State of Bihar and West Bengal during the years 1980 and 1981 are as under:—

Name of the State	Year	Allocation (tonnes)	Despatches (tonnes)
Bihar	1980	9,14,600	8,19,600
	1981	10,31,800	7,40,200 (upto Oct., 1981)
West Bengal	1980	11,95,600	10,51,400
	1981	13,10,500	3,69,900 (upto Oct., 1981)

(b) to (e). Under the system of distribution of cement, the State Governments are given bulk allocations every quarter on the basis of past consumption and overall availability of cement. After meeting priority requirements like those of irrigation and power projects and small scale units, the State Government is free to sub-allocate cement at their discretion to other consumers. Details of such sub-allocations are not maintained by the Central Government. Due to general shortage of cement in the country the possibility of such malpractices cannot be ruled out. Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territories who are fully competent under Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints.

Cases pending before Industrial Tribunals, Dhanbad

2923. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) number of cases pending in the Industrial Tribunals of Dhanbad as on 1 November, 1981 and the length of time for which the cases are pending, facts in details;

(b) oldest of such cases with the names of the parties.

(c) average time taken by the Courts to dispose of the cases for the last four years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government is drawing scheme to shorten the litigation period to give justice in time; and

(e) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement giving the particulars is enclosed.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3065/81]

(b) The case relating to Central Joyramdih Colliery and their workmen pending from 19th December, 1971 in the Court of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad No. 1, is the oldest.

(c) Average time taken for disposal of a case by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, at Dhanbad is 2 to 3 years.

(d) and (e) Government of India has fixed the norms of 6 cases per month per Tribunal for speedy disposal of cases. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not specify any time limit within which awards are required to be given. Government are considering ways and means of speedy disposal of cases. The question of creating more Courts is also under examination.

Submission of Conciliation Reports by Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad

2924. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases of the failure of Conciliation Reports sent by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and Asansol to the Ministry for the last four years still 1 November, 1981 with year-wise break up in details;

(b) number of cases referred to the Tribunal, number of cases declared not fit for reference and the number of cases where decisions are pending with the Ministry and the names of the Unions affected;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is long delay in taking decision by the Ministry particlularly about Unions affiliated with the CITU; and

(d) if so, facts in details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Decisions on the failure of conciliation reports are taken as expeditiously as possible without discrimination against unions affiliated to any central organisation of workers or otherwise.

Statement

THE UNIONS INCLUDE:

1. Central Bank of India Employees Association.

2. Syndicate Bank Staff Union.

3. Allahabad Bank Employees Union.

4. United Commercial Bank Employees Association.

5. Bihar Provincial Central Bank of India Employees Association.

6. Dena Bank Employees Union.

7. Bihar State Bank of Baroda Employees Association.

8. Andhra Bank Employees Union.

9. Indian Bank Employees Union.

10. Oriental Bank of Commerce Employees Association.

11. All India Railway Employees Confederation.

12. Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Shramik Sangh.

13. Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

14. Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

15. Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India.

16. Colliery Karmachari Sangh.

17. Bihar Coal Miners' Union.

18. United Coal Workers' Union.

19. Coalfield Labour Union.

20. Koyala Mazdoor Union.

21. Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat.

22. Janata Mazdoor Sangh.

23. Coal Washery Shramik Sangh.

24. Koyala Mazdoor Congress.

25. Khan Mazdoor Congress.

26. Chhotanagpur Mazdoor Union.

27. Chasnala Mine Mazdoor Union.

28. Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes Trade Union Congress.

29. Colliery Staff Association.

30. Palamau Khan Mazdoor Sangh.

31. Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan.

32. United Mineral Workers' Union.

33. Bokaro Steel Workers' Union.

34. Baulia Quarries Mazdoor Sangh.

35. Abrakh Mazdoor Panchayat.

36. Rohtas Mazdoor Panchayat.

37. Food Corporation of India Workers' Union.

38. Colliery Mazdoor Sabha.

39. Colliery Mazdoor Congress.

40. Colliery Mazdoor Union.

41. Motor Transport Kamgar Union.

42. Coal Mines Offices Karmchari Sangh.

43. Coal Mines Authority Ltd. Employees Union.

44. Koyala Pratisthan Karamchari Union.

45. National Coal Organisation (Govt. of India) Employees Association.

46. Bharat Coking Coal Employees Union.

47. Khan Shramik Congress.

48. West Bengal Khan Mazdoor Sangh.

49. Bihar State Allahabad Bank Employees Union.

50. Bank of Baroda Employees Association, West Bengal.

51. Bank of Baroda Employees Union.

Statement

(a) Number of Failure of Conciliation Reports (FOCs) in the Central Sphere sent by the Conciliation Officers in Dhanbad and Asansol Regions.

Region	From 2-11-77 to 1-11-78	From 2-11-78 to 1-11-79	From 2-11-79 to 1-11-80	From 2-11-80 to 1-11-81	Total
Dhanbad . . .	254	275	306	464	1299
Asansol . .	88	81	102	119	390

(b) Out of the number of FOCs, mentioned above, number of cases

Region	Referred for adjudication upto 1-11-81	Declined upto 1-11-81	Pending on 1-11-81	Names of Unions involved in the pending disputes
Dhanbad. . .	424	703	172	In Annexure
Asansol . . .	185	156	49	

Unapproved irrigation projects in States

2925. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have cautioned some States on unapproved irrigation projects in their States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States along with their projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Central Government has not specifically cautioned any particular State on unapproved irrigation projects. However, the Planning Commission has reiterated in a recent circular letter to all States that expenditure should not be incurred on any major and medium irrigation project without prior approval from the Planning Commission after examination of the scheme by the Central Water Commission in the prescribed manner.

(b) Does not arise.

Decontrol of Price and Distribution of cement

2926. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been urged by the Cement Industry for a decontrol of Price and Distribution of cement; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Cement Manufacturers' Association has recently suggested that the larger question of controls on the cement industry be referred to the Economic Administration Reforms Commission or any other Commission.

(b) Govermnent cannot consider any decontrol either in regard to pricing or distribution of cement, as there are vulnerable sections of the society living at the farthest corners of the country, who would be badly hit in the present situation of shortage if the control on distribution and price of cement is lifted.

Setting up of a Cement factory at Sunki

2927. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleasead to state:

(a) the quantity and quality of lime-stone deposit at Sunki area of Koraput District, Orissa assessed so far and reported to his Ministry by the Government of Orissa along with the project report for setting up a cement factory in Koraput District;

(b) since which year the Government of Orissa are approaching and asking for the factory to his Ministry including the recent one, if any;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to clear the project report;

(d) whether any private, public or joint sector industries concerned applied for setting up the cement factory in the district by utilising the Sunki lime-stone deposit; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI). (a) to (c) It is understood from the Government of Orissa that the Director of Mines, has taken up detailed investigation in Sunki area of Koraput District to locate adequate limestone deposits and study the feasibility of having a cement plant there and that the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited, a State Government Corporation, is also interested in setting up a large sized cement plant provided the reserves prove to be adequate. The investigation report has not been made available to this Ministry.

(d) 3 applications under the Industries (D&R) Act have been received during 1981 for setting up cement factories in this region—two from the State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a two million tonne plant and a 66.000 tonne mini-cement plant, respectively, and one from a private party for setting up a mini cement plant with a capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum.

(e) These applications are being processed.

Construction work of industries in Orissa

2928. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the industries in Orissa has been started by the private entrepreneurs after receiving the letter of intent; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government of Orissa to expedite the execution of the industries in the district of Koraput?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Letters of Intent are issued with an initial validity of one year which is further extendable taking into account the progress made by the Letter of Intent holders for fulfilling the conditions imposed in the Letter of Intent. Thereafter these Letters of Intent are converted into industrial licences which have an initial validity of two year within which the entrepreneurs are expected to commence production. In certain cases the validity of industrial licences is also extended where the parties cannot take effective steps for implementing their projects within the initial validity period. Thus, the question of installation of machinery and construction of civil works is normally attended to by the entrepreneurs after the Letters of Intent are converted into industrial licences.

(b) This matter is related to State Policy and Programmes.

Industrial complexes in tribal areas

2929. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that Government of India have taken a decision for tribal areas that the development of zones of influence of the industrial complexes should be prepared as a part of the project and approved before the project is cleared;

(b) if so, the names of the projects cleared and being set up by the Centre and the States on the basis of the said decision so far;

(c) whether his Ministry and the concerned Ministries have made comprehensive planning of zones of influence of industrial and mining complexes both existing and the new ones; and

(d) if not yet, how the tribal areas and the people would be protected from the damage of such development therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Tribal Area form part of the Backward Area for purposes of Industrial Development. Whatever concessions are available for Backward Areas also apply to Tribal Areas. Policy package for Tribal/Backward area development is under preparation. Following facilities are available for Backward Areas:—

(i) Concessional Finance;

(ii) Seed/Margin Money Scheme;

(iii) Central Investment Subsidy;

(iv) Income-tax Reliefs;

(v) Hire Purchase of machinery by small scale units;

(vi) Consultancy for technical services;

(vii) Interest Subsidy;

(viii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(ix) Transport Subsidy;

(x) Rural Industries Projects Programme;

(xi) Rural Artisan Programme;

(xii) Setting up of District Industries Centres.

(b) to (d) Annual Plan Discussions are going on with the State Governments. The State Governments have to play very important role in the development of Backward/Tribal Areas.

The backward area development plan, therefore, has to have two aspects. The first is to structurally integrate the process of development between the different sectors through a pre-conceived scheme of ancillarisation and second is a concept of a total area of township development with all social utilities present so that it could develop into a settlement instead of factories and slums. The scheme which is now under preparation will also selectively provide for balanced integrated development by including an element of assistance for infrastructure development also.

Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees wirking in Tribal Areas

2930. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives such as compensatory allowance etc provided by the States and the Central Ministries to the employees of Central and State Governments working in tribal district/areas, State-wise and Ministry-wise the rate of payment of compensatory allowance therefor;

(b) the criteria and norms adopted by the States and the Ministries for granting compensatory allowance and special compensatory allowance;

(c) whether the scheduled areas and tribal sub-plan areas have been fully covered by the State and the Central Ministries; and

(d) if not in full, the reasons therefor and steps taken by the concerned States and the Central Ministries to cover rest of the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Ministry of Finance have laid down the following norms for grant of compensatory allowance to the State Government employees posted in the tribal area:

(i) Persons not posted in the tribal or ITDP areas should not be given this allowance.

(ii) The allowance is primarily meant for transferable employees.

(iii) It should be admissible to all employees working in tribal areas irrespective of whether they are woring under a development or regulatory department or whether or not they are directly borne on the staff of the ITDP.

(iv) The liability of the Centre would be limited to the provisions made by the Finance Commission.

(c) and (d) The question of granting special compensatory allowance to the Government employees posted to the tribal areas had been considered both by the Seventh Finance Commission and also by the Ministry of Finance. The decisions taken in the matter with regard to each individual area have resulted in the position stated in reply to (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Andhra Pradesh	The State employees working in Scheduled Areas are eligible for bad climate allowance at 10% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month or special allowances at the same rate if no other special pay or bad climate allowance is admissible. These working in the tribal development blocks in the Agency areas, are also eligible for rent-free quarters and where rent-free quarters are not made available, an additional house rent allowance at 10% of pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month, is allowed in addition to any house rent allowance admissible under the general orders relating to house rent allowance.
Assam	In the Sixth Schedule Area of the State namely in North Cachar Hills District and Karbi Anglong, a Hill Allowance @10% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 is paid to those employees who serve within the radius of 16 km. from the district headquarters. Those serving outside the radius of 16 km. are paid Hill Allowance @15% of basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month.
Bihar	Employees posted in difficult Tribal sub-Plan areas drawing pay upto Rs. 500 are paid compensatory allowance @Rs. 30 per month. Employees getting pay above Rs. 500 in the difficult Tribal sub-Plan areas are paid compensatory allowance of Rs. 20 per month. Employees drawing less than Rs. 500 in non-difficult tribal sub-Plan areas are paid compensatory allowance of Rs. 20 per month.
Himachal Pradesh	The State Government employees working in the Tribal Areas are paid 'Winter Allowance' at the rate of Rs. 40 p.m. to each employee for four months in a year from December to March or with maximum of Rs. 160/- per employee.

Kerala . . . . . The compensatory allowance sanctioned to the State Government employees working in the scheduled tribe areas are as under :—

Pay Scale (Rs.)	*Compensatory Allowance*
280—400, 290—425, 300—450	Rs. 75 per month.
330—515, 340—535, 370—600	Rs. 100 per month
450—785, 520—900	Rs. 125 per month.
600—1100, 700—1270	Rs. 150 per month.

Manipur . . . . . All employees of Manipur Government posted in tribal areas of Manipur enjoy Hill Compensatory Allowance at the following rates:—

Pay Scale (Rs.)	*Compensatory Allowance*
upto 300	Rs. 75 per month
301—400	Rs. 100 per month
401—1000	Rs. 125 per month
Above 1000	Rs. 175 per month

Maharashtra . . . . . No compensatory allowance is paid to State Government employees posted to Scheduled Areas. The Project Officers specifically appointed in tribal areas are granted special pay of Rs. 250 per month and concession of rent-free quarters.

Orissa . . . . . Transferably State Government employees posted and stationed in identified localities in tribal areas have been allowed special Compansatory Allowance @20% of their basic pay.

Uttar Pradesh . . . . . The State Government employees posted in the border districts of Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi are allowed border special pay ranging from 20% to 25% of their basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 and a maximum of Rs. 300 depending upon the status and place of posting of Government servants. Those posted in Almora, Nainital, Dehradun, Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal are allowed hill development allowance @15% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 and a maximum of Rs. 100 per month.

West Bengal . . . . . Compensatory allowance is allowed to State Government employees employed throughout the State @Rs. 15% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 275 per month and also subject to fulfilment of certain other conditions. Hill Compensatory Allowance

of 10% of basic pay is admissible to State Government employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1475 who serve in the hill areas of Darjeeling district excepting the Siliguri Sub-Division. Employees posted in the Hill areas of Darjeeling district in the sub-Divisions of Kurseong, Kalimpong and Darjeeling are entitled to Winter Allowance of Rs. 300 per annum.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands : . . Compensatory Allowance @Rs. 12 1/2 % of basic pay subject to maximum of Rs. 150 is admissible to *all employees in all areas of Andaman and Nicobar* Islands.

2. The payment of Compensatory Allowance to the Central Government employees is not necessarily linked with those granted by the State Governments to their employees. The Ministry of Finance have permitted a compensatory allowance of Rs. 7 1/2% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 20 and maximum of Rs. 50 subject to certain conditions similar to those prescribed by the State Government, to all Central Government employees posted in the specific tribal Talukas/Pockets in the Gujarat State. In Andhra Pradesh, compensatory allowance has been sanctioned to the P&T employees posted in the scheduled/tribal areas at the following rates.

Pay	*Rate of Allowance*
Below Rs. 330	Rs. 5% of pay
Rs. 330—900	4.5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 16.45.
Above Rs. 900	Marginal adjustment upto Rs. 940.50.

3. The Ministry of Railways also have granted compensatory allowance to their employees posted in Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh.

4. The Central Government employees posted in remote areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, States and Union Territories in the North Eastern region; Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep *are paid special compensatory allowance at varying* rates as sanctioned by the Central Government from time to time. The question of granting compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees posted to the tribal areas of Bihar has been conside red and it has been decided that there will not be enough justification for grant of compensatory allowance to Central Government employees working in the tribal areas of Bihar.

Expansion of computer industries in the country

2931. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision for expanding computer industries in the country;

(b) whether any coordination committees are proposed to be constituted for looking into the problems and prospects of expanding such industries in the country;

(c) if so, the Ministries/Departments or any other institutions from where officials will be deputed or taken in the proposed coordination committee; and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). To implement the Industrial and Technology Policy for Minicomputer/Microprocessor-based system (announced on November, 14, 1979) an inter-ministerial/departmental Standing Committee has been functioning since October, 25, 1979. Chaired by a senior officer of the Department of Electronics (DOE), the committee includes representatives of DGTD, DC(SSI), Planning Commission and Department of Economic Affairs.

(d) The Standing Committee deals with total planning and promotion of the mini-micro computer segment of the computer industry. Its activities cover: review of the country's requirements of mini-computers and microprocessor-based systems, in terms of both types and numbers, working out a maximally standardised range of peripherals; bringing this information to the notice of industry; receiving proposals from the entrepreneurs for the manufacture of such systems; reviewing the phased manufacturing programme submitted by each applicant for the production of minicomputer/microcomputer systems covering central processor electronics, the standardised range of peripherals and the requisite software. The aim is to progressively increase domestic content of the systems involved; promte the production of the peripherals; ensure that the mini-micro computer manufacturers set up satisfactory arrangements for the maintenance of their systems. As a result of the work by the DOE and the Committee over the last two years, 86 industrial approvals for such systems have been issued by the DOF—28 in the large-scale sector and 58 in the small-scale sector (as on 1-12-1981). Duringl 1980-81, 6 of those units were in production with a total annual turnover of Rs. 12.3 crores. More than 10 units have also been issued industrial approvals to make computer peripherals and at least 2 of them are expected to have gone into production during 1981.

Apart from mini-micro computers, the Department of Electronics (DOE) has provided strong and sustained support since 1971 to the programme of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) to manufacture a range of computers. Over the decade 1971—81, DOE has provided grants and loans totalling approx. Rs. 4 crores to ECIL to support its R&D activities. As a result and due to its own efforts, ECIL is today manufacturing the TDC-312 and TDC-316 computers for scientific, business and real-time applications on the basis of indigenous design and know-how. ECIL has manfactured and supplied 50 TDC-312 machines and 69 TDC-316 machines, worth Rs. 25 crores. During 1981-82, ECIL is also launching its production of the medium-seized TDC-332 Systems.

ECIL has also undertaken the development and manufacture of highly sophisticated real-time/on-line computer-based systems built around the indigenously manufactured TDC-316 computer. Two important examples are the static and mobile data-handling systems for the Nation's air defence system, and automatic message switching systems for the Air Force, Army and the Overseas Communications Service. The defence data handling systems were developed by ECIL (in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research) under an approx Rs. 6 crores R&D grant from the DOE. ECIL currently has on hand orders/letters of intent for about Rs. 16 crores worth of the air defence data handling system over the next 4-5 years.

To complement the programme of FCIL in the medium-size range of computers, the DOE issued approvals in 1978 to M/s. International Compu-

ters Indian Manufacture (ICIM) to manufacture in collaboration with M/s. ICL(UK) 100 nos. of ICL-2904 series of computers over the period 1978—83. They have started commercial production in October 1979 and have produced 6 computer systems upto September, 1980. They have planned to produce 18 systems during October 1980 to September 1981.

News Item "States Oppose Rules on Bonded Labour"

2932. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16 November, 1981 under the heading "States Oppose rules on bonded labour";

(b) whether Government have made any survey about the plight of tribal and contract labour who are generally agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) what are the main problems faced by the bonded and migrant labourers; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A survey on the incidence of bonded labour was conducted in 1978 by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in collaboration with the National Labour Institute. It was estimated that 66 per cent of the identified bonded labour belonged to Scheduled Castes and 18.3 per cent to Scheduled Tribes.

(d) The bonded and migrant labourers being the poorest of the poor are exposed to the hazards of social and economic exploitation.

(e) The implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, vests in the State Governments. The released bonded labourers are being rehabilitated by the State Governments.

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 came into force with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The Central Rules have already been framed. Some State Governments have also framed their rules. Other State Governments/ Union Territories are being pursued to expedite framing of Rules so as to provide for effective enforcement machinery.

Recommendation by States for issuing of licences to mini cement plants

2933. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications recommended by States for issuing licence for establishing mini cement plants, State-wise;

(b) the number of details of the applications cleared by the Centre, State-wise;

(c) the details of the mini cement plants established upto 31st October, 1981 and their production;

(d) the quantity produced by these plants during the first six months of the year 1981-82; and

(e) how far it has helped in the position of cement shortage?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement showing State-wise details of applications received since 1978 for industrial licences for cement plants is attached.

(c) and (d). While none of the mini cement plants approved for industrial licences have commenced production, the following plants registered with the D.G.T.D. are in production:

Name of the plant	Location	Production in tonnes	
		1980-81	1981-82 (Apr.—Sept.)
J & K Minerals Ltd.	Wuyan	6655	3485
Kutch Cement Ltd.	Bhuj	2394	1210
Veda Cement Inds.	Mallapura (Chitradurga)	These plants have commissioned production only recently and production returns have not yet been received.	
Lokapur Cement Ltd.	Kokapur (Mudhal)		

(e) Against the present gap between demand and supply which is estimated at 7.22 million tonnes, the production achieved by the mini cement plants has so far been negligible.

Statement

Statement showing statewise details of applications received since 1978 *for Industrial Licences for mini cement plants.*

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Decision of Govt.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	(*ANDHRA PRADESH*)		
1	Sh. Valluri Keshava Rao	Not Approved	
2	Sh. Nageshwara Rao	Do.	
3	Sh. K.H.V. Reddy	Approved	
4	Sh. Mandalpur Koteswara Rao	Not approved	
5	Sh. K. Ramchandra Raju	Approved	
6	Deccan Cement Ltd.	Approved	
7	Sh. B. Venkateswamy	Approved	
8	Kakatiya Cement Ltd.	Approved	
9	Sh. K.I. Vidyasagar	Approved	

1	2	3	4
10.	Sh. A.B.V. Rao	Approved	
11.	Someswara Cements Ltd.	Approved	
12.	Coromandal Cement	Approved	
13.	Sh. Raghvandra Cement	Not approved	
14.	Sh. S.N. Kilaru	Approved	
15.	Telengana Cements	Not approved	
16.	Sh. M.G. Krishana	Not approved	
17.	Sh. Vasireddi Manjushri	Not approved	
18.	Sh. Suryanarayana	Not approved	
19.	Sh. Boosa Tukaram	Not approved	
20.	B. Vijayalasxmi	Not approved	
21.	Sh. S. Ramchandra Rao	Not approved	
22.	Sh. B.M. Dayashankar	Approved	
23.	Sh. C.P.K. Murthy	Pending	
		(GUJARAT)	
24.	Sh. R.M. Khatau	Approved	
25.	Dr. S.H. Gandhi	Approved	
26.	Jupitar Cement Ind.	Approved	
27.	Amirgadh Cements	Approved	
28.	Sh. B.N. Patel	Approved	
29.	Kamdar Cements	Not approved	
30.	Shatrunjay Cement	Not approved	
31.	Sh. Nayak Cement	Not approved	
32.	Sh. Narayanbhai Ishwarhbai	Not approved	
33.	Sh. N.G. Meredia	Not approved	
34.	Sh. Ambika Cement	Not approved	
35.	Sh. Mayur N. Amin	Approved	
36.	Palaswa Cement & Chem.	Not approved	
37.	Combined Cement	Pending	
38.	Vekman's (P) Ltd.	Pending	
39.	Sh. Nairanjan Shah	Pending	

1	2	3	4
40.	Sh. O.P.S.S. Aggarwal	Pending	
41.	Sh. U.B. Luthira	Pending	
42.	Sh. Yuvraj Digvijay Sinha	Pending	
	(HARYANA)		
43.	Haryana State (IDC)	Approved	
	(HIMACHAL PRADESH)		
44.	Sh. Krishna Kashyap	Approved	
45.	Agrimo Project	Approved	Since cancelled
46.	Sh. Vinod Kumar	Approved	
47.	Sh. Akar Offshore	Not approved	
48.	Mrs. Gunuwala Rajgarhia	Not approved	
49.	Sh. R.C. Jain	Not approved	
	(JAMMU & KASHMIR)		
50.	Shri D.D. Aggarwal & Sons	Not approved	
	(KARNATAKA)		
51.	Deccan Alkali Ltd.	Approveed	
52.	Sh. T.M. Joseph	Not approved	
53.	Ratna Chemicals	Approveed	
54.	South India Cement Ltd.	Approved	
55.	Karnataka Minerals	Not approved	
56.	Palika Cements	Approved	
57.	Karnataka Minerals	Approved	
58.	Sh. Quality Cement	Not approved	
59.	Basaveshwar Cement	Not approved	
60.	Emkere Farms	Not approved	
61.	Dr. M. Zaheeruddin	Not approved	
62.	Sh. G. Karisiddappa	Pending	
63.	Siddhartha Bldgs	Pending	

1	2	3	4
		(MADHYA PRADESH)	
64.	Sh. P.K. Kasliwal	Not approved	
65.	Sh. R.K.K. Parekh	Not approved	
66.	Sh. Pana Hanuman Singh	Approved	
67.	Sh. P.K. Kasliwa	Approved	
68.	Rewa Coalfields	Approved	Since cancelled
69.	Darjeeling Do	Approved	
70.	Sh. S.K. Khaitan	Approved	
71.	Sh. P.K. Mohta	Not approved	
72.	Universal Containers	Approved	
73.	M.P. State I.D.C.	Pending	
74.	Suviksit Investments	Pending	
75	Sidha Corporation	Pending	
76.	Bharat Food India Ltd.	Pending	
		(MAHARASTRA)	
77.	Dev. Corpn. of Vidharba	Not approved	
78.	N.K. Porwal & S.N. Porwal	Approved	
79.	Prabhu Steel Ltd.	Not approved	
80.	Hariganga Cement Ltd.	Approved	
81.	Agrima Project	Approved	
82.	Sh. K.M. Geonka	Not approved	
83.	Morarji Goculdas	Not approved	
84.	Mahesh Agri Implements	Not approved	
85.	Vidharba Cements	Not approved	
86.	Sh. S.K. Modi	Not approved	
87.	Sh. K.M. Goenka	Not approved	
88.	Dr. Meka Papa Rao	Pending	
89.	Sh. Badal Mittal	Pending	
90.	Sh. S.B. Luthria	Pending	
		(ORISSA)	
91.	I.D.C. of Orissa	Not approved	
92.	I.D.C. of Orsisa	Approved	

1	2	3	4
93.	Sh. Maheswar Mishra		Not approved
94.	Sh. J. Appa Rao		Pending
95.	Sh. C.P.K. Murthy		Pending
96.	IDC of Orissa		Pending
		(BIHAR)	
97.	Sh. K.M. Modi		Not approved
		(RAJASTHAN)	
98.	Jayantilal Lalchand Shah		Not approved
99.	M.S. Raj Purohit		Not approved
100.	Sh. M.M. Rajgarhia		Not approved
101.	Rajasthan State Industrial & Inv. Corporation		Approved
102.		Do.	Approved
103.		Do.	Approved
104.		Do.	Approved
105.		Do.	Approved
106.	Sh. Rattan Kumar Jajee		Not approved
107.	Sh. M.S. Raj Purohit		Approved
108.	Sh. S.K. Jain		Not approved
109.	Jayantilal Chand Shah		Not approved
110.	Dr. B.K. Chatterjee		Not approved
111.	Sh. S.M. Aggarwal		Not approved
112.	Banswara Syntex		Not approved
		(TAMIL NADU)	
113.	Shri S. N. Mani		Not approved
		(UTTAR PRADESH)	
114.	A.P.C. Cement Ltd.		Approved
115.	Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam		Approved
116.	U.P. State Cement Corporation		Approved
117.	Rathi Cements Ltd.		Not approved
118.	Sh. Girish Shastri		Pending
119.	Sh. J.C. Kapur		Pending
120.	Sh. S.P. Kanudia		Pending

Child Labour Problem

2934. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child labour system in India is still going on in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that some guidelines have been laid down by the International Labour Organisation to eradicate the problem of child labour; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken or propose to be taken by the Central Government to eradicate the child labour problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. These are contained in I.L.O. Convention No. 138 and Recommendation No. 146.

(c) Government have appointed a Central Advisory Board on Child Labour to recommend measures for progressive elimination of Child Labour. The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour are awaited.

Scarcity of cement in Punjab

2935. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of cement in Punjab;

(b) the quantity of cement supplied to Punjab for public use during the current year against its demand; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make more cement available to Punjab for want of which State's industrial growth has been badly affected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is general scarcity of cement in the country including Punjab.

(b) State Governments/Union Territories do not send their demand for cement on a regular basis. The State Government of Punjab have indicated recently that their requirements of cement per quarter would be 4,75,000 tonnes. A quantity of 5,14,000 tonnes of cement including a quantity of 1,45,610 tonnes of cement for public sale category has been despatched to the State of Punjab during the first 3 quarters of 1981.

(c) Government are making every efforts to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities, and imports. Enhanced allocation to the States including the State of Punjab will be possible only when the availability position of cement improves.

U.N.D.P. Aid for a Solar energy Centre

2937. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Development Programme had provided financial aid for a solar energy centre in India; and

(b) whether the details of the energy centre have been finalised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is setting up a Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) at an outlay of Rs. 3.25 crores, and Foreign Exchange (FE) component amounting

to approximately Rs. 3.35 crores. The Centre will promote application of solar thermal technologies through prototypes development and fabrication, testing and standardisation, systems engineering and demostration, with a view to accelerate utilisation of solar energy, mainly for decentralised applications. The Centre will be located in Gurgaon, Haryana, and the site has been selected.

The project is being implemented fully as a national project. In respect of the FE component, discussions are in progress with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to explore the provision of certain selected inputs.

Licences Issued and Subsidy given to Industries in Karnataka

2938. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent were issued to the State of Karnaaka for new industrial units during 1980;

(b) the number of letter of intent issued during the current year;

(c) the number of licences issued in the current year;

(d) the number of licences issued to different industries in Karnataka in 1980; and

(e) the Central investment subsidy for the growing of small scale industries, till October, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) The following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were issued during the years 1980 and 1981 (upto Oct. 81) for setting up of industries in Karnataka State:

Type	Letters of Intent		Industrial Licences	
	1980	1981 (upto Oct. 81)	1980	1981 (upto Oct. 81)
New Undertakings	40	23	12	1
New Article	17	10	16	7
Substantial Expansion	16	9	10	7
Carry-on-Business	..	..	2	2
TOTAL	73	42	40	17

(e) Till October, 1981, reimbursement of an amount of Rs. 7,61,40,417 has been made under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to large, medium and small scale units in the indentified districts of Karnataka State since the inception of the Scheme.

Industrial Development in Backward Area of Karnataka

2939. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken to promote industrial development in the backward area in Karnataka; and

(b) the names of major or medium industries set up there in public sector during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In Karnataka State, 11 districts *viz.* Belgaum, Bihar, Bijapur, *Dharwar*, Gulbarga, Hasan, *Mysore*, North Kannara, *Raichur*, South Kannara and Tumkur have been identified for concessional finance from All India Term Lending Institutions and those underlined have been further identified for 15 per cent Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy. Apart from the incentives given by State Government, Central Government offers fiscal incentives such as concessional finance, investment subsidy, tax concessions, Hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries etc. From the inception of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme i.e. 1-10-1970 to 31-3-1981, a sum of Rs. 6900 lakhs has been reimbursed to the State Government disbursed to the industrial units set up in the identified eligible districts.

(b) Number of licences and Schemes registered with D.G.T.D. to set up major and medium industries in backward areas in the State are indicated below:—

Year	No. of Industrial licence issued		Schemes registered with D.G.T.D.
	Total No.	In public sector	
1977	9	1	N.A.
1978	7	..	19(10)
1979	10	3	68(26)
1980	14	2	68(31)
1981 (Oct. 81)	4	..	N.A.

The figures in brakets indicate the number of schemes registered in the backward areas.

Raising of Installed Capacity for Cement by Cement Industry

2941. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the cement industries to raise the installed capacity for cement to 46 million tonnes by the middle of the current decade against the 28 million tonnes at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Cement Corporation of India has already submitted a ten year perspective plan for cement industry and were preparing a 20 year plan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Minister had urged the Cement Corporation of India to meet at least one-third demand of the cement which is 100 million tonnes by the end of the current year; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Cement Corporation of India has agreed to fulfil the desire made by the Ministry and the steps taken by them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Cement Industry 1980—85 appointed by the Planning Corporation of India to meet at least capacity likely to be established by the year 1984-85 will be 46.98 million tonnes per annum, as against the present capacity of 28.22 Million tonnes per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand of cement by the end of the year 1981-82 is estimated to be 30.22 million tonnes and by turn of the century it is likely to be about 100 million tonnes. The Minister of Industry has urged the Cement Corporation to aim at providing at least one-third of the total production of Cement in the industry by having a continuous growth.

(d) The Cement Corporation is keen to have at least one-third of the country's installed capacity. It is fully geared to meet the challenge.

Mido Zirlai Pawl

2942. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZP) student organisation has turned itself into a militant secessionist group; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this new danger for Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Some members of Mizo Zirlai Pawl (MZP), a representative organisation of Mizo students have indulged in some agitational activities. The State Government are alive to the situation and have taken necessary steps to deal with the situation.

Raising of price of Newsprint by NEPA

2943. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Newsprint Paper Mills (NEPA) raised the price of its newsprint for the third time this year and for the sixth time in the past 15 months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this latest price rise for newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selling price of NEPA Newsprint had to be revised due to escalation in the cost of major input factors, such as raw material, power, chemicals etc.

Mismanagement in Nationalised Sick Industrial Units

2944. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised and taken-over industrial units that are going from bad to worse due to mismanagement all over the country; and

(b) the number of cases in which the steps have been taken against the mismanagements/authorities who are primarily responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Increasing losses were suffered during the last three years by seven nationalised industrial units and 13 other industrial units which were being managed during these years by persons authorised by the Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Losses were incurred due to various factors, including old and obsolete machinery, excess labour, shortable of inputs, industrial relations, market situation etc. Each unit has been, or is being, examined by appropriate authority with a view to reviving or rehabilitating it.

Arms and literature captured in Assam

2945. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the type of arms and literature captured by Government during the raids in August.-September, 1981 in Assam;

(b) whether there is any involvement of foreign hand through some missionaries; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the Govt. of Assam the following types of arms and ammunition were seized in raids carried out by State Police during the period:—

"One pistol, sizeable quantity of explosives and explosive substances, like bombs, hand-grenades, gelatine sticks, detonators etc."

In raids conducted during the same period, one sketch map showing oil production installations and railway lines in Assam was seized. Besides, a copy of cyclostyled article Bangkok post dated January 4, 1981 captioned "Assam: Where South East Asia Ends" was also seized.

(b) and (c) Although there are indications of certain foreign elements taking unhealthy interest in the happenings in Assam, there is no hard evidence in this regard. Government are fully alive to the situation and have taken necessary precautionary measures.

Foreign missionaries

2946. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreign missionaries working in the country, their location and their activities particularly in Eastern region, Punjab and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

There were about 2,540 Foreign Christian Missionaries registered as on 31-12-1980 in India. This does not include figures in respect of the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and the two cities of Nagpur and Pune in Maharashtra. The break-up of these missionaries in the Eastern region, Punjab and Maharashtra is given below:—

S.No.	State	No. of foreign missionaries
1.	Assam	17
2.	Meghalaya	91
3.	Mizoram	Nil
4.	Nagaland	1
5.	Manipur	Nil
6.	Tripura	Nil
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
8.	West Bengal	284
9.	Orissa	56
10.	Punjab	14
11.	Maharashtra (excluding Pune and Nagpur cities)	305

2. These missionaries are working as teachers, social workers, administrators, doctors, nurses, priests etc.

Activities of christian missionaries

2947. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the activities of certain Christian missionaries in the country who are trying to create a wedge between different communities and thus threatening the unity of our country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No specific activities of Christian missionaries prejudicial to the integrity of the country have

come to the notice of the Government. However, a watch is kept on individuals and groups who are likely to indulge in prejudicial activities.

Closure of Units making bright Steel Bars

2948. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several units making Bright Steel Bars have closed down all over the country for want of basic raw material; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Charge-sheet against Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

2949. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in the Weekly Calcutta Magazine 'Sunday' dated 27 July, 1981 under the heading, 'Antulay Singh' in which opposition leader Shri Sunder Lal Patwa is reported to have submitted a charge-sheet against Shri Arjun Singh, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the various points mentioned in the charge-sheet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Article 'Mr Antulay Singh' which appeared in the Weekly Magazine 'Sunday' dated the 27th Sept., 1981, has come to the notice of Government.

(b) The allegations contained in the memorandum, submitted by Shri Sunder Lal Patwa and others, have been referred, in accordance with the settled procedure, to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for comments, which have been received a few days back and are under examination.

Creation of 'Cost Guard' organisation

2950. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is quite a few years now when the 'Coast Guard' organisation was created under an Act of Parliament;

(b) have the recruitment rules and recruitment of staff taken place to the various posts sanctioned therefor including the officers; and

(c) if not reasons therefor and by when should these be expected together with the number of other organisations under Defence where regular incumbents have not been posted and retired officers are holding the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Coast Guard Organisation constituted under the Coast Guard Act 1978 (No. 30 of 1978) was formally established on 19th August 1978.

(b) and (c) The Recruitment Rules for certain categories of posts in the Coast Guard have already been promulgated and the draft Recruitment Rules for the remaining categories of posts are at different stages of finalisation in consultation with a number of Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. The present incumbants of the various post sanctioned for the Coast Guard have been

industrial from suitable Central Government cadres/Defence Services in accordance with the eligibility rules laid down by the Government and will be governed by the Recruitment Rules for each category as and when such Rules are finalised. The number of organisations under Defence where retired officers have been re-employed is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House, subsequently.

भारत में अवधि से अधिक रुके पाकिस्तानियों को स्वदेश भेजना

2951. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय दूतावास ने बताया है कि उन पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या लगभग पचास हजार है जो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत आए लेकिन वापस नहीं गए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तरह के पाकिस्तानियों को वापस उनके देश भेजने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) पाकिस्तान स्थित हमारे दूतावास ने एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति में बताया था कि वर्ष 1979–80 के दौरान और जून 1981 तक लगभग 45,000 पाकिस्तानी भारत में आकर वापस नहीं गए। तथापि ये सभी पाकिस्तानी अवैध रूप से देश में नही रह रहे थे । पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों का आना और जाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और उनमें से अधिकांश राष्ट्रिक 3 महीने का प्रारम्भिक वीसा प्राप्त करते हैं जिसे सहानुभूति और अन्य अप्रतिरोध आधारों पर बढ़ाया जाता है । अवैध रूप से देश में रहते हुए पाये जाने वाले पाक राष्ट्रिकों के विरुद्ध नियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई की जाती है, जिसमें जहां आवश्यक हो अभिग्रोजन और निष्कासन भी सम्मिलित है ।

Influx of Pakistan into Kashmir

2952. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistanis have entered into Jammu & Kashmir during the last two months;

(b) whether we have approached Pakistan to take back their citizens;

(c) the number of infiltrators; and

(d) the reaction of Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d) The necessary information is being obtained from the Governmment of J & K and would be laid on the Table of the House.

अवैध अप्रवासजन को रोका जाना

2954. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कलकत्ता, मद्रास बम्बई और दिल्ली हवाई अड्डों पर तैनात उत्प्रवासी अधिकारियों को, इन हवाई अड्डों पर समुचित जांच करने और अवैध रूप से देश में बाहर से आने की गतिविधि को रोकने के लिये आदेश जारी किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत छः महीनों के दौरान इन हवाई अड्डों पर की गई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के निरीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप अवैध रूप से देश में बाहर से आए कितने लोगों को विमान से उतारा गया ; और

(ग) वे लोग किन-किन देशों से सम्बन्धित थे ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) वैध यात्रा कागजातों के बिना भारत के बाहर से किसी भी स्थान से आने वाले व्यक्तियों को इन हवाई अड्डों पर उतरने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है, यदि उन्हें पारपत्र (भारत में प्रवेश) नियम, 1950 के अधीन छूट नहीं दी गई हो । आप्रवासन अधिकारियों द्वारा इन उपबन्धों को सख्ती से लागू किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों पर होने वाले आकस्मिक प्रकृति के व्यक्तिगत मामलों के विषय में, जिनमें भारत में उतरने देने की अनुमति अस्वीकृत की गई हो, सूचना संकलित नहीं की जाती है । तथापि अक्तूबर-नवम्बर 1981 के दौरान अनियमित कागजातों के साथ दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचने वाले लगभग 80 अफगान राष्ट्रिकों को भारत में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति नही दी गई थी ।

Vocational training programmes for Women

2955. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to set up more Regional Institutions under the Vocational Training Programme for women; and

(b) if so, how many such institutions have been set up since 1980 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In the first phase of the programme, three Vocational Training Institutes for Women have been set up one each at New Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore and these are functioning. In the second phase which starts from the next financial year (1982-83), there is a plan to set up some more Institutes at other places in the country.

Number of Afghans detained at Palam Airport

2956. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refusal of Pakistan authorities to accept Afghan nationals even with valid visas and other travel documents has posed a problem for the Indian Immigration authorities at the Palam International Airport; and

(b) if so, the number of such Afghan nationals detained at the airport and how the Government propose to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Five Afghan Nationals, who left Delhi in the first week of November, 1981 for Pakistan with Pakistani visas endorsed on their Afghan Passports were refused entry at the Lahore Airport and had to be brought back to India by the Airlines. They were subsequently re-admitted to India with instructions to make arrangements to leave India as early as possible. At present, no Afghan Nationals are held up at the Delhi Airport.

Change in Guidelines for Foreign Collaboration in Relation to production

2957. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are contemplating changes in the guidelines for foreign collaboration in relation to production;

(b) if so, whethre changes are also considered necessary to enable predominantly export oriented industrial units to have easier access to foreign know-how;

(c) if so, whether Government feel that execution of latest know-how is essential for export units so that products manufactured by them are able to compete in the international market; and

(d) if so, what are the changes likely to be considered in this regard and by what time the changes will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Government's policy is to permit import of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas in export-oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and/or to become competitive in the export market. The Industrial Policy Statement of July 23, 1980 recognised that where a larger production base would increase the competitiveness of Indian industry abroad, Government will consider favourably the induction of advanced technology. No changes in the present policy are considered necessary.

Per capita income

2958. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank has lately assessed the per capita income in the country for 1980-81;

(b) if so, how the per capita income during 1980-81 compared with that during 1979-80; and

(c) how far it represented an increase in the real per capita income after setting aside the increase in the cost of living during that period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Financial assistance to Orissa

2960. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the criteria adopted by Union Government while giving financial assistance to various States; and

(b) what are the details regarding the financial assistance sought by the State of Orissa during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Of the total Central assistance to States of Rs. 15350 crores allocated for the Sixth Plan (1980—85), Rs. 3245 crores has been set apart for meeting the requirements of special category States which include Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and tripura. An amount of Rs. 1355 cdores has been allocated for Hill and Tribal areas and North-Eastern Council Plans and Rs. 1450 crores for externally aided projects. Of the balance of Rs. 9300 crores, Rs. 7700 crores has been allocated to the remaining States according to the modified Gadgil Formula as under:—

(i) 60 per cent on the basis population,

(ii) 20 per cent on the basis of per capita income only to the Sates having per capita income below the national average;

(iii) 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort;

(iv) 10 per cent on the basis of special problems of States. Central Assistance of Rs. 1600 crores has been allocated to non-special category States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population formula.

(b) The State Government had requested for additional plan assistance of Rs. 5.5 crores during 1980-81. Besides it had also requested the Ministry of Finance for drought relief assistance to the extent of Rs. 72.14 crores during 1979-80 and Rs. 56.68 crores during 1980-81.

श्रमिक कानूनों में संशोधन

2961. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
श्री चित्त बसु :
श्री एच० एन० नन्जे गौडा :
श्री सत्य गोपाल मिश्र :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ठेका श्रमिक, बंधक श्रमिक और अंतर्राज्यीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों के बारे में श्रमिक कानूनों में संशोधन करने के लिए एक सैल बनाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने बीड़ी, सिगार श्रमिक संबंधी कानूनों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए त्रिपक्षीय स्थायी समिति बनाई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त समिति अपना कार्य कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) श्रम मंत्रालय ने श्रम कल्याण महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षताधीन एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया है जिसमें बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकारों के सचिव और मुख्य श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) शामिल है। यह ठेका श्रमिक, बंधित श्रमिक तथा अंतर्राज्यिक उत्प्रवासी श्रमिक अधिनियमों में संशोधनों के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों की जांच करेगा। कार्यकारी दल ने दो बैठकें की हैं और इसकी अन्तिम सिफारिशें प्राप्त होनी है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां। समिति का गठन संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे समिति के विचारार्थ बीड़ी और सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 में संशोधन के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों के संबंध में अपनी टिप्पणियां भेजें।

विवरण

बीड़ी और सिगार श्रम कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए नियुक्त समिति का गठन

अध्यक्ष

अपर सचिव, श्रम मंत्रालय।

सदस्य

1. महानिदेशक, श्रम कल्याण, श्रम मंत्रालय।
2. श्रम सचिव, कर्नाटक सरकार, बंगलौर।
3. श्रम सचिव, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, भोपाल।
4. श्रम सचिव, बिहार सरकार, पटना।
5. श्री मधुसूदन बी० कुशा, अध्यक्ष, अखिल भारतीय बीड़ी उद्योग फैडरेशन, 12, के० दुभाष मार्ग (रामपर्ट रो०) फोर्ट, बम्बई-400023।
6. श्री बी० एस० सेठी, सैक्रेटरी, अखिल भारतीय नियोजक संगठन, फैडरेशन हाऊस, नई दिल्ली-110001।

7. श्री डी० बी० सारदा, भारतीय नियोजक महासंघ आर्मी और नेवी बिल्डिंग 148, महात्मा गांधी रोड, बम्बई-400023।

8. श्री अजोय सेट, विधायक, संख्या-7, कार्लेस्टन रोड, कुके टाऊन, बंगलौर-56000।

9. श्री एन० बी० कुमभोर, अध्यक्ष, नागपुर बीड़ी मजदूर संघ, मार्फत श्री एस० एम० रामटेका जय भारत बीड़ी सोसाइटी पचांसौली नागपुर-4।

10. श्री एन० सी० दत्ता मंत्री एटक, 24, कैनिंग लेन्स, नई दिल्ली-110001।

11. श्री एन० एम० अदण्णया, इंटक, के० एस० आर० एम० ट्रस्ट बिल्डिंग, लाईट हाऊस, हिल रोड, बंगलौर।

12. श्री राम प्रसाद पारीख, महामंत्री, अखिल भारतीय बीडी मजदूर महासंघ, वरीराबाद, नांडेड (महाराष्ट्र)।

13. श्री जो० कान्नान, उपाध्यक्ष, सीटू, ट्रेड यूनियन हाऊस, कन्नानौर (केरल)।

2. समिति बीड़ी और सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 की पुनरीक्षा करेगी और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो, अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिए सुझाव देगी।

3. कल्याण आयुक्त (मुख्यालय), श्रम मंत्रालय समिति के सचिव के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

Setting up of Slag-Cement Plant at Bhilai

2965. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal for a slag-cement plant to be set-up at Bhilai;

(b) whether the raw material, labour and infrastructure availability at Bhilai is most suitable for slag-cement plant; and

(c) if so, has the proposal been sanctioned by the Government; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No application/report has been received from the State Govt. in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to Karnataka

2963. SHRI C. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been considering the backwardness of the States while allocating the financial help to the States; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the criteria as well as the financial assistance provided to the State of Karnataka during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the allocation of Central Assistance for the States' Sixth Plan, backwardness has received weightage as under:

(i) Under the modified Gadgil Formula, an amount of Rs. 3245 crores has been set apart for meeting the requirements of eigth special category State; *viz.*, Assam Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

(ii) Under the modified Gadgil Formula, instead of 10 per cent, 20 per cent of

the divisible pool of Central assistance (Rs. 7700 crores) is allocated to six backward States having per capital Income below the national average.

(iii) Central assistance of Rs. 1600 crores has been allocated to the States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population formula which is weighted favourably towards backward States.

(iv) Besides, Special assistance has been allocated for the development Plan of Hill areas, Tribal Areas, most of which are in the backward States.

The Central Assistance allocated to Karnataka State for the Annual Plans 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs. 103.54 crores and Rs. 108.92 crores respectively.

Allotment and requirement of cement of Gujarat State

2964. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement allotment to Gujarat during the two quarters beginning from April—September, 1981 as against its requirements;

(b) the quantity of cement actually despatched by cement factories during the said period;

(c) whether Government are aware that the stock of cement at Ranavav Cement Factory in Saurashtra region of Gujarat is accumulated due to shortage of wagons;

(d) if so, steps taken to ensure rapid movement of cement from factories to the authorised dealers to avoid allotment being lapsed; and

(e) when the cement production is likely to reach all time high and become self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). State Governments/Union Territories do not send their demand of cement on a regular basis. The State Government of Gujarat has indicated recently that their requirements of cement per quarter would be 7,00,000 tonnes. The allocation and despatches of cement to the State of Gujarat during the two quarters of 1981 as under:—

Quarter	Allocation	Despatches
April—June, 1981	3,51,500	3,82,500
July—Sept., 1981	3,81,500	3,79,100

(c) During the period April to September, 1981 the factory were supplied 5908 wagons and they loaded 5840 wagons. There were heavy shortfall for wagon demands during May and June due to labour trouble and low stocks and less supply due to floods and breaches during July and August.

(d) Railways are meeting the demands to the maximum extent possible and during the month of October, 1981, the movement was 99% of the quota. In addition, with a view to expedite despatches of cement, existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement of cement have been liberalised.

(e) Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing units' capacities; sanctioning new capacities, etc. It is expected that with the materialisation of new capacities and better performance of the existing capacities, the availability position of cement would ease by the end of the 6th Five Year Plan.

Utilisation of Paddy Husk in the Manufacture of Cement

2965. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether paddy husk can be utilised for producing cement;

(b) whether Government have found out the quantum of paddy husk that is produced in different States, State-wise;

(c) how much of the husk produced in Andhra Pradesh is being utilised for cement manufacture; and

(d) whether the remaining husk will be sufficient to set up more such factories?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In so far as the production of paddy husk in different States and the utilisation of paddy husk in Andhra Pradesh for producing cement is concerned, no specific information is available. State-wise indications of potential Districts for rice husk ash masonry units is enclosed. One 4-tonne per day rice husk ash masonry plants has been set up by M/s. Shri Satyasai Industries in Guntur in Andhra Pradesh. Many more rice husk ash masonry cement plants could be set up on paddy husk available.

Statement

POTENTIAL DISTRICTS

1. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Arvali
2. Assam	Shibsagar Kamrup
3. Bihar	Gaya Purnea Ranchi
4. Haryana	Ambala Kurukshtra Kernal
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag Baramula
6. Karnataka	Shimoga Mysore Uttar Kannada Dakshin Kannada
7. Kerala	Ernakulam Kottayam
8. Madhya Pradesh	Satna Shahdel Bilaspur Durg Raipur
9. Orissa	Rourkela Sambalpur
10. Tamil Nadu	Villupuram Virdhachalam Mayaram Thiruvamur Trichirapalli Madurai Manama Durai
11. Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun Saharanpur Azemgarh
12. West Bengal	Purlia

लघु उद्योगों के लिए सीमेन्ट के कोटे का आरक्षण

2966. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जुलाई 1981 के बाद लघु उद्योगों को सीमेंट का दस प्रतिशत कोटा आबंटित किए जाने के बारे में सीमेंट के आरक्षण से संबंधित केन्द्र के निदेशों का किन-किन राज्यों ने कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के उपर्युक्त निर्णय के अलावा राज्यो ने सीमेंट के कोटा आरक्षण के बारे में कोई अन्य निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्-सम्बंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सीमेंट के समुचित वितरण के लिए कोई नया मानदंड निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेश पाण्डिचेरी इस आधार पर निदेशों को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है कि इन क्षेत्रों में लघु औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की सीमेंट की मांग में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) सीमेंट की वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को उनकी पिछली खपत और सीमेंट की समग्र उपलब्धता के आधार पर प्रत्येक तिमाही में इकट्ठा आवंटन किया जाता है। सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं एवं लघु एककों की प्राथमिकता वाली आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद राज्य सरकार अपनी इच्छा से अन्य उपभोक्ताओं का सीमेंट का उप-आवंटन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होती है।

(ग) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जनसंख्या, क्षेत्र, योजना परिव्यय आदि के आधार पर सीमेंट का आवंटन करने का सुझाव दिया है। राज्यों को सीमेंट का आवंटन उनकी पिछली खपत के आधार पर तथा सीमेंट की समग्र उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक तिमाही में किया जाता है। किन्तु संसद् और संसद् के बाहर व्यक्त की गई राय को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए सरकार ने अब सीमेंट के आवंटन के लिए जनसंख्या और न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं वाले कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को आवास योजनाओं से तथा हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित योजनाओं पर अधिक महत्व देने का निर्णय लिया है। इस निर्णय के अनुसार 1 अक्तूबर, 1981 से शुरू होने वाली तिमाही के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को मूल आवंटनों से अधिक तदर्थ आवंटन किए गए हैं।

News item captioned 'Plan to Eliminata Cement Shortage

2967. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the news item 'Plan to eliminate cement shortage' appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated 11 November, 1981 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a package to 'flood the market' with cement where there is shortage; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such a plan and when is it likely to be announced for Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government is considering a proposal to

allow actual users to import cement through the State Trading Corporation against foreign exchange remittances and replenishment licences and make available cement at the imported price.

Location of Corporate Office of Hindustan Cables Limited

2968. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested to locate the Corporate Office of Hindustan Cables Ltd. at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News item captioned "MPM Newsprint ahead of NEPA"

2969. SHRI WARI-NATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "MPM newsprint ahead of NEPA" published in the *Times of India* dated 4 November, 1981;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Mysore Paper Mills plant possesses the latest technology and is based on utilisation of bamboo, eucalyptus and other hardwood available in Karnataka;

(c) if so, what would be its capacity and how will it compare with the paper produced by Nepa Mills in quality; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated to improve and modernise the working of the Nepa Mills so as to enhance its production and quality?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The newsprint project of Mysore Paper Mills has an annual installed capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum. At present, production is based on imported wood pulp, as only the paper machine has been commissioned. It is only after the pulping system based on indigenous wood resources goes into operation on a commercial basis, that a comparison with Nepa Newsprint as to quality, would be appropriate.

(d) A modernisation-cum-renovation programme is being worked out to improve the capacity utilization and quality of Nepa Mills' output. This would include provision for captive power generation, improvement and rectification of the pulping system and renovation of the paper machine.

Freezing of Manufacture of Mechanical Watches

2970. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to freeze the capacity for the manufacture of mechanical watches; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The various developmental aspects, including the need, if any, for creation of additional capacity of the watch industry are presently under review.

Setting up of "Cement Priority Committee"

2971. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has set up a committee to ensure supply of cement to priority sectors, called the "Cement Priority Committee" which will be the apex body for the allocation of cement to various priority sectors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Collaboration in Manufacturing of Coal Mining Equipment

2972. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved a number of technical collaboration proposals for the manufacture of coal mining equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries with whom agreement have been entered into in this regard; and

(d) the salient features of these foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of foreign collaborator	Item of manufacture	Nature of collaboration	Terms approved by Govt.		
					Royalty	Lumpsum	Duration
1	M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd.,	M/s. Gullick Dobson Ltd., UK.	Self Advancing Powered Roof Supports	Tech.	4%	£ 25,000	5 years
2	M/s Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd. Durgapur	i. M/s Dowty Mining Eqpt. Ltd. U.K.	Do.	Do.	4%	£ 25,000	5 Years
		ii. M/s. Anderson strathclyde Ltd., UK.	Drum Shearers	Do.	4%	£ 40,000	5 ,,
		iii. M/s. PHB, FRG	Vertical Transport Systems	Do.	4%	To be decided on a case to case basis	5 ,,
		iv. M/s. DOSCO, UK.	Road Headers (Tunneling Machines)	Do.	4%	£ 39,500	5 ,,
3	M/s. Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ranchi	i. M/s. GHH Sterkrade, FRG	Vertical Transport Systems	Do.	5%	DM 2,50,000	5 ,,
		ii. M/s. Siemag Transplan GmbH, FRG.	Vertical Transport Systems etc.	Do.	4%	nil'	5 ,,
		iii. M/s. Ransomes and Rapier, U.K.	Walking Draglines	Do.	4%	£ 4,10,000	7 years
		iv. M/s. V/O Prommeshexport' USSR	4·6/5 M3 Excavators	Do.		Consequent to the signing of protocols between HEC and V/o Prommeshexport of USSR, the latter will supply the designs and documents on down payment on a case-to-case basis. No royalty is involved.	
		v. Do.	250 mm Overburden Drills	Do.			

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of foreign collaborator	Item of manufacture	Nature of collaboration	Terms approved by Govt.		
					Royalty	Lumpsum	Duration
4	M/s. Bharat Westfalia (P) Ltd. Ranchi	M/s. Gewerhschaft Eisenhutte Westfalia, West Germany	Armoured Chain Conveyors	Technical & Financial	4%	DM 300,000— investment by co laborator Rs. 17·5 lakhs	5 Years
5	M/s. Jardine Henderson Ltd. Calcutta	M/s. Combin Ltd. U.K.	Coal Cutting Machines	Tech.	2%	Nil	5 Years
6	Shri Bhakti Bhusan Srivastava, Calcutta	M/s. Maschinen Fabrik Geharf Gmb H, West Germany	Mono rail transport collie car and chair lift systems	Do.	4%	DM 80,000	5 years

Production of Watches by H.M.T.

2973. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of watches produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools during the year 1980-81;

(b) the actual requirement of watches in the country during 1980-81; and

(c) the steps taken so far to increase the production of watches by Hindustan Machine Tools?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The production of HMT watches was 3513 lakhs during 1980-81.

(b) A Task Force on Watch Industry constituted by the Ministry in 1977 has broadly estimated the demand of wrist watches by 1981-82 at 8 to 8.5 million watches. Apart from HMT Ltd., there are a number of other units in the organised and small scale sector manufacturing wrist watches in the country. Government have already approved a number of schemes for manufacture of wrist watches both in the organised and small scale sector for a total capacity of 17.65 million mechanical wrist watches. Besides, a capacity of 3.2 million nos. for manufacture of digital electronic watches has also been approved recently.

(c) The production of HMT watches has rapidly been increased from 6,28 lakhs in 1975-76 to a level of 35.13 lakhs in 1980-81.

Proposal for site for a factory of H. A. L. by Andhra Pradesh Government

2974. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of DEFFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is planning to set up a factory for the manufacture of advanced air borne systems equipment;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government proposed three sites for its location; and

(c) the decision of the Government regarding the fixation of the site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has been informed that their request would be considered alongwith offers from several other States while taking a final view on the proposal.

Setting up of Electronic switching factories

2975. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NADIU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Electronic Switching factories;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government requested Government to set up one of the above factories in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to set up two plants during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the manufacture of Electronic Switching Systems, one for local exchanges and the other for trunk exchanges. Advance action is also proposed to be taken for another

Electronic Switching System Plant. In addition, three State Electronics Development Corporations have been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of Electric Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (EPAPXs).

(c) Yes, Sir. Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Central Government for locating the first Electronic Switching System (ESS) factory in Patancheru-Sangareddy area in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh.

Inclusion of action taken note in Annual reports

2976. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual reports of the Ministries/Departments/public Sector Undertakings/autonomous bodies contain all the important events that have been taken place during the course of the year and nothing is left out of them.

(b) if so why the action taken is not reflected in the forthcoming annual reports;

(c) whether a process will start from now onwards for including the action taken on the anual reports of 1980 in the annual reports of 1981 to be presented early 1982; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). The annual reports among other things, highlight and appraise the main activities-existing and projected of the ministries, including public sector undertakings and autonomous bodies under them. Attempt is made to incorporate all the major events occuring during the year in the annual reports of the ministries concerned.

The type of information included in the annual reports has been broadly indicated in Annexure 2 to the **Manual for Handling Parliamentary** work in Ministries and a copy of this Annexure is enclosed. Continuous efforts are made to improve the contents and presentation of annual reports and instructions have been issued from time to time for this purpose. The last such instructions were issued on 25th November, 1981.

A consolidated report entitled "Public Enterprises Survey" on the performance of public enterprises of the Central Government is presented to Parliament every year during the budget session. The last report submitted to Parliament related to the year 1979-80. Apart from the financial performance of the public enterprises, the public Enterprises Survey discusses various other matters such as capacity utilisation, materials management, employment and wage policies, development of ancillary industries, management development activities, pricing policies, management of townships, etc.

Statement

1	2	3
1. Structure and functions of the department.	(a) Broad idea of the functions. (If a more detailed list is considered necessary, it could form part of an appendix).	
	(b) The attached and subordinate offices, if any, through which the functions are discharged. Relative roles of	
	(i) the department;	
	(ii) attached offices;	

1	2	3
	(iii) subordinate offices working directly under the department.	
	(c) Organisation and staffing of :	
	(i) department proper;	
	(ii) its attached and subordinate offices.	
2. Performance.	Activities (existing and projected) and achievements of the department/ attached/subordinate offices vide (b) above, split up under :	
	(a) programmes continuing from previous years;	Progress to be shown against each; with reference to financial and physical targets and the actual performance, both cumulative and for the year, where necessary to be highlighted by charts and graphs for better comprehension.
	(b) new programmes.	
3. Public sector undertakings under the department.	An appraisal of the performance of each, covering its profitability or otherwise, and other major events like expansion, diversification, accidents. strikes and lockouts and so on.	
4. Autonomous bodies and institutions.	Appraisal of the functioning of each of the autonomous bodies/institutions in relation to their objectives.	
5. Important committees and commissions.	(a) Continuing committee/commissions their work during the year and present position	
	(b) new committees/comissions-composition terms of reference, progress made etc.	
	(c) an idea of any new committees/ commissions proposed to be set up and brief details regarding their purposes, membership, etc.	
6. Conferences.	(a) Organised in India;	Nature of participation, subjects discussed, implementation action taken etc. and foreign exchange component of the cost of attending such conferences in the case of international conferences held abroad to be indicated.
	(b) International.	
7. Agreements with countries, international organisations.	Their nature and the degree of assistance, if any, both financial and technical to be received/extended.	
8. List of publications brought out.	Brief purpose of each wherever necessary.	(All the publications of the department which continue to be topical to be listed in an appendix periodically, say, once in three years).

1	2	3
9. Administrative improvements and innovations.	(a) Measures introduced during the year to achieve efficiency and economy in administration;	
	(b) an appraisal of the work of the internal work study unit in the field of work measurement, organisational and procedureal studies.	
10. Use of Hindi as Official languages.	Progress made with reference to government orders on the subject.	

News item captioned "Small unit long Wait for Registration'

2977. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'small units long wait for registration' appearing in the Indian Express of 26 September, 1981:

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) details of action taken together with number of applications pending finalisation, since when and by when they are expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The news item has misrepresented the facts which were brought out after study of a few sample cases that the permanent registration is mostly granted within two months of an application being made after completion of necessary formalities. In the beginning provisional registration is issued generally within 7 days of the application. This enables the applicant to complete other formalities and apply for permanent registration. During the period of provisional registration, the unit can iunction normally and convert the provisional registration to permanent one generally in about a year's time.

Number of sick industries in various Sectors

2978. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the number of sick industries in various sectors;

(b) what are the facilities extended for the sick units for revival; and

(c) how many industries have been revived since 1 January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India 24,656 units were identified and reported as sick as at the end of December, 1980. The industry-wise break-up, which is available only in respect of units having credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above, is as follows:

Industry	No. of units
1. Engineering & Electricals	91
2. Iron and Steel	44
3. Textiles	94
4. Jute	35
5. Chemicals	24
6. Cement	3
7. Rubber	11
8. Sugar	45
9. Miscellaneous	62
TOTAL:—	409

(b) Banks and financial institutions prepare a rehabilitation package which is tailor made to the specific requirements of the sick units which are found potentially viable. Rehabilitation package may consist of a number of concessions on behalf of banks and institutions like reduction in rates of interest, fundnig of interest, re-scheduling of recovery, waiver of penal interest and grant of further need based assistance.

The Government also give six concession on merger of sick units with healthy units with a view to reviving the former. Section 72A was added to the Income Tax Act, 1961 during 1977 to give effect to this concession.

(c) As per the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India 2,870 units became viable during January—December, 1980 and were deleted by banks from the list of sick units.

High Level committee to review functioning of inspectorate of industries

2979. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the demand for setting up of a high level Committee to review the functioning of the role of inspectorates by the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Although no formal reference has been received, the problem arising out of visit of numerous inspectors to a small industries unit was mentioned at the annual function of the FASII. The Minister of Industries who addressed the convention had clarified that inspections had to be held in accordance with the statutory requirements of various types. But any problems faced as a result thereof; if brought to the notice of the government, will be looked into.

Non supply of Raw Material to Indo-American Electrical Ltd. Durgapur

2980. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the fact that the Indo-American Electrical Ltd. Durgapur is not getting its main raw material to run the factory properly due to non-clearance by Company Law Board under MRTP Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of West Bengal requested him for block allotment of copper to the company immediately, because this company has been declared as relief undertakings by the West Bengal Government;

(c) if so, reasons for the delay to allot raw material; and

(d) steps taken by Government to supply raw material to Indo-American Electrical Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). M/s. Indo-American Electricals had approached the Directorate General of Technical Development for release of copper, stating that the management of the company has changed with the participation by Thapars in the management. The State Government of West Bengal had also asked for release of copper to the company, stating that the company has been declared as a Relief Undertaking.

After considering the various issues involved including applicability or otherwise of the provisions of the MRTP Act to the management participation by Thapars in this company, DGTD had recommended release of 50 MT of copper per month for 3 months on 29-9-81.

Amendment to Industries Development and Regulation Act

2981. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governmest are considering to bring amendment of the Industries Development and Regulation Act for ensuring timely payment and fair deal by large sector;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). It is not clear as to what the Honourable Member means by 'timely payment and fair deal by large sector'. Certain amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are being conceptualized. It is, however, pre-mature to indicate either the nature of changes or the level of consideration.

News Item "Government move to Encourage Investment in Poor Areas'

2982. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news under the caption "Government move to encourage investment in poor areas" published in 'The Times of India' dated 31 October, 1981;

(b) if so, whether Government have *inter-alia* stated " Task forces comprising representatives of the Central and State Governments have already completed initial assessment of 10 out of 103 backward districts, and action started in some areas";

(c) if so, what have been the criteria in deciding upon the backward districts, what are the names of 103 backward districts, State-wise as also the 10 backward districts in which action on the ground has also started; and

(d) by what point of time all the backward districts in different States are proposed to be covered, and whether "industrial areas or townships would be established with an entire gamut of social and industrial infrastructure" in each of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As part of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, MS(I) in his letter dated 15th November, 1980 wrote to CMs of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, to identify at least two industrially backward districts/areas. At the instance of 22 State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, so far 60 districts have been identified for integrated industrial development under the Nucleus Plant Programme. 24 Task Forces comprising of Central Government and State Government officials covering 54 districts have since been set up to identify project possibilities for intensive industrial development for these districts. So far task forces report in respect of 10 districts/areas viz. Goindwal Sahib in Amritsar, Punjab, Chandak in Puri, Orissa, Solan, Sirmur and Kangra in Himachal Pradesh, Medak in Andhra Pradesh, Alleppey in Kerala and Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Chandrapur in

Maharashtra have been received and the work for their processing is at hand in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Wherever Task Forces have identified besides project outlines and ancillary potential, the minimum infrastructural needs including needs of industrial houses, such proposals would be processed as part of the programme.

Unemployment problem

2983. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the unemployment problem in the country among different sections of the society, *vis-a-vis*, (i) total number of persons entirely unemployed in the country; (ii) total number of partially employed people—at least for 3 to 6 months in a year—in the country; (iii) total number of educated unemployed having qualifications of Matriculation or upwards; (iv) total number of unemployed who are Graduates, or have higher degrees to their credit; and (v) total number of unemployed scientific and technical personnel?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (i) The long-term unemployment (usual status basis) has been estimated at 12.02 million at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period.

(ii) Information is not available.

(iii) The number of unemployed educated (Matriculates and above) has been estimated at 3.47 million at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period.

(iv) Out of 3.47 million unemployed educated 1.01 million were Graduates and above (including engineering diploma holders).

(v) The number of unemployed scientific and technical persons at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period is estimated around 2.9 lakhs.

Indigenous know-how to Fabricate Instruments for Atomic Plans

2984. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has over the years developed indigenous know-how to develop and fabricate instruments and plant machinery for setting up future nuclear plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the requirements of future nuclear plants in the country and how much of it can be given to the country's industry to fabricate the instruments; and

(c) whether this will substantially reduce the period of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Not necessarily. The idea of indigenisation is primarily to become increasingly self reliant.

Erection of C.C.I. Cement Plant at Adilabad in A.P.

2986. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erection work of cement plant of Cement Corporation of India at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh is going on satisfactorily; if so, the target date of going into production;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Railway is laying a new railway line between Vani to Chenaka via Pippalkoti to facilitate this Cement Plant to transport its cement;

(c) whether the nearest station Pimpalkoti on this line is 10 km. away from the location of the cement plant; and

(d) if so, the action taken to complete the railway link between Pimpalkoti Station to the Cement Plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The erection work of the cement plant of Cement Corporation of India at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh is going on satisfactorily. The target date of going into production is October, 1982.

(b) A railway line is at present under construction from Vani to Pimpalkuti.

(c) and (d). The distance between Adilabad cement plant under construction and the proposed railway station at Pimpalkuti is approximately 25 km. by road. There is no proposal to construct a new line between Pimpalkuti and Adilabad.

Escape of under-trials in Delhi

2987. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of undertrials escaped from the Police custody in Delhi during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto 30th November, 1981 and the circumstances under which they escaped;

(b) whether some undertrial prisoners have also escaped from the Tihar Jail recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for such escape and what preventive measures are taken for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the records of Delhi Police, the number of persons, who escaped, are as under:—

Year	No. of persons escaped.
1979-80	13
1980-81	20
1981-82 (upto 30-11-81)	21

Some of them escaped, while being escorted outside the jail, due to the negligence of police personnel escorting them. Delhi Administration have reported that not handcuffing the prisoners has also contributed to their escape.

(b) and (c). On 27-5-81, only one under-trial prisoner escaped from within the premises of Tihar Jail. This incident occurred while the under-trial prisoner was at the main gate for being transferred to the Camp Jail from the main jail hospital. At that time of the evening, other prisons were being released at the main gate and the under-trial prisoner managed to escape by creating confusion.

(d) Departmental/legal action is taken against those found responsible for the escape.

Instructions have been issued to the jail and Police Authorities for proper screening of undertrials and convicts to identify dangerous or desperate criminals, so that adequate guards are deployed to escort them. In order to reduce unnecessary movement of prisoners to city hospitals for routine medical check-up, etc. arrangements have been made for the visit of specialists to the jail itself.

Progress in use of wind tide and Solar Energy

2988. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in utilising wind-tide and solar energy during last one year in the country; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to hasten up the utilisation of these resources on a wider and larger scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing New and Renewable Sources of Energy for a wide range of applications has been accorded high priority by Government. The New and Renewable Energy Sources Programme of the Government covers research, design, development and demonstration activities pertaining to the utilisation of new energy sources such as solar energy, biomass, wind energy, etc. The broad-based integrated programme involves the participation of research institutions, industry, user and extension agencies. Considerable expertise has already been generated; and various systems, devices and products have been developed. Government has set up a Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) on the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission to expedite these programmes, and for a well-coordinated approach in the area of new and renewals sources of energy.

2. During the last two years the Government have taken further initiatives in this programme and has significantly accelerated the pace of development and field installation.

3. In the area of solar thermal technologies, activities cover applications such as water and space heating, refrigeration and air-conditioning, crop drying, desalination, pumping, decentralised power generation etc. Demonstration water heating systems have been installed at a hotel, bakery, brewery, industrial canteen, hospital, textile mills, dairy etc. Demonstration cash crop dryers have been installed at various locations and dryers for tobacco curing, veneer drying of plywood, grain drying and cash crop drying are currently under installation. The installation of solar timber kilns is being expanded. A Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) is being taken up with a view towards large-scale prototype development, demonstration and commercialisation.

4. In the area of solar photovoltaic technologies, Government are placing emphasis on increasing the level of fabrication, and improvement in process technologies and efficiencies of solar cells; and the development and indigenous production of low cost solar grade silicon material. A pre-commercial pilot plant (NASPED) project for upscaling the operations to 1 MW level by 1985 and wide-spread field level demonstration has been initiated. Demonstration photovoltaic pumps have been installed at several locations for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply. The use of photovoltaic modules is also being demonstrated in projects relating to community lighting, Community Radios and Television in villages;

radio beacon instruments for ship navigation, and, for communication equipment in remote areas.

5. In the area of bio-mass production, conversion and utilisation, emphasis is being placed on the installation of demonstration community-size biogas plants, and the use of other types of solid wastes/material like water hyacinth, kachara, vegetable wastes and agricultural residues in addition to animal dung as input. Demonstration community plants are under construction at various locations in the country, and will provide motive power and electricity apart from gas for cooking and lighting, and organic manure. Two Biomass Research Centres have been set up in the country.

6. A widespread field demonstration programme for different types of windmills has been initiated to get experience for large scale utilisation. Prototypes of sail-type windmills and metal vane windmills are being installed at several locations in the country. A Wind Energy Centre has been set up to act as the focal point for various tasks connected with wind energy technology, and for implementation of programmes and policies in this area. Another Wind Energy Centre is being set up at NAL, Bangalore. A vertical Axis Wind Generator has been developed and is undergoing testing and evaluation.

7. Regarding harnessing of tidal energy, certain sites had been identified as possible areas for development of tidal power on the basis of a study undertaken in 1975. The Gulf of Kutch. Gulf of Cambay and the Sunderbans area were identified as possible areas for tidal power development. In December 1980, Government have approved a proposal for taking up investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kutch to establish the feasibility for generating energy from tidal waves. A project for tidal power generation can be taken up only after the feasibility has been fully established.

8. The programme is also being expanded in respect of energy conservation, energy storage and to cover other renewable energies such as, geothermal energy, hydrogen energy, ocean thermal energy, small hydro-technologies etc. A Small Hydro-Technologies Centre is proposed to be set up at Roorkee University.

9. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Government are giving particular emphasis to demonstration and commercialisation of technologies already developed, leading to wider utilisation of renewable energies in the country. It is proposed to cover every district of the country with atleast one pilot demonstration unit based on renewable energy devices and systems during the Plan.

10. Fiscal and promotional incentives are being introduced so that barriers to rapid commercialisation of renewable energy equipment can be overcome. Among the incentives already announced are an enhanced depreciation allowance on machinery or plant installed for manufacturing or using renewable energy equipment in business or profession; exemption from excise duty; and subsidies to users particularly in rural areas on biogas plants, solar cookers, water pumping devices etc. Financial institutions have agreed to treat institutional credit on the same terms and conditions applicable to the priority sector, so that loans will be provided on suitable terms both for manufacturers and users. State Governments have been asked to provide exemption from such levies as sales tax, octroi, etc. Several States have already announced these exemptions.

11. An Advisory Committee exists to advise on all matters relating to new and renewable sources of energy. and there are other committees/panels comprised of experts, users and industry representatives to assist in certain specific areas.

Wickless Stoves

2989. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has developed a wickless stove with a 60 per cent thermal efficiency and long time flame per litre of kerosene;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to manufacture these stoves on a commercial basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Institute has claimed that the stove is not pressurised by pumping and is without smell during operation. Tests at the Institute indicate that the stove has a thermal efficiency of 60 per cent at normal cooking rate which is superior to existing wick stoves and compares well with pressure stoves. The manufacturing know-how has been passed on to a small scale firm. Further engineering development is under progress at the Institute.

Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry

2990. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 553 on 19 August, 1981 regarding setting up of Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the salient feature of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of T V sets, Radios, and Tape Recorders by Electronics Industry

2991. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of T.V. Sets, radios and tape recorders can be reduced substantially if the electronics industry is permitted to manufacture these goods on a mass scale;

(b) if so, whether electronics industry has requested Government to permit import of components for the aforesaid items under open general licence; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request of the electronics industry is under examination.

Paucity of experienced administrators

2992. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been feeling a paucity of experienced administrators;

(b) if so, whether this is telling upon the quality of administration

and preventing better deployment of talent to achieve quick and positive results;

(c) if so, how Government propose to meet this shortage and attract better talent in its services; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to provide better emoluments and facilities to persons serving in senior positions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The present pay structure of the Central Government employees, including senior officers, is based on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. The Pay Commission did not recommend payment of any dearness allowance to senior officers. However, considering substantial erosion in their salaries on account of rise in prices, in March, 1979, Government decided to pay *ad hoc* dearness allowance to senior officers also. This has improved the emoluments of officers at senior levels. With effect from 1st January, 1982, a Group Insurance Scheme for all Central Government employees will also begin to operate. This provides the following insurance cover during service and cash amount at the time of retirement.

	Insurance Cover	Cash benefit after 35 years of service
	Rs.	Rs
Group 'D'	10,000	23,460
Group 'C'	20,000	46,920
Group 'B'	40,000	93,840
Group 'A'	80,000	1,87,680

The cash benefit will be proportionate to the length of service.

News Item 'Anomalies in House Tax criticised'

2993. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Anomalies in house tax criticised' appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated 11 November, 1981;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps Delhi Municipal Corporation propose to take to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of levy of Property Tax instead of continuing the present system of rent 'actually received' or 'receivable' and thus save considerable harassment being caused to the house owners apart from the pressure tactics employed by the DMC Inspecting and Assessing Staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news item published in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated the 11th November, 1981. Government are

also aware of the fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee are levying House Tax in accordance with the provisions of the DMC Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee respectively. Government have no proposal under consideration to levy the tax at uniform rates in the areas of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as per the Supreme Court's Judgment, the rateable value of a property has to be determined on the basis of Standard Rent determinable under the provisions of section 6 or section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 depending upon the particular facts and circumstances of each case. While the provisions and procedures for determining the standard rent as laid down in section 6 and section 9 cannot vary with areas, the factors in the determination of standard rent vary from case to case or zone to zone. The Corporation has further stated that assessment of properties is a quasi-judicial function and the decisions thereon are appealable.

Government approved Units Manufacturing Watch Components

2994. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units approved by Government to manufacture watch components in the small sector;

(b) the number of units that are actually existing and the reasons for the remaining units not coming up;

(c) the number of instances, if any, where the import licences have been misused changed hands stating the action taken by Government in each case; and

(d) the difficulties if any, being faced by the working units and the steps taken by Government to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No small scale unit is approved exclusively for the manufacture of watch components only. 96 units were approved for assembly of wrist watches and phased manufacture of some components.

(b) There are 79 units under production while some others are in the process of setting up the units.

(c) None has been brought to the notice of the Government as yet.

(d) Whenever any difficulty is reported by small scale units, necessary steps are taekn to remove them.

Removal of Backwardness in Chhota Nagpur Area (Bihar)

2995. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the request of the State Government a special programme has been drawn to remove the backwardness of Chhota Nagpur (Bihar) area which is rich in minerals; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal from the State Government, apart from the programmes which already form part of the State's Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Pension to Government Servants convicted of Crimes

2996. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension regulation says that good conduct is an implied condition of the grant of pension to the Government servant but it does not say that pensioners convicted of

any crime by the courts are liable to lose their pension as is contained in a letter dated 7 October, 1959 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the correct position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Rule 8 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, (previously Article 351 of the Civil Services Regulations) which is a statutory rule states that "future good conduct shall be an implied condition of every grant of pension and its continuance" and that "the appointing authority may, by order in writing, withhold or withdraw a pension or a part thereof, whether permanently or for a specified period, if the pensioner is convicted of a serious crime or is found guilty of grave misconduct". The rule also prescribes the procedure which should be followed, including consultation with the Union Public Services Commission wherever necessary, giving the pensioner an opportunity to make a representation against the proposed order, and also the right of appeal.

The letter dated the 7th October, 1959 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs is a communication to all the State Governments and Union Territories drawing attention to the said rule and requesting that instructions be issued to all the prosecuting officers to ensure prompt intimation of cases of conviction of Government servants of any criminal offence. This letter by itself does not lay down any rule and there is no contra diction between the rule and this letter.

Production and supply of Watch Jewels

2997. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Watch Jewels in the country is increasing;

(b) the actual production and supply of watch jewels in the country at present;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with growth in demand for which the demand supply gap of watch jewels will become wider;

(d) the present import of watch jewels for mechanical watches; and

(e) the steps proposed to increase manufacture of watch jewels indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Watch Jewels during 1981 (upto Sept., 1981) was 190 lakh numbers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As Watch Jewels are not classified separately, imports figures are not maintained for Watch Jewels. As per Import Policy for 1981-82, the import of Watch Jewels is banned.

(e) Additional capacity has been approved to meet the gap.

डाकुओं और नक्सलवादियों के साथ पुलिस की मुठभेड़

2998. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :**

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश में जनवरी 1980 से अक्तूबर, 1981 तक राज्यवार, पृथक-पृथक पुलिस की डाकुओं और

नक्सलवादियों से हुई मुठभेड़ में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए;

(ख) क्या इन में कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी थे जिनके संबंध मुठभेड़ से पहले कोई रिपोर्ट या मामला दर्ज नहीं था और यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) इन मुठभेड़ों में मरे व्यक्तियों का जाति-वार और धर्म-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना). : (क) से (ग): अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Law and Order situation in Kerala

3000. SHRI R N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation in the Kerala State is deteriorating day by day since the President rule came into force;

(b) if so, whether there have been some political murders also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There has been a perceptible improvement in law and order situation since the imposition of President's rule in the State. However, according to the Government of Kerala, seven political murders took place since President's rule came into force.

Foreigners moved out of Assam

3001. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreigners who have been moved out of Assam in the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): According to the Government of Assam, during 1979 and 1980, 8,456 infiltrators were sent back from Assam to the country of their origin. During the first nine months of 1981, 878 such infiltrators have been sent back from Assam.

Wall on India-Bangladesh Border

3002. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to consider the demand of the Assam movement leaders in regard to building a wall along the India-Bangladesh border; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Various suggestions have been made to effectively prevent the illegal entry of foreigners in Assam from across the border including creation of a 'no man's land' and construction of a boundary wall on the Assam sector of Indo-Bangladesh border. A committee of officers is looking into the feasibility of these and other measures for further strengthening the vigilance along the border.

Resolution of INTUC regarding Sick Industries

3003. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent

resolution of the INTUC that it opposes the handing over the sick industries to their original owners; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). While the Resolution referred to has not been specifically brought to Government's attention, Government's policy in respect of de-notification of taken over units is as under:—

Government will consider de-notification of only such taken-over units which cannot be revived and made viable within a reasonable period of time, through any of the available alternatives. Continued management of such units under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 will not be considered to be in public interest. After a unit has been de-notified, the banks and financial institutions will deal with it in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

Subletting of Shops in Delhi Cantt

3004. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the shops owned by the Cantonment Board in Sadar Bazar have been sublet by the allottee and misused for different trade purposes with or without licences and for the purpose for which these were not allotted;

(b) if so, since when this misuse has been continuing; and

(c) reasons for delay in not taking cognizance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). In a few cases, the allottees have unauthorisedly sublet their shops. The Cantonment Board is in the process of taking necessary legal action against the defaulters.

The Cantonment Board shops have been allotted for general trade purposes without stipulation. However, for carrying out certain specific trades, a licence is required under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924. A person found carrying on such trade without a proper licence, is prosecuted by the Cantonment Board.

Bombs recovered in Chandigarh

3005. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the 'Patriot' dated 7 October, 1981 that the city police of Chandigarh recovered two bomb-like objects from the gate of Congress-I headquarters;

(b) whether it is also stated that the explosives were placed on posters demanding release of Sant Bhindranwala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) According to information available, on October 6, 1981, two ball-like objects wrapped in thread alongwith handwritten posters in Punjabi and English containing two slogans "Khalistan Zindabad" and "Release Sant Bhindranwale" were found lying in front of the Congress Bhawan, Gate, Chandigarh.

Ammunition recovered from Extremist Hideouts in Patna

3006. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been recovered by Police in raids on extremist hideouts in five development blocks of Patna district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coordinated Activities for All-round Development of the Capital

3007. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for coordinating the activities of local bodies is under consideration, keeping in view the increasing population of the Capital its all-round development nd civil amenities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Coordination is presently effected at the level of L.G. and no scheme as such is under consideration at present.

Evaluation of IRDP, NREP and Minimum Needs Programme

3008. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the recent evaluation, the three major programmes—The Integrated Rural Development Programme, The National Rural Employment Programme and the Minimum Needs Programme—have not made any headway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

Foreign Expeditions to Himalayas

3009. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreign expeditions cleared to scale the peaks in Indian Himalayas during this season (current year 1981) and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing Number of foreign Expeditions Cleared to Scale the Peaks in Indian Himalayas During 1981.

Japanese Expeditions	—19
West German Expeditions	—12
British Expeditions.	—11
Polish Expeditions	—3
Austrian Expeditions	—5
American Expeditions	—2
French Expeditions	—2
Spanish Expeditions	—2
Dutch Expedition	—1
Italian Expeditions	—5
Swiss Expediition	—1
Czechoslovak Expedition	—1
Taiwanese Expedition	—1
Indo-New Zealand Expedition	—1
Indo-British Expedition	—1
Indo-French Expedition	—1
Indo-Italian Expedition	—1
TOTAL:	69

Setting up of Bread Making Units in Rural and Semi Urban Areas

3010. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are in favour of developing small automatic and semi-automatic units for manufacture of bread in semi-urban and rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, what incentives have been provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The incentives provided to the small scale sector which include special incentives for the rural and the backward areas, are also available to the small scale bread manufacturing units.

राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति संबंधी समिति की सिफारिशें

3011. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 में प्रस्तुत किए गये राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति संबंधी समिति के प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उठाए जायेंगे और वे कौन-सी सिफारिशें हैं जिन्हें सरकार कार्यान्वित करने से इंकार करती है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति समिति की रिपोर्ट (1980) लोक सभा के पटल पर दिनांक 12-8-1980 को रखी गई थी और इसकी प्रतियां सदस्यों को भी अलग से भेजी गई थीं। इस समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशों में इष्टतम अन्तर-प्रायिक सम्मिश्र का निर्धारण, परिवहन कीमत-निर्धारण और राज्य-सहायता, परिवहन क्षेत्र में समन्वय के लिए व्यवस्था तथा विशिष्ट साधनों के लिए अतिरिक्त सिफारिशें शामिल हैं।

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Transfer of Refractory Units of West Bengal and Bihar to Steel Ministry

3012. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken so far by Government regarding the question of transfer of Refractory units of West Bengal and Bihar to the Steel Ministry as recommended by the "Fazal Committee" so that these units can be revitalised and modernised; and

(b) if no steps taken so far, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Committee's recommendation relating to the merger of the refractory units of Burn Standard Co. with Bharat Refractories, is being actively examined in consultation with the Department of Steel.

Coast Guard for Checking Poaching of Foreign Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

3013. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coast guard which is responsible for checking poaching of the foreign deep

sea fishing vessels to the Indian waters is not well equipped to do their job; and

(b) if so, the details and what measures are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Coast Guard is being strengthened to enable it to check poaching activities by foreign deep sea fishing vessels in Indian Waters in a more effective way. The proposals for augmentation of the force level of Coast Guard include acquisition of patrol vessles, helicopters and maritime surveillance aircraft.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों को दी जा रही वित्तीय सहयता में वृद्धि

3014. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के छात्रों को सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही वित्तीय सहायता की राशि सीमा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस निर्धारित राशि का मूल्य इसके निर्धारण के पश्चात् बहुत घट गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जिस वर्ष यह सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी उस में विद्यमान मूल्य के संदर्भ में इस निर्धारित राशि का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सीमा को बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है और यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ङ) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित परियोजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में मेट्रिकोत्तर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सभी पात्र छात्रों को प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित दर से छात्रवृति दी जाती है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मेट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृतियों की दरें इस से पहले 1974–75 में युक्ति-युक्त की गई थी। चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरिंग पाठ्यक्रमों के छात्रों के लिए अपेक्षित अधिक खर्च की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की दरें 1-1-1978 से आगे और संशोधित की गई थी। इस संशोधत का एक विवरण परिशिष्ट "क" पर दिया गया है।

रहन-सहन की बढ़ती हुई लागत और अन्य मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन दरों को दुबारा संशोधित किया गया है। छात्रवृत्ति की पात्रता के लिए माता-पिता/अभिभावक/संरक्षक की आय सीमा को भी बढ़ाया गया है। ये दोनों संशोधन 1-7-1981 से लागू हैं। संशोधन का एक विवरण परिशिष्ट "ख" पर दिया गया है। पुरानी दरें दोनों परिशिष्टों में कोष्ठकों में दिखाई गई है।

उपर्युक्त छात्रवृत्ति की धनराशि के अतिरिक्त संस्थान के प्रमुख की सिफारिश पर छात्र को अधिकतम 100 रुपये प्रति माह की दर से अध्ययन दौरे का

खर्च और थीसिस को टाईप करने/मुद्रित करने के प्रभार के रूप में भी अधिकतम 100 रुपये दिए जाते हैं। नेत्रहीन छात्रों को प्रथम वर्ष में रीडर खर्च के लिए 25 रुपये प्रतिमाह और द्वितीय और उसके बाद के वर्षों के लिए 35 रुपये प्रतिमाह की अतिरिक्त धनराशि दी जाती है।

विवरण

परिशिष्ट "क"

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्र वृत्तियां-छात्रावासीमेडिकल और इजनियरिंग डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की दरों में वृद्धि

(1-1-1978 से)

अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम का वर्ष		रख-रखाव भत्ते की दर			
		छात्रावासी		बाहर रहने वाले छात्र	
		लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां
				(रु० प्रतिमास)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
मैडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम	प्रथम वर्ष	185 (125)	195 (135)	75	85
	द्वितीय वर्ष, और उसके बाद	185 (125)	200 (140)	75	90

परिशिष्ट "ख"

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों और छात्राओं के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्र-वृत्तियों की संशोधित दरें और माता-पिता-अभिभावक/संरक्षकों की आय सीमा नीचे दी गई है :-

(वर्तमान दरें कोष्ठकों में दिखाई गई है)

मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां

	दिन में स्कूल जाने वाले		छात्रावासों में रहने वाले	
	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां
	(रुपये)		(रुपये)	
ग्रुप-क				
1. मैडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग				
प्रथम वर्ष	100(75)	110(85)	185(185)	195(195)
द्वितीय वर्ष	100(75)	115(90)	185(185)	200(200)

	दिन में स्कूल जाने वाले		छात्रावासों में रहने वाले	
	लड़के	लड़कियां	लड़के	लड़कियां
	(रुपये)		(रुपये)	
2. बी०बी०एससी				
बी० एस० सी० (कृषि)				
प्रथम वर्ष . .	100(75)	110(85)	185(125)	195(135)
द्वितीय वर्ष और आग	100(75)	115(90)	185(125)	200(140)
ग्रुप—ख				
इंजीनियरिंग मेडीकल तकनीकी में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम और विज्ञान में निष्णांत पाठ्यक्रम				
प्रथम वर्ष . . .	100(60)	110(70)	125(90)	135(100)
द्वितीय वर्ष और आगे .	105(65)	120(80)	130(95)	145(110)
ग्रुप—ग				
इंजीनियरिंग, मेडीकल तकनीकी आदि में प्रमाण-पत्र पाठ्यक्रम और कला और वाणिज्य में निष्णांत पाठ्यक्रम				
प्रथम वर्ष . . .	150(50)	110(60)	125(80)	135(90)
द्वितीय वर्ष और आगे .	105(55)	115(70)	130(85)	135(100)
ग्रुप—घ स्नातक स्तर तक				
सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम (दूसरे वर्ष से आगे) .	70(45)	85(60)	115(75)	130(90)
ग्रुप—डी				
10+2 प्रणाली में 11वीं और 12वीं कक्षाएं, इंटर मीडिएट पाठ्यक्रम और स्नातक स्तर तक सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रथम वर्ष				
प्रथम वर्ष (11वीं कक्षा) .	50(40)	60(50)	75(70)	85(80)
द्वितीय वर्ष (12वीं कक्षा) .	55(45)	70(60)	80(75)	95(09)

सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रथम वर्ष —

2. नेत्रहीन छात्रों को रीडर व्यय के रूप में प्रथम वर्ष में 25 रु० प्रतिमास और द्वितीय वर्ष में और उसके बाद के वर्षों में 35 ० प्रतिमाह की दर से अतिरिक्त राशि दी जाती है ;

3. इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि बी० एस० सी० (कृषि) और बी० वी० एस०-सी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की दरों को बढ़ाकर मेडीकल और इंजीनियरिंग छात्रों के लिए लागू दरों के समान किया जाय । यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि 10 + 2 प्रथम प्रणाली में 11वीं और 12वीं कक्षाओं, इण्टरमीडिएट पाठ्यक्रमों और स्नातक स्तर तक सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों के प्रथम वर्ष का वर्गीकरण ग्रुप "ड" के रूप में किया जाय ।

4. छात्रवृत्ति की पात्रता के लिए आय की अधिकतम सीमा के संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में, पूर्ण छात्रवृत्ति की पात्रता के लिए वर्तमान आय सीमा, सभी स्रोतों से 500 रु० प्रति माह तक है । यदि किसी छात्र के माता पिता की आय 500 रु० प्रतिमाह से अधिक हो लेकिन 750 रु० प्रति माह से अधिक नहीं है तो ग्रुप "क" पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरी छात्रवृत्ति और ग्रुप "ख" और "ग" और "घ" पाठ्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आधी छात्रवृत्ति स्वीकार्य है । इन सीमाओं को क्रमश: 500 रु० प्रतिमाह से बढ़ाकर 750 रु० प्रतिमाह और 750 रु० प्रतिमाह से बढ़ा कर 1000 रु० प्रतिमाह करने का निर्णय किया गया है जो नये ग्रुप "ड" के लिए भी लागू होगा ।

5. ऊपर उल्लिखित संशोधित छात्रवृत्ति की दरें और संशोधित अधिकतम आय सीमा 1 जुलाई, 1981 से लागू होगी ।

Overdraft by Maharashtra State

3015. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Planning warned the Maharashtra State that if its overdraft is not cleared quickly, the State's 1981-82 plan will have to be drastically curtailed; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Maharashtra Government to this warning given by the Union Minister of Planning?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) In the discussions held in Bombay on October 24, 1981, the State Chief Minister was advised to take appropriate measures for covering the estimated gap in resources for the State's Annual Plan 1981-82 so as to avoid pruning of the Plan.

(b) The State Government has since then indicated specific proposals to cover the gap in the resources of the Annual Plan 1981-82 and if these are implemented, the State Government is likely to close the year 1981-82 without any deficit and recourse to overdraft from the Reserve Bank.

Survey to help Rural Uplift

3016. SHRI M. V. SARDNAHCHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37 round survey of land holdings, livestock holdings and debt and investment to be held next year has been intended to facilitate formulation of agrarian reforms and also help in ameliorating the conditions of the rural poor; and

(b) if so, by what time the survey for the rural upliftment will be conducted and by what time the ame will be submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The results of the survey on land holdings, livestock holdings and debt and investment are expected to be utilised in formulating projects/policies on agrarian reforms and rural uplift.

(b) The survey on land holdings, livestock holdings, and debt and investment will commence from 1-1-1982 and will be completed by 31-12-1982. The key results of the survey are expected to be available with the Government by the middle of 1984.

Anti-Pollution measures in new Mining Projects

3017. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the adoption of stringent anti-pollution measures in the case of new mining projects and for minimising the effect of pollution in the case of existing mines;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The Department of Environment set up a Working Group on Mining and Environment in August, 1979 for examining the environmental problems associated with mining activities and for makng appropriate recommendations for tackling these problems. This Group submitted its Report in January, 1981 which includes guidelines for abating pollution and other environmental problems in mines. The Report and Recommendations of this Group have been transmitted to the Department of Mines for necessary follow up.

The Department of Environment has set up an Environmental Appraisal Committee for reviewing new mining projects from the environment angle. Projects are now being examined by this Committee, which will suggest appropriate anti-pollution measures for the new mining projects.

Jamalpur Retired Railway Employees Association

3018. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by him on the memorandum which was submitted to him by the Retired Railway Employees Association, Eastern Railway, Jamalpur during his visit to Jamalpur on 27-3-81; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): A memorandum from the Retired Railway Employees Association, Eastern Railway, Jamalpur was received. The demands relating to pension etc. are such on which the Ministry of Railways cannot take any unilateral action as the Central Government pensioners as a whole are affected. The other demands like employment of at least one ward of retired railway employees as per qualifications etc. have also been examined several times in the past but they could not be acceded to.

Reweightment of Coke wagons

3019. SHRI S. MURUGAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of complaints of non-acceptance of request for reweighment of coke wagons made during last three years and by how many merchants or industrialists to Kolhapur station (Maharashtra) and the Hubli Railway Authorities;

(b) how many of the above said complaints were accepted and orders for reweighment made;

(c) what are the guidelines for passing an order for reweighwent;

(d) whether it is a fact that the various associations of Kolhapur (Maharashtra) have made the grievances about the harassment to them by the Kolhapur railway authorities and also the Hubli railway authorities regarding the reweighment complaints; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total number of complaints of non-acceptance of requests for reweighment of Coke wagons made during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of complaints received
1979	11
1980	19
1981 (upto Oct. 81) . . .	22
Total	52

Out of 52 complaints 13 complaints were from merchants and 39 complaints were from industrialists of Kolhapur.

(b) Reweighment was permitted in 36 cases.

(c) Reweighment of wagons is considered on merits of each case if there is a *prima facie* evidence of interference.

(d) No such grievances about the harassment being caused by Kolhapur and Hubli railway authorities regarding complaints of reweighment have come to the notice of the railway administration.

(e) Does not arise.

Programmes for Tribal Sub-Plan

3020. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry prepared the programmes and schemes for Tribal Sub-Plan and special component plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds quantified for these programmes and schemes, and distributed to the States, State-wise;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the elmentary, primary, secondary and Higher education in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and for scheduled castes, if any; and

(d) the Departments and the divisions of his Ministry which have chalked out the schemes and provided funds for tribal culture, language etc., if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement giving information about the outlays quantified for 1981-82 is enclosed. Since grants to the States are released for the programme as a whole and there is no separate programme for Tribal Sub-Plan or for Special Component Plan, it is not possible to given State-wise information of the grants released for the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan separately.

(c) The recommendations of the Working Groups on the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relating to Education were forwarded to the States to serve as guidelines for the formulation of their Plans.

(d) The programmes identified by various Divisions of this Ministry and the outlays quantified for these programmes are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3067/81.]

Economic relations with Philippines

3021. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-point action plan was finalised at a high level discussion on 9th October between India and the Philippines making a breakthrough in the economic relations between the two countries;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the proposed action plan;

(c) to what extent this action plan will be beneficial to India; and

(d) what are the immediate plans that will be assisted by Philippines in India and when this agreement between the two countries will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). During Prime Minister's visit to the Philippines on October 8-9, 1981 discussions were held by the delegations of the two countries led by Prime Minister and the Philippines President respectively, *inter-alia*, on ways and means to diversify and further strengthen the economic and Industrial relationship of the two countries.

In this connection the possibility of import of coconut oil from the Philippines was considered as a trade off against supply of railway wagons, and ancillaries as also participation in the textile modernization programme of the Philippines. The Philippines also showed interest in the supply of iron ore pellets from Kudremukh and for assistance in their dairy development programme. The establishment of a joint venture cashew plantation in the Philippines, with buy-back of raw cashew by India, is also being considered. We indicated our interest to import cement, copper, concentrate and phosphatic fertilizers.

The two sides also welcomed the establishment of a Joint Trade Committee in terms of the Trade Agreement signed in 1979.

G T Road passing through Kumar Dhubi area of Dhanbad District

3022. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Grand Trunk Road passing through the Kumardhubi area of Dhanbad District of Bihar is in a very bad shape and without repair;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Barakar bridge connecting the G.T. Road from Bihar to Bengal is in a damaged condition resulting in a major accident any time;

(c) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. unit at Dhanbad is totally inactive taking a passive view of the matter; and

(d) if so, steps taken theron?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The portion of existing G.T. Road passing through Kumardhubi area in Dhanbad District of Bihar has now been by-passed as a result of re-alignment of the National Highway route in this reach to serve as approaches to the new bridge on the river Barakar which has recently been opened to traffic as an alternative to the existing Barakar Bridge. The C.P.W.D. uinit at Dhanbad is not concerned with the maintenance of this portion of the road.

दिल्ली स्थित अंतर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के निकट यमुना पर पुल

3023. **श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के सामने यमुना नदी पर एक बड़ा पुल बनाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरु हो चुका है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य किस तारीख को तथा किस महीने में शुरु करने का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हां। अन्तर्राज्यीय बस टर्मिनल के पास यमुना नदी पर आठ लेन का एक पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर पश्चिम की ओर के पहुंच मार्ग पर इन लेनों के लिए अलग अलग व्यवस्था होगी।

(ग) और (घ) : तकनीकी और वित्तीय मंजूरी मिलने पर ही वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य शुरु किया जा सकता है।

Attaching a First Class AC coach to Mahalaxmi Express

3024. SHR CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commercial Superintendent, South Central Railway Secunderabad, has received a representation memorandum dated 28 August, 1981 from the residents of Karad, District Satara (Maharashtra) regarding the attching of a first class air-conditioned coach to Mahalaxmi Express instead of attaching a second class three tier sleeper coach, taking into consideration the heavy traffic of second class railway passengers;

(b) whether the request in the said memorandum was considered in depth;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if the said request has been turned down, the reasons thereof and whether the Railway authorities will reconsider their decision?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). There had been persistent demand to increase the load of 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express. But this could not be done due to platform difficulties at Bombay V.T. The best alternative to increase the accommodation was by replacing 2 first class coaches by one AC 2-tier sleeper and one 3-tier second class sleeper. Accordingly w.e.f. 15-8-1981 two first class coaches were replaced by one AC 2-tier sleeper and one 3-tier second class sleeper coach resulting in additional 75 berths for second class passengers.

Rise in the Incidents of Malaria in Capital

3025. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been arise in the incidence of malaria in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate it completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. Nevertheless the local bodies are taking the following steps for the control of malaria in the capital:

(i) Intensification of anti-larval work.

(ii) Fortnightly fogging operations by Tifa Machine.

(iii) Improvement in case detection and prompt remedial measures particularly among the imported labour population.

(iv) Improvement in source reduction measures.

प्राथमिक स्कूलों के लिये भवन

3026. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं और चालू पांचवीं योजनावधि में कितने ऐसे स्कूल खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) ऐसे प्राथमिक स्कूल कितने हैं जिनके अपने कोई भवन नहीं हैं और इन स्कूलों के लिए भवन बनाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) चौथे शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण (30 सितम्बर, 1978) के अनुसार 1978-79 में प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या 4,74,636 थी। छठी योजना के लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रस्तावों के अनुसार, 1980-85 के दौरान, खोले जाने वाले प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या लगभग 38,000 होगी।

(ख) चौथे शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, 1,90,357 प्राथमिक स्कूल, कच्चे, छप्पर वाली झोपड़ियों, तम्बुओं तथा खुले मैदानों में भी स्थित हैं। केवल पहले स्कूलों को स्थायी इमारतें प्रदान करने की न्यूनतम लागत लगभग 1,371 करोड़ रूपये होगी। समग्र वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए स्कूल भवनों पर इतना निवेश केवल चरणों में ही किया जा सकता है।

Revised Procedure for Wagon Procurement

3027. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has formulated a revised procedure for placing orders for wagon procurement by the Railways which will enable them to place orders with the wagon manufacturers for three years instead of one year as at present and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MLLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) An advice has been received from the Planning Commission to the effect that action may be taken by the Railways to place wagon orders in advance on wagon builders for a period of three years.

Loco Shed at Bayana

3028. SHRI KKRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Loco Shed at Bayana on the Delhi-Kota section on the Western Railway has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is proposed to put the Bayana Loco Shed to some other use and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MLLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Bayana Shed was closed down with effect from 1st November, 1980 consequent on dieselisation of Main Line trains, thereby releasing steam holding capacity at Gangapur City which necessitated rationalisation of left-over steam services. This rationalisation resulted in taking over of Bayana Shed workload by Gangapur City Shed.

(c) Yes.

(d) Bayana Loco Shed facilities are now utilised for ROH of BOX wagons as this activity, was urgently required to be augmented in the interest of Railway working.

Allocation of funds to States of Upgradation and maintenance of Leprosy Centres

3029. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to various States for the upgradation and maintenance of leprosy centres during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and progress made so far in the implementation of the project;

(b) the amount allocated to the State of Orissa during above period;

(c) whether Government have a proposal for the upgradation of the leprosy centres in various States during 1980-81; and

(d) if so, the names of the leprosy centres in Orissa which are proposed to be upgraded during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The budget provision allocated to States/Union Territories under the National Leprosy Control Programme during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was Rs. 399.42 lakhs and Rs. 348.86 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred and the physical progress made is given in the attached statement.

(b) The amount allocated to the States of Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as under:

	Rs.
1979-80	18.20 lakhs
1980-81	11.55 lakhs

(c) Yes.

(d) The following centres are proposed for upgrdation during the current financial year in the State of Orissa.

(1) Upgradation of Urban Leprosy Centre. . . . — 1

(2) Upgradation of Leprosy Training Centre. . . . — 1

(3) Upgradation of district Leprosy Officer Unit. . . — 1

Statement

(A) *Budget Estimates and Expenditure (in lakhs)*

50% Centrally Financed

B A	1979-80 EXPENDITURE	B E	1980-81 EXPENDITURE
399.42	191.00	348.86	250.83
(For Orissa)			
18.20	11.88	11.55	13.56

(B) *Objective Achievements*

During the year (in lakhs)

	1979-80		1980-81	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1. No. of cases to be detected and brought under treatment	5.44	2.97	3.86	1.73
2 No. of cases to be discharged as disease arrested/ cured or otherwise	2.47	1.36	2.47	0.97

Leprosy institutions run by the State Government which are eligible for Central assistance under the National Leprosy Control Programme

1 Leprosy Control Units	8
2. Upgradation of Old Units	12
3. Survey, Education and Treatment Centres	100
4 Non-Medical Supervisors	15
5 Urban Leprosy Centres	5
6. Reconstructive Surgery Units	2
7. Tempoiary Hospitalisation Wards	3

Restriction in the Movement of Cargo Vessels visiting Calcutta Port during Night Time

3030. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the movements of the cargo-vessels, visiting the Calcutta Port, on Hooghly River during night time has been restricted in comparison to the earlier period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). There has been no such change or new restriction imposed on the movement of cargo-vessels visiting Calcutta Port through Hooghly River during night time in comparison to earlier period. The vessels were not permitted even in the past to move from Hooghly point to Garden Reach during dark hours. This system is in vogue because the vessels moving outward from Calcutta Port have the right of way during night time and hence narrow channel between Garden Reach and Hooghly point has to be kept clear of incoming vessels at such times.

Inclusion of Sanskrit in Three Language Formula

3031. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the pattern adopted by various States in applying the Three Language Formula at the secondary education stage;

(b) the names of States which have included Sanskrit as the third language optional or compulsory; and

(c) what is the criteria for providing teaching facilities for other modern languages in Hindi-speaking States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3068/81)

(c) No information is available about the criteria for providing teaching facilities for other modern Indian languages in Hindi-speaking States. Education being primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the State Governments evolve their own strategies taking into account the local conditions.

New Methods of Birth Control during 1981-82

3032. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new methods of birth control under adoption in various states;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to adopt some new technique in birth control during the year 1981-82.

(c) if so, the training proposed to be given to the doctors dealing with family planning programme; and

(d) the programme of the Government in adopting such new technique in family planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No new methods of birth control are under adoption during the year 1981-82. All the existing ones are used in the National Family Welfare Programme.

(b) Not envisaged at present.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Indian Doctors Working Abroad

3033. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Indian Doctors working abroad; and

(b) how many of them have been/are on long leave from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The information received from our Embassies/High Commissions abroad indicates that they do not have the exact number of Indian doctors working in various foreign countries. However, as intimated by them, approximately 13,000 Indian doctors are reported to have gone abroad during the last ten years.

(b) Doctors working abroad also include those who are outside the ambit of Government service. It is, therefore, not possible to give the figures. However, normal period of deputation abroad is three years for Central Government doctors, which can be extended to a maximum period of five years.

Working Hours of Running Staff

3034. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn by the All India Guards, Council, N.F. Railway, Alipurduar regarding the Railway Board's unilateral definition of

'signing on' and off' excluding certain period and by this the Board has increased the net working hours of running staff; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to rescind such orders of unilateral imposition of adverse conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) In the context of operational requirements of the Railways and keeping in view other relevant factors a directive was issued by the Railway Board to the Railway Administrations on 3-4-81 regarding 10-hour rule as applicable to running staff for the purpose of claiming relief. These instructions have however, no applicability in respect of payment of overtime for which total duty is taken into account from the time of 'signing-on' to the time of 'Signing-off'. Instructions were also issued to the Railways advising them to reintroduce crew control system of booking running staff on 'first-in, first-out' principle in such a manner as to ensure optimal and equitable utilisation of such staff, in particular their proper booking, grant of periodic rest and avoidance of excessive overtime working.

No change is contemplated in these directives.

Double Line for Burdwan-Bandel Section

3035. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for another line between Burdwan and Bandel to ease the traffic;

(b if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Burdwan-Bandel is already a double line section and there is no proposal for laying another line between these places.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dieselisation of Chetak Express

3036. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Chetak Express takes much longer time than any other trains covering the same distance;

(b) whether this is because the train is manned by a coal locomotive;

(c) whether Government would consider introduction of 'diesel engine' with the train; and

(d) if not reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The average speed of 15/16 Chetak Express, hauled by Steam Locomotive compares favourably with the average speed of all Mail/Express trains on metre gauge.

(c) and (d). The dieselisation of 15/16 Chetak Express has been considered but it would not result in substantial speeding up unless several intermediate stoppages are withdrawn.

Andaman and Lakshadweep shipping services

3037. SHRI DAULATSINJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of different ships operating in Andaman and Lakshadweep Islands;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andaman and Lakshadweep Shipping Services are being operated at a substantial loss to Government; and

(c) if so, the loss incurred during 1980-81 and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A statement showing the number and details of different ships operating in Andaman and Lakshadweep Islands is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The losses incurred in operating these vessels during 1980-81 and the reasons thereof will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Statement

Mainland-Andaman Islands

(a) *Passenger-cum-cargo Vessels:*

Name of vessel	Passenger Capacity	Cargo Capacity
M. V. Andamans	618	1200 M.T.
T. S. S. Noncowry	960	1550 M.T.
M. V. Harshavardhana	749	1500 M.T.
(b) *Cargo vessels:*		
M. V. Shompen		3500 M.T.
M. V. Diglipur;		5600 M.T.
B. *Andman-Inter-Island:*		
(c) *Passenger-cum-cargo vessels:*		
M. V. Onge	204	65 M.T.
S.S. Cholunga	190	70 M.T.
T. S. S. Yerewa	209	65 M.T.
M. V. Triveni	150	50 M.T.
M. V. Yamuna	85	35 M.T.
M. V. Little Andaman	105	35 M.T.
M. V. Samdur	75	10 M.T.
M. V. Cheetal	75	10 M.T.
M. V. Chincara	75	10 M.T.
(d) *Passenger vessels:*		
M. V. Gomti	200	
M. V. Narmada	200	
M. V. Ganga	150	
M. V. Megapodi	50	
M. V. Mayar	50	
M. V. Seagull;	50	
M. L. Chakoor	50	
(e) *Cargo vessels:*		
M. V. Terassa		40 M.T.
M. V Candul		40 M.T.
M. L. 5		25 M.T.
C, *Mainland -Lakshadweep Island:*		
(f) *Passenger-cum-cargo vessels:*		
M. V. Amindivi.	242	800 Tonnes,
M. V. Laccadives	49	41 Tonnes,

Time-limit for settlement of dues to retiring personnel

3038. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any administrative orders of instructions issued by his Ministry or the Northern Railway Administration about the time-limit within which the settlement dues of Class III Railway employees viz., (i) Gratuity; (ii) Pension; (iii) S.R. Provident Fund and (iv) encashment of earned leave should be paid;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether he would lay on the Table of the House a copy thereof;

(c) whether on the Moradabad Division of the Northern Railway, the Personnel Officers deliberately and wilfully delay such payment and harass the staff for one reason or the other; and

(d) if so, whether he would instruct the Moradabad Division authorities to deal with all such cases sympathetically and expedite payment within the minimum possible time to avoid any harassment to the retired personnel and if not the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) As per extant rules/orders, payment of Pensionary benefits on superannuation in all cases is to be made from the 1st of the month in which the same becomes due. Extant, Rules provide for immediate payment of gratuity also on retirement in case the employee furnishes surety bond in prescribed form from a permanent Railway servant. Likewise payments under the State Railway Provident Fund Rules also become due as soon as an employee retires from service. No instructions specifically exist regarding the time limit within which payment of encashment of Earned Leave (Leave on Average Pay) is to be made. The same, however, also becomes due as soon as a Railway servant retires on superannuation. A copy of the recent administrative instructions issued by the Northern Railway in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3069/81]

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Bal Bhavan facilities in villages

3039. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for providing opportunities to the children living in far-flung villages to learn painting, doll making, crafts works etc.;

(b) whether it is proposed to start these activities in villages by the 'Bal Bhavan Society' (India); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Activities like painting, doll making, craft work etc. can be taken up under 'Socially Useful Productive Work' and 'Fine Arts', which are compulsory subjects in the 10+2 system of school education.

(b) and (c) Though the Bal Bhavan Society (India) acts as a Resource Centre to assist Bal Bhavans in various parts of the country by way of providing expertise and training facilities, its activities are by and large confined

to Delhi which includes rural areas also. Extension of these facilities to the far flung villages has not so far been possible due to financial constraints. However, there are several Bal Bhavans, or similar institutions, in different parts of the country sponsored by State Governments/voluntary agencies.

Payment of arrears to college teachers of Delhi University

3040. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has released the payment of arrears on account of selection grade to the teachers of colleges in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the names of the colleges where such arrears have been released alongwith the names of such colleges where they have not been released so far;

(c) the dates on which the arrears were released in each case and the reasons for delay in the case of other colleges; and

(d) the date by which all payments would be released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, grants have so far been released to 33 colleges for payment of arrears on account of selection grades.

(b) and (c) The names of the colleges and the dates on which grants were released to them are shown in the attached *Statement I*. The names of colleges which have not so far been paid any grants for this purpose, and the reasons for delay are given in the attached *Statement II*. The remaining colleges in Delhi have no Selection Grade Teachers.

(d) The grants would be released as and when the required information/ clarification is furnished by the college concerned.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of College	Date of sanction
1	2	3
1.	Atma Ram Sanatan Dharam College	31-8-1981
2.	Ramjas College	3-12-1981
3.	Ramlal Anand College (Day)	3-12-1981
4.	Swami Shardhanand College	3-12-1981
5.	Zakir Husain College (Day)	3-12-1981
6.	Hans Raj College	28-11-1981
7.	Zakir Husain College (Evening)	21-11-1981
8.	Indraprastha College for Women	21-8-1981
9.	S. G. T. B. Khalsa College (Day)	27-8-1981
10.	Daulat Ram College	21-8-1981

1	2	3
11.	P. G. D. A. V. College (Evening)	30-11-1981
12.	Sri Ram College of Commerce	28-11-1981
13.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya	28-11-1981
14.	Kirori Mal College	3-12-1981
15.	Shivaji College	3-12-1981
16.	Miranda House	21-8-1981
17.	Motilal Nehru College (Day)	14-8-1981
18.	Deshbandhu College (Evening)	2-12-1981
19.	Bhagat Singh College (Day)	3-12-1981
20.	Hindu College	3-12-1981
21.	Lady Irwin College	3-12-1981
22.	Shyma Lal College (Day)	3-12-1981
23.	Deshbandhu College (Day)	3-12-1981
24.	Kamla Nehru Clollege	3-12-1981
25.	Sri Venketeswara College	5-12-1981
26.	Dayal Singh College (Day)	5-12-1981
27.	Mata Sundri College	5-12-1981
28.	Sri Aurobindo College	5-12-1981
29.	Gargi College	5-12-1981
30.	S. G. T. B. Khalsa (Evening)	5-12-1981
31.	Institute of Home Economics	5-12-1981
32.	Lady Sri Ram College	5-12-1981
33.	Lakshmi Bai College	5-12-1981

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Name of College	Reason for not-sanctioning of grant
1	2	3
1.	Jesus & Mary Colleges	The amount claimed by the college is very much on the high side. The calculations have not been made correctly.The college has been requested to furnish the break-up through the Delhi University.
2.	Kalindi College	Do.
3.	S.P. Mukherjee College	Do.
4.	Motilal Nehru College (Evening)	Do.
5.	Shyam Lal (Evening) College	Do.

1	2	3
6.	P.G.D.A.V. College (Day) . . .	The college has not indicated the names of the techers who have been placed in the selection grade. Neither the break-up of the amount has been given in the prescribed proforma. A reference to this effect has already been made to the University of Delhi/College.
7.	St. Stephens College	No claims have so far been made to the University Grants Commission.
8.	Dyal Singh College (Evening) . . .	Do.
9.	Maitreyi College	Do.
10.	Satyawati Co-educational College (Day) .	Do.
11.	Rajdhani College	Do.
12.	Bhagat Singh College (Evening) . .	Do.

Task force set up by Government to eradicate guinea worm disease

3041. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the task force set up by the Government has planned to eradicate the guinea worm disease prevalent in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka by 1963; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the task and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, by 1985.

(b) To eradicate the disease following steps have been recommended by the Task force:—

(1) Accurate delimination of the endemic villages/blocks/districts.

(2) Identification of infected drinking water sources.

(3) Provisions of adequate safe water supply by conversion/treatment of existing water sources or by creating alternative new sources.

(4) Training of personnel on guinea worm eradication programme & health education of the communities with regard to seiving and boiling of unsafe water.

The recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

Collision of passenger trains of Satha Jagat Railway Station of North-Eastern Railway

3042. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the circumstances under which the two passenger trains collided at Satha Jagat Railway Station on the Samastipur Barauni section of North Eastern Railway on 12 November, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that drivers of both the trains left their trains and fled away;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against them;

(d) the number of persons killed and injured and the amount of compensation paid to each such person;

(e) whether Government have conducted any enquiry and if so, with what results; and

(f) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the lives and property of passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) On 12-11-81, at about 4.20 hours, while No. 45 Down Samastipur-Danapur Express was standing on line No. 1 of Sathajagat station of North Eastern Railway, train No. 329 Up Passenger entered the station on the same line and collided head-on with 45 Down Express.

(b) and (c). The Driver and Fireman of 329 Up Passenger left their train after the accident. They, however, came back to give evidence at the inquiry. Both of them have been placed under suspension.

(d) In this accident, 7 persons were killed, 14 sustained grievous injuries and 35 simple injuries.

Compensation has not been paid as it is yet to be awarded by the Claims Commissioner. However, ex-gratia payment has been made.

(e) The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Gorakhpur, has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. As per his provisional finding, the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

(f) As the failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the railways are engaged in a renewed campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents.

Examination of trains and spot checks in Carriage and Wagon Depots have been intensified. Greater attention is being paid to the proper maintenance of track. In order to reduce dependence on human element, sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, axle counters, track circuiting etc. are being introduced progressively.

Diesel and electric locomotives have been provided with flasher lights. In case of an accident to a train, these flasher lights are switched on to warn the driver of other approaching trains to stop. This avoids the chances of a train running into the derailed vehicles of another train. Breathlyser test has also been introduced so that the staff do not come on duty in a state of intoxication.

In order to see that operations and maintenance of rolling stock and

Permanent Way are placed on sound footing, a special safety team from the Railway Board is going round the Railways, where it is examining the adherence to safety provisions in day to day working. Similar teams have been formed on the Railways to make inspections in greater detail and report to the General Managers so that immediate corrective action is taken.

War Insurance of Indians in Iraq

3043. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Citizens are in Iraq;

(b) do they get any compensation from Iraq Government in case they are wounded or killed in the war;

(c) whether Government have taken up the question of "War Insurance" of Indian Citizens, with Iraq Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There are approximately 35,000 Indian citizens in Iraq.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of war risk insurance was taken up with the Government of Iraq at the recent session of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission. The Iraqi side informed that war risk insurance cover would be provided to foreign workers (upto $30,000 per person) and foreign experts (upto $60,000 per person).

Electrification of the Sitarampur-Patna-Mughalsarai Section

3044. SHRI ANAND PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are giving less priority for the electrification of the Sitarampur-Patna-Mughalsarai section of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, steps taken by Government to complete the project expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) This section has been included as an approved work in 1981-82. However, in view of higher priority given to completion of electrification on other high density trunk routes, its completion will not be possible in the Sixth Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical facilities near stadium for People coming to attend ASIAD-82

3045. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations are being made by Government to provide immediate medical facilities near the stadium for the people who would come to attend the ASIAD-82; and

(b) if so, the estimate of expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes. The arrangements are likely to cost rupees 3.5 lakhs (approx.) for medical facilities outside the stadium and rupees 40.22 lakhs (approx.) for other arrangements connected with Medical and Health facilities.

Revision of Pay Scale of College and University Teachers

3046. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pay-scale of the college and University Teachers of various State and Union Territories have not been revised since 1973;

(b) if so, whether a proposal is under the consideration of his Ministry to revise their pay scale during 1981-82;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to send guidelines to the University Grants Commission to fix up the same scale of revised pay for the teachers working under the colleges and Universities of various States and Union territories; and

(d) the details about implementing such proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In November 1974, the Central Government had communicated certain revised scales of pay for university and college teachers to the State Governments for consideration and adoption. They were also offered financial assistance for giving effect to the revised scales from 1-1-1973 or a later date. Most of the States have implemented these revised pay scales from different dates, between 1973 and 1977.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The adoption of the UGC scales, has brought about practical uniformity in the scales of pay of lecturers in universities and colleges in various States and Union Territories. However, the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka have adopted the UGC scales only for university teachers, while the Government of Kerala did not accept them. As the decision to adopt the UGC scales is entirely within the discretion of the State Governments, the Ministry has no proposal to issue any fresh guidelines to the States in this matter.

Reservation of accommodation upto Pune/Nasik

3047. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Central Railway, V.T. received a memorandum dated 11th May, 1981 for reservation for Accommodation upto Pune/Nasik for Ex-Kalyan Passengers;

(b) what are the specific suggestions and reasons given in justification of the same in this memorandum;

(c) what decision the Railway authorities have taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when a decision thereon is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. A copy of a letter dated 11-5-1981 from Shri Sharad Vasudev Mone addressed to Chief Commercial Superintendent, Central Railway, was however, received on 5-11-81 under a letter from Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Member of Parliament.

(b) to (d). The memorandum suggests earmarking of one second class coach by 307 Dn Bombay-Pune Deccan Express/309 Dn Bombay-Pune Sinhagad Express and 201 Dn Bombay-

Manmad Panchvati Express exclusively for the use of passengers entraining these trains at Kalyan. Kalyan is a suburban station and intending passengers can easily avail of reservation of accommodation at Bombay VT.

Free travel concession to the disabled passengers in Delhi Transport Corporation Buses

3048. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation has recently taken a decision to grant free travel concession facilities to the disabled passengers;

(b) whether provision has been made by the Delhi Transport Corporation to ask the disabled passengers to show their disabled certificates while travelling by Delhi Transport Corporation buses; and

(c) if so, the efforts made by his Ministry to withdraw the provision of showing disabled certificates as they are easily identified?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Provision for free travel concession to disabled persons has been made provided the disability in each individual case is certified by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration. An attendant accompanying a blind person is allowed 50 per cent concession in fare.

Traffic Jams at National Highway at Lucknow-Sultanpur Road

3049. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item 'Traffic jams at national highway' appearing in 'National Herald' dated 7 November, 1981;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Lucknow-Sultanpur Road, referred to in the News item, is not a National Highway but it is a State Road. The news item has been brought to the notice of State Government.

Problems of Hawkers at Stations between Burdwan and Asansol

3050. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of Hawkers at Stations between Burdwan and Asansol who are *inter-alia* harassed and penalised by the Railway staff; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to save the Hawkers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Unauthorised hawking is prohibited in the station premises as well as in trains. Every effort is made by the Railway Administration to check the unauthorised hawkers nuisance in trains and at stations. Regular checks are conducted with the assistance of Ticket Checking

staff, RPF and GRP to prevent the entry of hawkers to the station premises and to evict them from stations as well as from trains. They are also dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. As regards Licensed vendors no case of harassment has been reported.

Use of Tourists Guest Houses in Faridabad and Gurgaon Distts.

3051. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the 'Times of India' dated 11 November, 1981 that investigation reports of brawls following drinking sessions have substantiated the complaints that prostitution was on the increase in the Delhi-Haryana border and the area around is used for prostitution; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any specific reports to indicate that prostitution was on the increase in Delhi-Haryana border or that the area around was used for prostitution.

Palace on Wheels

3052. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment of introducing a new train "Palace on Wheels" has been made;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) when the said train will start functioning;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce such trains in other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, details thereof and how much time it will take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The special tourist train comprising of saloons with a capacity of 124 tourists is being introduced by the Ministry of Railways in partnership with the Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation from the 26th January, 1982. The train will run on a fixed itinerary of seven days duration between Delhi-Jaipur-Udaipur-Jodhpur - Jaisalmer - Bharatpur-Agra-Delhi. It will also have a shorter itinerary of two days duration between Delhi-Agra-Jaipur-Delhi. The train will cater mainly to overseas tourists. Depending on the experience gained, similar projects for other states in India will be taken up on a phased basis in consultation with the State Governments.

F.M.'s visit to Malaysia

3053. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Malaysia on 9th October, 1981 and held talks with Malaysian Leaders; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) My discussions in Kuala Lumpur revealed a broad identity of views between India and Malaysia on most bilateral and international matters of mutual interest and underlined the need and scope for increasing further the mutually beneficial

economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

English Medium School at Gooty Station

3054. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to introduce Seventh Standard onward at the English Medium school at Gooty Railway Station; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken in connection with the demand of the workers for upgrading the school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The proposal to upgrade the Railway Primary School (English Medium) at Gooty into Upper Primary School by adding VII standard is under consideration of the Zonal Railway authorities.

Vaniyambadi Railway Accident on Southern Railway

3055. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vaniyambadi Railway Accident on Southern Railway had taken place;

(b) how many persons died due to the accident;

(c) whether Government have given any assistance to the families of the deceased, if so, details;

(d) how many persons were injured and whether Government have given any compensation to them, if so, details;

(e) whether the enquiry about the accident is over; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the enquiry report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The accident took place between Kettandapatti and Vaniyambadi stations on 11-2-81.

(b) to (d). In this accident, 24 persons were killed, 20 sustained grievous injuries and 46 simple injuries.

A sum of Rs. 85,500 has been paid as ex-gratia to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured persons. In addition, a sum of Rs. 3,42,323 has also been paid so far as compensation to the 34 injured persons and to the next of kin of 4 killed.

(e) and (f). Yes. According to the findings of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bangalore, the accident was due to failure of railway staff. The police have launched prosecution against the staff held responsible for the accident.

माल यातायात का लक्ष्य

3056. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में रेलगाड़ियों से माल यातायात में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष में माल यातायात के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गये हैं तथा कितने माल की ढुलाई की सम्भावना है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों और संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) पिछले वर्ष की तदनुरूपी अवधि की तुलना में, अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1981 तक के दौरान ढोया गया प्रारम्भिक राजस्व उपार्जक यातायात 176.9 लाख टन अधिक है।

(ख) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 2150 लाख टन प्रारम्भिक राजस्व उपार्जक यातायात की ढुलाई का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। आशा है कि लक्ष्य से अधिक ढुलाई की जायेगी।

एम० सी० सी० क्रिकेट टीम द्वारा आश्वासन

3057. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :

श्री जैनुल बशर :

क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इंगलैंड की क्रिकेट टीम के क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों ने अपनी हाल की भारत यात्रा के दौरान यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे भविष्य में दक्षिण अफ्रीका में नहीं खेलेंगे ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने बताया है कि इंगलैंड के टेस्ट एण्ड काउन्टी क्रिकेट बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि वे दक्षिण अफ्रीका के प्रतिनिधि दौरों की अनुमति नहीं देते हैं, कि वे रंगभेद का विशिष्ट रूप से विरोध करते हैं और कि उनका उद्देश्य विश्वभर में बहु-जातीय क्रिकेट को प्रोत्साहित करना है। टैस्ट एण्ड काउन्टी क्रिकेट बोर्ड ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने अपने सभी क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों को यह विशिष्ट रूप से सूचित कर दिया है कि यदि उन में से कोई दक्षिण अफ्रीका में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या प्रतिनिधिक मैच खेलेगा तो वह इंगलड का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए अपात्र हो जाएगा और कि यह नियम आजकल लागू है तथा आगे भी लागू रहेगा।

दिल्ली में सीनियर सैकेन्डरी स्कूलों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण

3058. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सीनियर-सैकेण्डरी स्कूलों में गत 4-5 वर्षों से व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा निदेशालय की व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने छात्रों का भिन्न व्यवसायों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत नियमित अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) अन्य स्कूलों में व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण की यह योजना आरम्भ करने तथा उसके लिए नियमित अध्यापक नियुक्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां। दिल्ली के स्कूलों में व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रम शैक्षिक सत्र, 1977–78 से शुरु किया गया था।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्तमान शैक्षिक सत्र के दौरान व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में पढ़ रहे छात्रों की व्यवसाय-वार संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

व्यवसाय	कक्षा 11	कक्षा 12
1. आशुलिपि	121	93
2. टंकण	167	108
3. लेखा परीक्षा तथा एकाउन्टेन्सी	227	141
4. कार्यालय प्रबन्ध तथा सचिवालय पद्धति	96	57
5. पोशाक डिजाइन तथा बनाना	38	17
6. वस्त्र तथा डिजाइन	27	26
7. ओप्थालमिक तकनीकी	16	15
8. स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख तथा सौन्दर्य वृद्धि	15	10

(ग) व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को पढ़ाने के लिए अंशकालिक शिक्षकों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(घ) शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली के अधीन 17 स्कूलों में व्यवसायिक शिक्षा योजना 1977–78 में शुरु की गई थी। व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला कम होता जा रहा था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन पाठ्यक्रमों वाले स्कूलों की संख्या वर्तमान शैक्षिक सत्र में कम करके 13 कर दी गई है। दाखिला कम होने के कारणों का मूल्यांकन करने और दाखिला में सुधार लाने के तरीकों की जांच करने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा व्यापक समीक्षा की जा रही है।

Doctors working on ad-hoc basis under C G H S and their Regularisation

3059. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doctors working on *ad-hoc* basis under C.G.H.S.;

(b) how many of them are working for more than five years and ten years respectively; and

(c) Government's policy in regard to regularising the appointment of *ad-hoc* Doctors under C.G.H.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR); (a) The total number of Doctors working on *ad-hoc* basis under C.G.H.S. is 131.

(b) 79 doctors are working on *ad-hoc* basis for more than five years and 12 for more than ten years. The rest are working for less than five years.

(c) Regular Medical Officers of C.G.H.S. are included in the cadre of C.H.S. Under the C.G.H.S. Rules, there is no provision for induction of *ad-hoc* doctors in C.H.S. unless they are recruited through U.P.S.C. The doctors were informed at the time of their initial appointment itself that *ad-hoc* appointment does not confer any right or claim on them for absorption in the CHS on regular basis.

Pending cases of efficiency bar of Class III Employees working in Schools

3060. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of Efficiency Bar in respect of class III employees working in various Government Schools of West Zone of Directorate of Education of Delhi Administration have not been cleared since long particularly when all the requirements have been fulfilled and formalities completed;

(b) if so, the number of employees whose cases are pending since 1st January, 1980 till date;

(c) the reasons for the delay in clearing their cases as it is adversely affecting the morale and efficiency of those employees; and

(d) whether it is proposed to augment the staff for clearing these cases speedily and if so, the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration 1053 such cases were pending as on 25-8-1981. Out of these, 839 cases have been cleared upto 30-11-1981.

(b) A total number of 214 cases are pending. 130 cases have been pending since 1-1-1980.

(c) The cases are pending for want of Annual Character Rolls and Vigilance reports.

(d) The powers to dispose of Efficiency Bar cases have already been delegated to District Deputy Directors. It is expected that the pending cases will be cleared expeditiously.

D T C Services to Mayur Vihar

3061. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of people brought to the notice of Delhi Transport Corporation's management about inadequate bus services to Mayur Vihar where a large number of Delhi Development Authority Flats are situated;

(b) if so, the action taken to improve the bus services in that area; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in providing the bus services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Another service on Route No. 327 between Trilok Puri and Mandir Marg was introduced w.e.f. 21-9-81. Besides this the ferry service previously operating on route No. 390 between Patpar Ganj D.T.C. Depot and Income Tax Office was extended to cover Mayur Vihar and Statesman Connaught Circus. Two special trips at 08.45 hrs. and 09.15 hrs. from Mayur Vihar to Central Sectt. are

being provided w.e.f. 7-12-81 for the convenience of office goers.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Central School at Mayur Vihar and Trilokpuri, New Delhi

3062. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Kendriya Vidyalaya was proposed to be opened in Preet Vihar during the year 1981-82;

(b) whether the school was not opened due to opposition from the local people;

(c) whether there will be about 20,000 DDA houses in and around Mayur Vihar and Trilokpuri; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya near Mayur Vihar—Trilokpuri, New Delhi to benefit the local people mostly employees of Central Government and Central Government undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the school is being started at another place nearby.

(c) According to the information furnished by the D.D.A., there will be about 15,000 houses in the colonies of Mayur Vihar and Trilokpuri when these are fully developed.

(d) There is at present no such proposal under consideration.

Late starting of Prestigious Trains from Delhi/New Delhi

3063. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times of prestigious trains like Rajdhani Express, Kalka Mail, K. K. Express, Deluxe for Bombay and Howrah started late from Delhi/New Delhi during the last one year;

(b) the reasons why the 82-AC Express for Howrah started late from New Delhi on the 6th November, 1981; and

(c) what special efforts Government propose to make to increase the punctuality of these prestigious trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Number of days Rajdhani Express, Kalka Mail, K. K. Express, A.C. Express for Bombay and Howrah started late from Delhi/New Delhi stations during the last one year (Dec. 80 to Nov. 81) are as under:—

Train number & description	No. of days started late
152 New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express	10
102 New Delhi-Howarh Rajdhani Express	16
126 New Delhi-Bangalore/Trivandrum K. K. Express	21
104 New Delhi-Howrah A.C. Express	26
82 " " " "	40
2 Dn Delhi-Howrah Kalka Mail	57
26 New Delhi-Bombay A-C. Express	134

(b) 82 AC Express left New Delhi 45 minutes late on 6-11-1981 on account of late arrival of its link rake from Howrah due to rail fracture on Allahabad Division.

(c) The punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains is being watchtd closely at all level and concerted efforts are being made to improve the running of trains by attending to various avoidable causes.

Responsibility of Foreign Service Inspectorate

3064. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether redefinition of task and responsibility of the Foreign Service Inspectorate has been made as per para 1.8 to 1.11 of 8th Report of Estimates Committee (1980-81); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Estimates Committee's recommendations, one of the broad objectives of the Foreign Service Inspectorate has been to make an overall assessment of the performance of the Mission in political, economic, consular and cultural spheres and the degree of success achieved in public relations. While making an assessment, the Inspectorate would go into the performance of each individual officer in the Mission.

(b) The Missions which are being inspected are informed of the new broad objectives of the Foreign Service Inspectorate. The Inspectors are to make their study in the light of the revised terms of reference and make suitable recommendations to the Government for Implementation.

However, the question of working out alternative ways of fixing allowances pay scales etc. without on the spot inspection is under active consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Owing to financial constraints it has not been possible so far to adopt an automatic system based on U.N. Index has not been possible for the present. Every aspect of the problem is being examined with a view to evolve an equitable and feasible system.

संसद सदस्यों के लिए रिटाइरिंग रूम तथा विश्राम गृहों का शुल्क

3065. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के रिटाइरिंग रुम तथा विश्राम गृहों में रेलवे अधिकारियों से कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता अथवा मामूली शुल्क लिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह सुविधा संसद् सदस्यों को उपलब्ध नही है जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के सभी विश्राम गृहों को संसद् सदस्यों को उन्हीं शर्तों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है जिन पर वे उनके अधिकारियों को उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार रेलवे रिटाइरिंग रुम तथा विश्राम गृहों को भी निःशुल्क अथवा मामूली शुल्क पर उपलब्ध कराने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां, जब वे अपने मुख्यालय से दूर-ड्यूटी पर होते हैं।

(ख) जी हां, उस समय जब उनका दौरा रेलवे के कार्य से संबंधित नहीं होता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Target for Production of Wagons

3066. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the production of railway wagons over the last five years;

(b) what has been the shortfall compared to the demand;

(c) why were the targets not fulfilled; and

(d) what is the Government plan to improve this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The production of wagons over the last five years, along with the shortfall as compared to yearly targets is given below:

(Figures in 4—wheelers)

Year	Target	Production	Shortfall
1976-77	9,200	11,981	+2781
1977-78	13,000	12,166	—834
1978-79	12,475	12,022	—453
1979-80	13,000	10,827	—2173
1980-81	13,000	12,064	—936

(c) The shortfall is mainly attributable to power cuts and labour unrest in some of the units.

(d) The State Governments have been addressed to intervene and set right the power/labour problems and the results have been encouraging. The trend of production during the first half of the current financial year has been promising. The actual production during the period April-September, 1981 has been 8288 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers as against 5327 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers over the corresponding period of last year, thereby registering an increase gets is given below:

दिल्ली के कालेजों के शासी निकाय

3067. **श्री लहना सिंह तूर** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के उन सरकारी कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके शासी निकायों का गठन प्रशासन द्वारा गत अथवा चालू महीने में किया गया है ;

(ख) शासी निकायों के सदस्यों के कालेज-वार नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी

शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) कुल सदस्यों में शिक्षाविदों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) शेष सदस्यों को किस आधार पर नामजद किया गया है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्थापित 15 कालेजों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी- 3070/81]।

(ख) इन कालेजों के शासी निकायों के सदस्यों के नाम, जिनका हाल ही में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया था, उनके ब्योरों सहित, संलग्न विवरण में प्रत्येक कालेज के नाम के सामने दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन के परामर्श से विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा तैयार की गई मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं के अनुसार इन मनोनीत व्यक्तियों में से 50 प्रतिशत का दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा शिक्षाविदों, सेवानिवृत्त प्रोफेसरों, सेवानिवृत्त जजों, एडवोकेट, पत्रकारों और अन्य प्रतिष्ठित शिक्षा शास्त्रियों में से तैयार किए गए एक पैनल में से चयन करना होता है। शेष 50 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों के नाम दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस पैनल के बाहर से अपने विवेक पर सुझाए जाते हैं।

M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd.; Allahabad

3068. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAIWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether working of M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad, who held Goods handling contract at Allahabad was declared as extremely unsatisfactory by the Divisional Railway Manager Allahabad;

(b) whether the above society was served termination notice dated 18th December, 1980 under Clause 30 of the Agreement;

(c) if so, the details of punishments awarded to the Society by way of imposition of fines, issue of Show cause notices and other punitive action in levy of demurrage charges during the contractual period from 5th June 1979 to 4th June, 1981 month-wise separately; and

(d) the date on which this Society was registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the date on which genuineness of the society was verified by Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The working of M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad was considered not satisfactory.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The society was registered on 19-5-78 and its genuineness was verified on 30-10-78.

Statement

(i) A fine of Rs. 100/- on 18-8-1980.

(ii) Warning on 15-11-80 for improving its working.

(iii) Show Cause Notice was issued on 23-5-81 for imposition of a fine of Rs. 500/-. The society failed to reply and ceased to function from 5-7-81.

(iv) Month-wise demurrages levitd from 5-6-79 to 4-6-81 are as under:

Month	Demurrage Levied	Month	Demurrage levied
	(Rs.)		(Rs.)
June 79	330·50	May 80	1237·00
		,,	479·50
July ,,	80·00		
,,	638·00	June ,,	2640·00
		,,	479·50
Aug. ,,	486·50	July ,,	1253·25
Sept. ,,	81·00		
,,	128·00	Aug. ,,	2329·75
Oct. ,,	202·00	Sept. ,,	598·00
Nov. ,,	302·50	Oct. ,,	1514·50
,,	277·00		
Dec. ,,	82·00	Nov. ,,	536·00
,,	165·50	Dec. ,,	210·00
Jan. 80	420·00	Jan. 81	..
Feb. ,,	389·00	Feb. ,,	..
March ,,	387·50	March ,,	217·00
,,	545·00	April ,,	808·00
April ,,	285·00	May ,,	3781·00
		Juene ,,	5181·50

Consultancy work by Delhi University Teachers

3069. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules under which teachers of Delhi Usiversity are allowed to undertake consultancy work for external organisations and how many teachers of Delhi University are actually using this facility presently;

(b) whether a Delhi University college has refused to follow these rules and is not allowing its teachers to undertake consultancy work; and

(c) what steps the Delhi University propose to take in enforcing its rules on a constituent college of the University in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, teachers of the Unversity are permitted to undertake consultancy work. The guidelines for grant of such permission provide that the normal work

of the teachers should not be adversely affected and that the teacher can retain upto Rs. 400/- of his remuneration. In cases where the remuneration is more than Rs. 400/-, one-third of the excess amount should be deposited with the University. There is, at present, only one usiversity teacher who is availing this facility.

(b) The University has no information of any such instance.

(c) Does not arise.

Refund of Library Security by School of Correspondence Courses, Delhi.

3070. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the school of correspondence courses and continuing education of Delhi University have not refunded back library stcurity to those students who have passed their B.A. examinations in 1979; and

(b) if so, the number of such candidates and the date by which the school will refund it to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, refund of library security to students is not automatic, but is subject to fulfilment of certain formalities like surrender of membership cards, Readers' Tickets and payment of outstanding dues, if any, by them. Refunds are made as and when these formalities are completed.

Parcels Handling Contract at Kanpur

3071. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for handling entire Parcels traffic offering at Allahabad. the Negotiation Committee justified and recommended one hundred forty-one labourers per-lay with effect from Ist August, 1981;

(b) whether in addition to the above strength 23:5 labourers were also sanctioned as rest givers;

(c) if so, how the tender committee appointed by the Railway for deciding allotment of Parcels handling contract at Kanpur came to the conclusios that work at Kanpur can be managed with 130 labourers only; and

(d) whether the quantum of work at Allahabad is much more than Kanpur Central Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Rest Giver requirement was estimated at 23:5 men.

(c) The tender committee for allotment of parcel handling contract at Kanpur took into consideration the relevant factors including the number of labourers engaged by the department as well as by the contractor on previous occassions, lead, etc.

(d) No.

Number of SC/ST General Managers and Chief Public Relation Officers.

3072. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of General Managers and Chief Public Relation Officers of all the nine Railway Zones with their official addresses; and

(b) the number of candidates belonging to SC/ST Communities among these officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Statement is attached.

(b) None of them belongs to SC/ ST Communities.

Statement

S. No.	Particulars of the General Managers	Particulars of the Chief Public Relation Officers
1	Shri T.N. Ramachandran, an officer of the Indian Railway Services of Engineers.	Shri H.K. Bakhru, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, Central Railway, Bombay V.T.	Chief Public Relation Officer, Central Railway, Bombay V.T.
2	Shri R.P. Singh, an officer of Indian Railway Trafic Service.	Shri B. Das Gupta, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, Eastern Railway, 17 Netaji Subhash Marg, Calcutta.	Chief Public Relation Officer, Eastern Railway, 14—16, Govt. Place East, Calcutta—I.
3	Shri Dilraj Singh, an officer of Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers is looking after the duties of the post of General Manager.	Shri N. Vasudev, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi.	Chief Public Relation Officer, Northern Railway, State Entry Road, New Delhi.
4	Shri C.K Swaminathan, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.	Shri G.N. Srivastava, Public Relation Officer, (There is no Chief Public Relation Officer).
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur.	General Manager's Office, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur.
5	Shri K.T.V. Raghavan, an officer of Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers.	Shri S.K. Das, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, Pandu, Gauhati.	Chief Public Relation Officer, Northeast Frontier Railway, Pandu, Gauhati.
6	Shri Verghese Anver, an officer of Indian Railway Service of Engineers.	Shri N. Rajan Kutty, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.

1	2	3
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, Southern Railway, Madras.	Chief Public Relation Officer, Southern Railway, Madras.
7	Shri Shamsher Singh, an Officer of Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers, is looking after the duties of the post of General Manager.	Shri M.M. Farooqi, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, South Central Railway, Secunderabad.	Chief Public Relation Officer, South Central Railway, Secunderabad.
8	Shri P.A. Pai, an officer of Indian Railway, Traffic Service.	Shri S.K. Gupta, an officer of Indian Traffic Service.
	Official addres :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	Chief Public Relation Officer, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
9	Shri K.P. Ramalingam, an officer of Indian Railway Serigce of Electrical Engineers, is looking after the duties of the post of General Manager.	Shri V. N. Jaitley, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Servicce.
	Official address :	*Official address* :
	General Manager, Western Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.	Chief Public Relation Officer, Western Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

Irregular Bus Service on Route No. 230

3073. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to irregular bus service on Route No. 230, residents of Lahori Gate. Sharadhanand Marg etc. are facing great inconvenience;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for introducing regular service on this route with half-an-hour service; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) and (c) The service operates between I.S.B.T. and the Central Secretariat *via* Sharadhanand Marg which is a highly congested area and any further increase in the service on this road is not feasible.

Late Arrival of K. K. Express

3074. SHI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuously endemic delay caused in the arrival of K.K. Express train; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Punctuality performance of 125/126 K. K. Express has not been satisfactory mainly due to accidents, rolling stock and signal and telecommunication failures etc.

With a view to improving its punctuality, the running of this train is being watched closely at all levels and concerted efforts are being made by attending to various avoidable causes. Staff responsible for loss of punctuality are indentified and dealt with firmly and promptly.

Embezzlement in NCERT

3075. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that embezzlement of funds have taken place in NCERT and its constituent units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the amount involved and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Embezzlement of funds has been detected in respect of following constituent units of the NCERT:

(i) Regional College of Education, Mysore.

(ii) Regional College of Education, Ajmer; and

(iii) Field Adviser's Office, Hyderabad.

The details in this regard are given below:

(i) *Regional College of Education, Mysore*

Embezzlement of Rs. 33,545.85 during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81 has been conclusively proved. Embezzlement for a further sum of Rs. 9,101.70 is suspected in as much as clear acquittances for the payments made could not be readily found in the records of the college.

Besides this, an amount of Rs. 44,597.51 was misappropriated by the Cashier of the College. This amount has since been refunded by him to the Council. A complaint has been lodged with the police against the Cashier concerned who was arrested and released on bail. He has been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings are in progress.

(ii) *Regional College of Education, Ajmer*

An embezzlement amounting to Rs. 4,070 has been detected pertaining to non-Council funds maintained by the College authorities on behalf of the students' council. The papers regarding the embezzlement have been sent to the Central Vigilance Commissioner for the first-stage advice.

(iii) *Field Adviser's Office, Hyderabad*

A sum of Rs. 20,000 had been embezzled by the Cashier in the Field Adviser's Office by making use of a blank cheque given by the Field Adviser for a specific purpose relating to purchase of stores. The Cashier concerned committed suicide thereafter. A charge-sheet has been served on the Field Adviser for negligence of duties and an enquiry officer has been appointed. Disciplinary proceedings have also been commenced.

Withdrawal of formulations of life saving drugs

3076. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several life saving drug formulations marked for pharmaceutical companies will be withdrawn soon;

(b) if so. whether it is one of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee headed by Shri V. C. Sani in its recent interim report which was submitted to Government in October, 1981;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Sub-Committee had examined 34 categories of drug companies and felt that there was not therapeutic rational in marketing 23 of them; and

(d) if so, what are the other recommendations made by the Sub-Committee and by what time all the recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The Drugs Consultative Committee, which is a statutory Committee constituted under Section 7 of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act to advise the Central Government, State Governments and Drugs Technical Advisory Board on any matter tending to secure uniformity throughout India in the administration of this Act, had at its meeting held on 8th and 9th November, 1979 appointed a Sub-Committee with Shri V. C. Sani, the then Commissioner, Food & Drug Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay as Chairman. The Sub-Committee was required to screen the formulations being marketed in the country from the angle of therapeutic rationale and make recommendations on the categories of formulations that were not considered to be rational. The Sub-Committee co-opted experts for assisting it in screening the formulations. The Sub-Committee examined 34 categories of fixed dose combinations and had initially recommended that in case of 23 categories of these formulations there was no therapeutic rationale for their markeing. The Sub-Committee held 3 meetings in Bombay and submitted its final recommendations regarding weeding out of irrational and harmful combinations marketed in the country, to the Drugs Controller (India) in September, 1981. The final recommendations covered 32 categories of drug formulations. The Sub-Committee has also recommended that all combinations containing transquillisers specially Diazepam should be reviewed. This would be done by the standing Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were considered at a special meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee held at New Delhi on 19th October, 1981. The recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee will be placed before the Drugs Technical Advisory Board which is a technical statutory body to advise the Central Government and State Governments on technical matters arising out of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act. The meeting of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board is scheduled to take place on 26th December, 1981.

"पैलेस आन व्हील्स" नामक गाड़ी को प्रयोग के आधार पर चलाना

3077. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर-सीकर लाइन और बाद में जयपुर-दिल्ली लाइन पर परीक्षण करने से पहले ही अधिकारियों ने पर्यटन विभाग से परामर्श किये बिना "पैलेस आन व्हील्स" गाड़ी को कुछ ही दिन प्रयोग के लिए उचित घोषित कर दिया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) महज गाड़ी की तकनीकी क्रिया की जांच करने के लिए गाड़ी को चलाकर परीक्षण किया गया था। गाड़ी चला कर परीक्षण करने के दौरान राजस्थान पर्यटन विकास निगम के अधिकारियों को भी, जयपुर में गाड़ी के निरीक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई थीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अध्यापकों के पदों का निर्धारण

3078. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :**

श्री एस० बी० सिदनाल :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 1 मई, 1981 से आरम्भ होने वाले वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए अक्तूबर, 1981 तक अध्यापकों के पद-निर्धारण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप नियुक्तियां नहीं की जा सकीं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए पद-निर्धारण के प्रस्ताव 31-8-1981 के विद्यमान दाखिला आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रस्तुत किए गए थे। प्रस्ताव, जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा शिक्षा विभाग को भेज दिए गये थे और उसके बाद वित्त विभाग की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई थी। इस प्रक्रिया में लगभग तीन महीने का समय लगा। दिल्ली में सरकारी स्कूलों के पद निर्धारण को नवम्बर, 1981 के प्रथम सप्ताह तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया था।

Visit of Botswana President

3079. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Botswana President visited India during September, this year and held talks with Indian leaders;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the follow-up steps taken to implement the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The President of Botswana Dr. Qett K. J. Masire visited India from September 19 to 28, 1981. He held talks with the Indian leaders on international and bilateral matters. At the conclusion of the visit a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Small-Scale Industries and an Agreement on Secondment of Personnel were signed.

(c) The two sides are in touch for early implementation of the aforesaid Agreements.

Transport Development in North Eastern Region

3080. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether transport development projects have been identified for quickening the economic development of Assam and the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details of the rail and road transport expansion in these areas;

(c) the details of the new railway links proposed to be provided in the region;

(d) whether it is also proposed to construct more bridges to support the development of the region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, the details of the rail and road transport expansion are as below:—

(a) *National Highways*—The Sixth Plan provides for a total amount of about Rs. 45 crores for the old National Highways and expenditure of Rs. 40 crores for the newly declared National Highways on 1-9-1980. In physical terms, the improvements consist of widening of the single-lane carriageway to two lanes, with or without strengthening in 141 Kms, strengthening the existing 2 lanes carriageway in a total length of 198 Kms., improving the riding quality of the heavily trafficked sections, reconstruction of weak tnd old bridges and development of 150 Kms of Gauhati Dimapur (NH-36) at a cost of Rs. 12 crores.

(b) *Strategic Roads*—Under this programme about 900 Kms of roads and construction of 32 bridges etc. have been planned at a cost of Rs. 29 crores.

(c) *Roads in Border Areas*—Scheme with an outlay of about Rs. 18 crores have been planned under this programme for 511 Kms. Recently 4 missing links (135 Kms) along the Meghalaya-Bangladesh border are approved for execution under this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores.

(d) *N.E.C. Schemes*—In the 6th Plan a provision for an expenditure of Rs. 149 crores has been made. In physical terms, the provision for new works would cover over 2600 Kms. of roads in addition to the construction of bridge over Brahamaputra near Tejpur.

(e) *B.R.D.B. Schemes*—A total length of 7311 Kms have been taken up for improvement/construction. Out of this 6060 Kms have been completed and works on the remaining length are in progress. A total expenditure of Rs. 300 crores have been incurred upto 1980.

2. *Railway Projects*—Construction of 6 new railway lines with length of 210 Kms estimated to cost of about Rs. 53 crores, have been taken up. In addition conversion of new Brahmaputra-Gauhati section (157 Kms) at a cost of Rs. 54 crores and Gauge conversions of Gauhati-Dibrugarh (580 Kms) at a cost of Rs. 100 crores have also been planned.

(c) The details of the new railway links are as under:—

(i) Gauhati-Burnihat

(ii) Bharmanagar-Kumerghat

(iii) Balipara-Bhalukpong

(iv) Silchar-Jiribans

(v) Anguri-Tuli

(vi) Lalaghat-Bharabi

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The details are as below:—

(i) One bridge over Brahmaputra at a cost of Rs. 68 crores is in progress near Tejpur under the N.E.C. programme;

(ii) Survey for another bridge near Dibrugarh is being taken up under the N.E.C. programme.

(iii) One bridge over Brahmaputra at Jogighopa at a cost of Rs. 40 crores is being taken up in the 6th Plan, under the National Highways programme.

(iv) One bridge at Passighat over Siang river, the major tributary of Brahmaputra, is also proposed to be taken up during the 6th Plan.

Treatment of CGHS Beneficiaries in Hospitals

3081. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS beneficiaries are treated like the general public in the Hospitals whereas a special attention is required to be paid towards the CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) whether it takes couple of hours before a CGHS patient is attaended to in the hospitals and X-Rays, dental check up, ECG etc. are time consuming factors;

(c) whether long queues are seen all over the hospitals; and

(d) if so, what steps have been evolved to check the deterioration in the hospitals functioning and to reduce the rush and to pay early attention towards the CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. CGHS beneficiaries are seen by the CGHS specialists/Medical Officers who form a separate wing in the Hospitals.

(b) The patients are seen on the basis of first come and first serve basis except in emergencies. As there is no separate facilities for X-Rays, dental check up and ECG investigation for CGHS beneficiaries, the beneficiaries have to avail of these facilities along with general public.

(c) Yes, sometimes.

(d) All CGHS beneficiaries who are referred by various dispensaries are attended to. Efforts are being made to improve the functioning of Hospitals and to reduce the rush at the counters.

यात्री गाड़ियों का असंतोषजनक रख-रखाव

3082. श्री राम अवध : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश यात्री गाड़ियों का रखरखाव बहुत ही असंतोषजनक है ;

(ख) क्या अनेक डिब्बों में खिड़कियां बन्द नहीं की जा सकती तथा उनके बाथरूम बहुत ही बुरी हालत में होते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं । रेलें सवारी डिब्बों के समुचित अनुरक्षण और उनकी सफाई की ओर बराबर ध्यान देती रही है । सभी टर्मिनलों और अनुरक्षण डिपुओं में सभी सवारी डिब्बों की गहरी जांच की जाती है और उनका आवश्यक अनुरक्षण किया जाता है । उनकी धुलाई भी की जाती है, शौचालयों को रोगाणुओं से मुक्त किया जाता है और ऊपरी टंकियों में पानी भरा जाता है । सवारी डिब्बों की सफाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों पर सफाई वालों को भी तैनात किया गया है । नामित स्टेशनों पर सवारी डिब्बों में डियोडोरेंट का छिड़काव भी किया जाता है।

इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि कुछ गाड़ियों के कक्षों की

खिड़कियां काम न करती हों, लेकिन ऐसा, समय विशेष पर, मौसम की हालत के कारण हो सकता है। बहरहाल, यदि किसी विशिष्ट शिकायत की ओर रेल प्रशासन का ध्यान दिलाया जाय, तो उसकी जांच की जा सकती है और चूक के लिए जिम्मेदारी ठहरायी जा सकती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Promotion and Recruitment Engineering staff in I.I.T. Delhi

3083. SHRI NAGINA RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in regard to promotion and recruitment of engineering staff in the works Section of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; and

(b) how many persons in various categories have been recruited from outside, promoted from departmental candidates or taken on deputation from CPWD during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The recruitment/prmotion of the Engineering Staff in the Works Department of IIT, Delhi is done in accordance with the provisions contained in the Statutes of the Institute.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned Strength	No. of posts filled			On deputation	Remarks
			By Selection from internal cndidadates	By Selection from external candidates			
				Prior to 1979	From 1979 to date		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. *Permanent Posts*							
1.	Institute Engineer	1	..	..	1	1	None with requisite experience was internally available.
2.	Resident Engineer (Electrical)	1	..	..	1	..	
3.	Resident Engineer (Horticulture)	1	1	..	..	..	
4.	Asstt. Resident Engineer	6	6	..	..	..	
5.	Junior Engineer	8	1	2	4	..	One post is vacant.
6.	Asstt. Surveyor of Works	1	..	..	..	1	None with requisite qualifications and experience was internally available.
		18	8	2	5	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. *Temporary Posts*							
1.	Resident Engineer (Civil)	2	2	..	..	..	
2.	Asstt. Resident Engineer . . .	5	4	...	..	1	None with requisite qualifications and experience was internally available.
3.	Junior Engineer .	8	..	..	4	4	
		15	6	..	4	5	

Excavation of ancient heritage in W.B.

3084. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remains of the Gupta, Pal and Sen dynasties are lying hidden under the mound of Ballal Sen in Nadia District of West Bengal;

(b) whether Archaeological Survey of India has been asked to carry out excavation work to find out the ancient heritage; and

(c) if not, when they will be asked to do it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) From the surface exploration of the mound known as Ballaldhipi, the site appears to belong to Pala period and may have earlier antecedents.

(b) and (c). The University of Calcutta whose proposal to excavate the ancient site of Ballaldhipi was approved by the Archaeological Survey for the working season 1979-80 has not so far conducted the excavation. If the University does not undertake the excavation during the next year, the Archaeological Survey of India will consider the excavation of the mound themselves.

Aid given by DTC to the accident victims

3085. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item 'DTC gave no aid to accident victims' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 20th September, 1981; and

(b) if so, details of the accidents and aid given by the DTC to the accident victims?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DTC Bus No. DHP 3338 proceeding towards Dehra Dun met with an accident with a Military Truck No. VD-38977 at a distance of one kilometer from Chutmal Pur on the night of 15/16-9-81. Five passengers including the driver were killed and 36 including the conductor injured seriously.

Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 250/- was sanctioned to each injured person. Compensation claims from the legal heirs of the deceased as and when received would be settled expeditiously. DTC management has denied the allegations contained in the news report. The contradiction was published by the 'Indian Express' on 22nd September, 1981.

Transport facilities in Meghalaya and Assam

3086. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a wide variety of fruits like coconut, apples and walnut are grown in the Assam Valley and on the North Eastern region;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Meghalaya and Assam grow pine apples, Mandarin orange and some of the important species of cyprus and these are going abegging for lack of transportation facilities; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to provide transportation for development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A number of horticultural crops are grown in North East Region. To facilitate marketing of fruits and to encourage development of this area a number of roads are under construction. The total approved outlays for roads under Sixth Five Year Plan, for Assam and Meghalaya are Rs. 84 crores and Rs. 40 crores respectively.

Misuse of grants under N A E P in U.P.

3087. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a gross misuse of grants given by Centre and States to voluntary organisations under N.A.E.P. in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the particulars of organisations involved;

(d) whether it is proposed to order a high level inquiry; and

(e) the action proposed in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The Government had received complaints against 5 voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh alleging misutilisation of grants released to them for organising Adult Education Programmes. Of these, in one case the State Government made an enquiry on the basis of an independent complaint and concluded that the allegations of misuse of funds were not substantiated. The other 4 cases have been referred to the State Government for investigations. Besides these, the State Government had directly received complaints concerning 9 other organisations. Of these, in one case the State Government concluded that the allegations were not substantiated. The remaining 8 cases are under investigation by the State Government. Further action will depend on the conclusion of the investigations by the State Government.

Booking for the Train Palace on Wheels

3088. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons from Railway Ministry visited foreign countries or Railways opened their office in foreign countries to attract tourists and make bookings for the Train Palace on Wheels; and

(b) whether the Railway Ministry propose to introduce more such trains and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Based on the experience gained through the launching of a pilot project in Rajasthan from January 1982, Government will consider introducing special tourist trains in other States in consultation with the Department of Tourism and the concerned State Governments.

Development of the canal linking Durgapur and Calcutta for navigation

3089. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a canal that links Durgapur and Calcutta and can offer a good transport route for coal and other steel products from this area to Calcutta;

(b) whether the Bhagawati Committee had also suggested development of the canal for navigation;

(c) if so, whether at present the canal is not in use and needs immediate dredging; and

(d) if so, what actions are being taken by the Government to fully utilise this canal to lessen heavy traffic on railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) At present the canal is not in use for navigation and will require apart from dredging, other works such as repairs to locks structures, tow paths etc.

(d) As the Ministry of Energy have shown interest in the movement of coal by this canal, it is proposed to conduct a techno-economic study, which will consider among other things the water needs for navigation, the type of craft suitable for operation etc. The terms of reference for the study are being finalised. The study when completed will indicate the investments needed.

Increase of seats for under-graduate science courses in U.P.

3090. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortfall in the seats for admission to students for under-graduate science course in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether thte M.P. Government and M.P. Universities have approached the Central Government and the U.G.C. for permission to increase seats in colleges for under-graduate science courses; and

(c) if so, how many more seats will be sanctioned in this year and for 1982-83 academic year and in which Universities of M.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS Central Government or U.G.C. has no information about the inadequacy of seats for under-graduate courses in science in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० द्वारा रिश्वत लिया जाना

3091. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) रेलवे में आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० की तैनाती किस प्रयोजन के लिए की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या 1977–78 के दौरान रेलों में घटी डकैतियों/लूटों की घटनाओं के

के लिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के रेलवे पुलिस बल को उत्तरदाई ठहराया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कठोर कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यात्रियों की सहायता के लिए तैनात किये गये आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० के कर्मचारी अनुचित लाभ लेकर आरक्षित सीटों पर बल पूर्वक अन्य यात्रियों को बिठाते हैं; और

(घ) रेलवे में होने वालों इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेलों पर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस और रेल सुरक्षा बल को दो विशेष उद्देश्यों के लिए तैनात किया जाता है--रेल सुरक्षा बल को रेलवे की सम्पत्ति और बुक किये गये परेषणों की सुरक्षा के लिए और राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस को कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने और साथ ही रेलों पर अपराधों का पता लगाने और उनको रोकथाम के लिए ।

(ख) जब अपराधों (गाड़ियों में डकैती/लूटपाट) से बचाव/पता लगाने में राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस /रेल सुरक्षा बल कर्मियों की विफलता का पता चलता है तो जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित की जाती है । ऐसा राज्य सरकार के अधीन कार्यरत राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा सम्बन्धित मामले की जांच के दौरान किया जाता है ।

(ग) जहां-कहीं इस प्रकार की शिकायत मिलती है, दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है और उन्हें प्रचलित नियमों के अधीन दण्ड दिया जाता है ।

(घ) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, जो गाड़ियों में यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों और उनके सामान की सुरक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, रेलों पर अपराध (गाड़ियों में लूटपाट और डकैती सहित) को नियंत्रित करने के लिए गाड़ियों पर मार्ग-रक्षी चलाकर, अपराधियों की निगरानी करके गिरफ्तार कर और विशिष्ट मामलों में उन पर मुकदमा चला कर अपना भरसक प्रयास कर रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में रेल सुरक्षा बल राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस की सहायता कर रही है ।

Hours of Employment Regulations

3092. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hours of Employment Regulations do not conform with the changes in Factories Act as well as ILO standard of reduction in duty hours in rail transport in particular;

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the situation;

(c) whether any discussion is going to take place with the unions;

(d) if so, the time of the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Hours of Employment Regulations framed under Chapter VI A of the Indian Railways Act have been modified in the light of the recommendations made by the Railway Labour Tribunal which kept in view the provisions made in relevant I.L.O. conventions and Indian Labour Laws including the Factories Act.

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Neglect of India's scientific and technical achievements by Western media

3093. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western media has negleced the scientific and technical achievements of India; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir. There is a tendency in the Western media to neglect and downplay the scientific and technical achievements of India which results in inadequate coverage of these achievements both in the pointed media and audiovisual media in the advanced industrial countries in Western Europe and North America.

(b) The following remedial steps have been taken in this regard:—

(1) Commissioning of special supplements on India's economic and industrial achievements in foreign newspapers and magazines on a continuous basis.

(2) Audio-visual publicity is undertaken by our missions by means of documentary films, photographs, TV interviews and slide shows.

(3) The Ministry of External Affairs as well as our Missions publish and distribute magazines, periodicals, press releases and news bulletins, in which our achievements in the fields of science and technology are highlighted.

(4) Foreign correspondents are briefed regularly by our Missions about India's scientific and technical achievements.

(5) Foreign journalists resident in India are regularly briefed by the Ministry of External Affairs and the other concerned Ministries and Departments about India's contemporary scientific and technical achievements. These journalists are also taken on periodical visits to industrial estates, laboratories, research centres, and industrial and technical projects to enable them to obtain first hand impressions about these achievements. The Ministry of External Affairs as well as other Ministries invite journalists, businessmen and technocrats to visit India who are also briefed on the lines mentioned at (4) abcve.

(6) The Ministry of Exterdnal Affairs cooperates with other Ministries and Government Departments in publishing India's technical, scientific, economic and industrial achievements by means of bringing out date, publications; brochures and films for wide dissemination abroad. Indian official and private delegations going abroad are briefed on a regular basis to publicise our achievements in these spheres during their discussions and negotiations.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान में निदेशक की नियुक्ति

3094. **श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान में निदेशक का पद रिक्त पडा है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कितनी बार साक्षात्कार का आयोजन किया गया और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान की देखरेख पूर्णकालिक या अंशकालिक निदेशक द्वारा की जा रही है और यदि अंशकालिक निदेशक द्वारा की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और अब तक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक नियुक्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) जी, नहीं

(ख) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान की देखरेखा 16-11-81 से एक पूर्णकालिक निदेशक द्वारा की जा रही है ।

Cancelled passs not surrendered and issue of cheque passes

3095. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 466 free Ist Class complimentary passes ordered to be cancelled have not yet been surrendered to the Railway Board;

(b) 'cheque passes' which are issued to the railway personnel only are now being issued as complimentary passes;

(c) several journeys in the comfort of Ist class are undertaken by the holders of these cheque passes though they are meant for single journey only thereby depriving the fare-paying passengers of reservations; and

(d) if so, why have the card passes not been surrendered as yet and the circumstances under which the cheque passes have been issued and the amount of loss so suffered by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) 466 All India complimentary card passes issued to individuals/organisations except those issued to Members of Committees associated with the Railways were cancelled w.e.f.13-8-1981. The holders were requested by registered post to return the card passes so cancelled to this office and not to perform any journey on the authority of those passes. Instructions were also issued to the Railways to this effect. 261 card passes have been so far surrendered to this office.

Complimentary cheque passes to individuals/organisations are issued with the personal approval of Minister for Railways keeping in view the guidelines laid down for the issue of complimentary passes. Journeys on the authority of cheque passes can be performed only between the two stations as the case may be.

..Coaches Attached with Jhansi-Mughalsarai Bundelkhand Express Train

3096. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instead of attaching prescribed number of coaches only five or six coaches are attached with Jhansi-Mughalsarai Bundelkhand Express train.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SACIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Due to acute shortage of coaching stock the 107/108 Jhansi-Mughalsarai Buldalkhand Express ran on an average with eight coaches during November, 1981.

Promotion of Teachers in Colleges and Universities

3097. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are planning to meet the acute problems

of lack of promotional avenues for teachers in colleges and Universities; and

(b) whether Government consider at least one promotion to every teacher after a fixed number of years of service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Recruitment of teachers at all levels in universities and colleges is made through direct recruitment and selection. The system of promotion is not normally followed in these institutions.

Problems of Khagraghat Railway Station

3098. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the problems of the Khagraghat Railway Station in BAK Loop Line;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there is no proper waiting room, no water tap, no urinal and no shed on the platform;

(c) if so, considering the difficulties of the commuters, whether Government are taking action to remove the problems of the said Station;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). For the convenience of passenger traffic offering at Khagraghat Railway Station requisite number of facilities such as waiting hall, upper class waiting room, hand pumps, lavatories (two each for Gents and Ladies), cover over the platforms measuring 2580 sft already stand provided at this station which are considered adequate for the present.

More bogies in Lucknow-Kathgodam Express at Pithoragarh

3099. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration in his Ministry to reserve one more bogie of 3-tier second class sleeper and one bogie of first class to be booked from out agency at Pithoragarh in the Lucknow Kathgodam Express Train for the conveneince of the people of Pithoragarh district in U.P.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) The 3-tier second class sleeper coach already running between Lucknow and Tanakpur by 7/8 Nainital Expresses and the connecting 147/148 Passenger Trains is considered adequate for the present level of traffic at Pithoragarh. Pithoragarh Out Agency is not open for passenger traffic.

Basic Problems of Disabled and their Solution

3100. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey to find out the basic

problems of disabled persons in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the basic problems of the disabled persons and to what extent Government have solved their basic problems during the International Year for disabled persons 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) During the 1981 Census the incidence of total disability in the area of the blind, the deaf and crippled has been assessed. National Sample Survey Organisation is conducting a comprehensive sample survey on disabled persons. Though no formal study of the basic problems of the disabled has been done at national level, their problems basically relate to prevention, early detection, treatment, education, training rehabilitation, pacement and integration in society.

The Government of India have taken up several schemes to tackle these problems for instance, national programme of prevention and control of blindness, expanded immunization programme, treatment facilities in various medical institutions, assistance to voluntary organisations to promote education, training and rehabilitation, services for disabled, differential rate of interest on loans, petrol subsidy, reservation in Group 'C' and Group 'D posts/services in central services and also in public sector undertakings, specoal employment exchanges, vocational rehabilitation centres for the disabled, scheme of integrated education for disabled, national awards to best handicapped workers/employers and also to placement officers, aids and appliances to disabled etc.

Coach Building Target of Jessops and Burn Standard

3101. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jessops and Burn Standard, public sector undertakings, can meet the requirement of additional 400 annual coach building target with lesser investment;

(b) if so, whether these two factories are being fully utilised;

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) M/s. Burn Standard are not engaged in manufacture of Railway Coaches. M/s. Jessops have an installed capacity for manufacture of 350 coaches per year but their actual achievement has been much lower.

(b) and (c). The capacity of M/s. Jessops is utilised to the extent of their ability to manufacture Railway coaches.

Maintenance of Railway Station on Katihar-Jogbani Section

3102. SHRI JAMILUR REHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of total amount spent over the maintenance and repair of Railway Stations in between Kotihar and Jogbani and Katihar and Galgalia of the North Frontier Railway; and

(b) total amount of revenue earnings per station (goods, parcel and coaching) of all stations separately in between Katihar-Jogbani (North).

Frontier Railways) and the complete details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Total amount spent over the maintenance and repair of Railway stations in between Katihar and Jogbani and Katihar and Galgalia from 1-10-80 to 30-9-81 is Rs. 1.70 lakhs and 2.0 lakhs respectively.

(b) The amount of revenue earning during the year 1980-81 on the stations in between Katihar and Jogbani Section is given below separately:—

Name of the Station	Earnings
Dalan	0·20 lakhs
Rautara	0·26 ,,
Ranipatra	0·46 ,,
Purnea Jn.	98·54 ,,
Kasba	12·32 ,,
Garhbanaili	3·40 ,,
Jalalgarh	4·41 ,,
Kusiargaon	0·76 ,,
Araria	2·84 ,,
Araria Court	6·63 ,,
Haldia Bihar Halt	0·23 ,,
Simraha	1·10 ,,
Forbesganj Jn.	89·21 ,,
Bathnaha	5·32 ,,
Jogbani	104·33 ,,

स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या और प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं की कमी

3203. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या क्या है और कितनी प्राथमिक पाठशालाएं हैं जो वर्तमान आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं करते हैं; और

(ख) यह आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). चौथे अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण (30 सितम्बर, 1978) के अनुसार, प्राथमिक स्तर (कक्षा 1--5) और 6 --11 आयु-वर्ग के दाखिल न हुए बच्चों

की संख्या वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान 315 लाख थी। फिर, चौथे सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार कुल 9,64,664 बस्तियों में से 93.05 प्रतिशत में प्राथमिक स्कूल/सैक्शन 1 किलोमीटर की दूरी के अन्तर्गत थे। बिना स्कूल वाली बस्तियों को 300 तथा अधिक, 200 से 299 तक और 200 से कम वाले जनसंख्या के तीन स्लैबों में समूहबद्ध किया जा सकता है।

प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिए छठी योजना तैयार करने की मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे 300 या अधिक जनसंख्या वाली बिना स्कूल वाली बस्तियों को छठी योजना अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान प्राथमिक स्कूलों/सैक्शनों में शामिल करें।

Season Ticket Fare

5104. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Season Ticket fare between Bombay V. T. and Thane, on Central Railway Sub-Section is the same as between Mulund and Bombay V.T.;

(b) whether it is a fact there is a great demand from the commuters of Mulund to issue the Thane Season Ticket at Mulund itself; and

(c) if so, the reason why this facility has not been made available to the commuters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Season Ticket fare between Bombay V. T. and Thane is the same as between Bombay V. T. and Mulund. The Season Tickets are issued either from the originating or destination stations and not from the intermediate stations.

Levy Charge on Reserved Railway Carriages

3105. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVA PRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 30th August, 1981 from the West Bengal Tour Organisers' Association, Calcutta, about the hike in levy charge on Reserved Railway Carriages;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The memorandum is in respect of revision of rates and other charges leviable in case of Reserved Carriages, Tourist Cars/ Saloons and Special trains. These rates have been revised with effect from 1-6-1981 based on the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations to Train Social Workers

3106. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations to train social welfare workers; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tissue Culture

3107. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the impacts of tissue culture research on rapid multiplication of Khajri (Prosopis) and Rohida (Tecomella) in Rajasthan; and

(b) the outcomes of research in the universities and Institutes of Rajasthan on this subject?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has been providing support for research on "Plant Tissue Culture" as a technique to Jodhpur and Rajasthan Universities and also some Colleges in Rajasthan during the last 2-3 years. No evaluation of the work done has so far been made.

Road-cum-Rail Bridge Over Brahmaputra

3108. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make a road-cum-rail bridge over the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa-Pancharatna; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). It has now been decided that only a road bridge, may be constructed for the present. Ministry of Shipping & Transport is taking further action in the matter.

भागलपुर-बोहपुर स्टीमर रेल सेवा

3109. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भागलपुर में भागलपुर-बोहपर स्टीमर रेल सेवा को स्थगित करने का है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो चार दैनिक सेवाओं के स्थान पर एक नौका चलाने और रेलगाड़ियों के स्थगन करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्राइवेट स्टीमर कम्पनियों के मालिक सरकारी सेवा बन्द करने के लिए षड़यंत्र कर रहे हैं ताकि वे अधिक मुनाफा कमा सकें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भागलपुर-बोहपुर स्टीमर रेल सेवा को बन्द करने के प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) रेलवे का बेड़ा बहुत पुराना है ।

(ग) और (घ) : राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये लाइसेंस के अधीन प्राइवेट फेरी सेवा चलाई जा रही है और रेलवे के निर्णयों पर प्राइवेट परिचालकों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ।

Disruption of Train Service in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

3110. SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the complete disruption of the train services in Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway, the commuters are facing acute hardship; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government to improve the situation there and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no disruption of train services on Sealdah Division. Cancellation of commuter trains is about 1 per cent of the total computer trains scheduled to run. Punctuality performance of suburban EMU trains on Sealdah Division during September, October and November, 1981 was 84 per cent 87.1 per cent and 73.9 per cent respectively. However, punctuality of suburban trains was affected mainly due to miscreant activities, load shedding, Over head Equipment troubles, signal failures, etc.

(b) A close watch is being kept over the running of suburban trains and action as warranted is taken in cases of avoidable detentions. Liaison with the State Government is also being maintained to curb miscreant activities which are a major cause or loss of punctuality.

Concessional Train Travel by Physically Handicapped

3111. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have extended a number of concessions for travel by trains for the physically handicapped;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what proof the physically handicapped have to produce for each Railway Travel for availing of such concessions; and

(d) whether the procedure prescribed is found convenient to be followed by handicapped persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Concession in rail fares is admissible to the following categories of disabled persons:

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d).

(1) Blind persons when travelling alone or with an escort for all journeys.

(2) T.B. and Cancer patients when travelling alone or with an escort for the purpose of admission, discharge, Medical check-up, etc.

(3) Orthopaedically handicapped persons when travelling only with an escort for all journeys.

(4) Non-infectious Leprosy Patients when travelling for admis-

sion, discharge, Medical Check-up, etc.

The element of concession is 75 per cent for the handicapped person and escort wherever admissibl.

The concession can be availed of by approaching the Station Master of the concerned Station directly on production of the requisite certificate from the prescribed Medical authorities. This certificate is necessary in order to avoid misuse and for maintaining a record by the Station staff in lieu of having issued concessional tickets and for internal check by Accounts Department.

Extension of Train Service upto Rampurhat

3112. SHRI SAPADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the difficulties of the passengers of the Andal-Sainthia section of Eastern Railway whether there is any proposal to extend the services upto Rampurhat and to introduce more number of coaches in the existing trains running between Andal-Sainthia;

(b) if so, the details thereof and from when; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). With effect from 1-10-61, a pair of Andal-Sainthia trains viz. 1-AS/4-AS has already been extended to and from Rampurhat. Extension of more trains to and from Rampurhat and augmentation of loads of the existing Andal-Sainthia trains are not feasible at present due to acute shortage of coaches.

Dilapidated Condition of the bogies of Trains running to Kerala

3113. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the bogies attached to the trains running to Kerala are old and in a delapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether any steps has been taken to remedy the situation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. All Mail and Express trains running in Kerala area are provided with set rakes. The condition of bogies of Mail and Express and other trains is fairly satisfactory. The bogies are attended to at the maintenance lines. Any bogie found with heavy defects is attended to in the Workshops. Overaged coaches are surveyed for condemnation. Two shop turned out vestibuled new rakes (POH) consisting of 17 coaches each have been provided on 29/30 Trivandrum-Mangalore-Malabar Express on 21-7-81 and 4-9-81 respectively. Replacement of old coaches is done systematically on age-cum-condition basis on all Zonal Railway basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of New Type of Wagons

3114. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new type of wagons are to be introduced soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it will improve the movement; and

(d) number of this type of wagons needed for the country, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. In accordance with the policy of the railways to evolve new and better designs of wagons for meeting the increasing traffic requirements of the country, a new type of broad Gauge bogie open wagon 'BOXN' designed for bulk transportation of Coal, Iron Ore, Fertilizers etc., is proposed to be introduced shortly on selected closed circuit sections.

(b) Details of leading dimensions and other features of the BOXN wagons are given below:

Length (inside) . . .	9784 mm
Body height (inside) . .	1950 mm
Body width (inside) . . .	2950 mm
Volume (level) . . .	56·29 mm
Payload	58·81t.
Track loading density . .	7·59t/m
Grossload per train of 55 wagons	4470·4 t.
Approx. payload per train .	3255 t.

The shorter length of the BOXN will allow to accommodate more number of wagons within the existing loop lengths. The wagons are fitted with enhanced capacity centre buffer couplers, twin-pipe air brake system and improved bearings to enable haulage of heavier trains.

(c) It is likely to improve movement in two ways:—

(i) increasing trailing load of trains within the existing track length of loops.

(ii) reducing the speed differential between Mail/Express and through Goods trains.

(d) It is proposed to acquire in Sixth Plan 50,000 out of 1,00,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers subject to availability of funds and materials.

3-Language Formula

3115. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Spirit of Language Formula Lacking" as appeared in the Times of India dated the 8th November, 1981;

(b) is it a fact that although 13 years have elapsed since the three language formula was adopted, only a few States have sought to enforce it in confirmity with the letter and spirit of the formula;

(c) if so, what has been the fate of the formula in each State of the country and action taken for implementation of this formula by Government; and

(d) what is Government's policy with regard to the teaching of English in private schools and if the study of English deserves to be specially strengthened, the steps that Government have taken or propose to take in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Three Language Formula has been broadly accepted by almost all the States and Union Teritories except the State Government of Tamil Nadu, the Union Territory of Pondicherry and the Karaikal region of Pondicherry which follow two language formula. As per

information received from the State Government of Meghalaya in March, 1981, only, two languages are being taught in schools at present. A State-wise statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3071/81].

The implementation of the Three Language Formula is basically the responsibility of the State Governments which were addressed drawing their attention to the facilities being provided by the Central Government for training teachers in Indian languages and requested to intensify the pace of implementation of this formula.

(d) Matters relating to teaching of subjects/languages in private/public schools are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Acts/Statutes of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad and English Language Teaching Institutes in States have been engaged, *inter-alia*, on programmes like training of resource personnel, teachers, preparation of teaching materials etc. with a view to improving the stnadard of teaching of English in India.

Rail Tourism Development Corporation

3116. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Rail Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the main functions of the Corporation; and

(c) the estimated annual expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The proposal is under general consideration among other alternative to promote tourism in the country in which Railways can play a bigger role than they have done hitherto.

People suffering from Cataract

3117. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as revealed at the Seminar at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in October, 1981 five million blind persons in India suffer from cataract and an additional one million persons are added every year; and

(b) if so, what concrete and time bound programme is under taken to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, according to the ICMR estimates. However, States have been requested to undertake a resurvey of Blindness with a view to get a correct epidemological picture of the disease in the country.

(b) he Government of India have launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness which provides intensive educational efforts on eye health care to the community, temporary ophthalmic services to the

most remote rural areas through mobile units and the establishment of permanent facilities for eye health services at the peripheral, intermediately and Central level of the existing public health delivery system. Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary social organisations for conducting from eye camps in rural areas.

Number of Railway Staff and Casual Labourers

3118. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of class I, class II, class III and class IV Railway staff as on 31st March, 1979, 31st March, 1980 and 31st March, 1981, respectively;

(b) number of casual labourers on the railways on authorised scale of pay as on abovementioned dates; and

(c) how many passengers, express, mail, local trains and goods trains ran every day on an average in 1978-79 and 1980-81?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The groupwise number of Railwa staff is as under:

	As on 31st March, 1979	As on 31st March 1980
Group I	5,278	5,397
Group II	4,653	5,054
Group III	686,859	707,434
Group IV	828,192	832,511

The groupwise number of Railway staff of various categories as on 31st March, 1981 is being compiled and is not yet ready.

(b) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The number of trains which ran everyday on an average in 1978-79 and 1980-81 is as under:—

	1978-79	1980-81
Mail and Express Trains	692	730
Passengers and Mixed Trains	2780	2849
Electric Multiple Units (Local Trains)	2578	2685
Goods Trains	4164	4061

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरा जाना

3119. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने श्रेणी III और IV में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए कोई द्रुत कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में मन्डल-वार, प्रगति की गति क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को भरने की कार्यवाही त्वरित कार्यक्रम के दौरान प्रगति पर है । 31-10-81 तक की प्रगति की सूचना रेलों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Short Supply of Passport Booklets to R. P. O. Calcutta

3120. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY:

SHRI MATILAL HASDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of passport booklets in the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta;

(b) quantity of booklets supplied in 1980 and 1981; and

(c) reasons for short supply?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The annual requirement of passport booklets in the Regional Passport Office, Calcutta, is 36,000 approximately.

(b) About 23,000 passport booklets were supplied in 1980 since there was a large number of passport booklets brought forward from the previous year. Upto 18-11-1981, 25,500 passport booklets were supplied during 1981.

(c) One consignment despatched by the Government Press, Nasik Road was delayed in transit. However, alternative arrangements were made to supply the passport booklets to meet the immediate requirements.

Number of Indians granted Sri Lanka Citizenship

3121. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly two lakh Indian settled in Sri Lanka have been given Sri Lanka citizenship;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians who are yet to get this citizenship; and

(c) whether some of them will have to come back to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. According to figures obtained from Sri Lanka authorities, the number of stateless persons of Indian origin granted Sri Lanka citizenship as on 31 October, 1981 consisted of 162,094 "accountable" persons and 48,593 as their natural increase.

(b) According to Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974, Sri Lanka is to grant citizenship to 3,75,000 "accountable" persons together with their natural increase.

(c) The question of return to India of those granted Sri Lanka citizenship does not arise.

Grant of Disability Pension to Handicapped

3122. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide disability pension to handicapped people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). At present there is no scheme to provide disability pension to handicapped persons. However, some State Governments are giving allowance to the handicapped persons on the analogy of the old age pension scheme.

Information Centres in Indian Mission

3123. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 137 Indian diplomatic missions abroad;

(b) is it also a fact that out of 137 diplomatic missions only 47 missions have regular information centres; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to have such regular information centres in other diplomatic missions?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir. In all we have only 135 resident diplomatic missions and posts abroad, details of which are in the attached statement (Annexure I).

(b) Yes, Sir. 47 out of the 135 Indian diplomatic missions have regular information centres. List of missions and posts which have separate information centres is attached at Annexure II.

(c) A proposal is being processed for submission to the Cabinet for opening of new information wings in 25 Indian missions in West and South-east Asia where no separate information sections exist at present. Subject to the availability of financial resources, these proposals will be implemented over a period of three to five years.

Statement I

List of Resident—Indian Missions/ Posts abroad

PART—I—EMBASSIES

1. Kabul
2. Algiers
3. Buenos Aires
4. Vienna
5. Bahrain
6. Brussels
7. Thimpu
8. Brasilia
9. Sofia
10. Rangoon
11. Phnom Penh
12. Santiago
13. Peking
14. Bogota
15. Havana
16. Prague
17. Copenhagen
18. Cairo
19. Addis Ababa
20. Helsinki
21. Paris
22. Berlin
23. Bonn

24. Athens
25. Conakry
26. Budapest
27. Jakarta
28. Tehran
29. Baghdad
30. Bublin
31. Rome
32. Abidjan
33. Tokyo
34. Amman
35. Pyong Yang
36. Seoul
37. Kuwait
38. Vientiane
39. Beirut
40. Tripoli
41. Antananarive
42. Male
43. Mexico City
44. Ulan Bator
45. Rabat
46. Maputo
47. Kathmandu
48. The Hague
49. Oslo
50. Muscat
51. Islamabad
52. Panama City
53. Lima
54. Manila
55. Warsaw
56. Lisbon
57. Doha
58. Bucharest
59. Jeddah
60. Dakar
61. Mogadishu
62. Madrid
63. Khartom
64. Paramariobo
65. Stockholm
66. Berne
67. Damascus
68. Bangkok
69. Tunis
70. Ankara
71. Abu Dhabi
72. Washington
73. Moscow
74. Caracas
75. Hanoi
76. Sanaa
77. Aden
78. Belgrade
79. Kinshasa

PART—II—HIGH COMMISSIONS/ ASSTT. HIGH COMMISSIONS

80. Salisbury
81. Canberra
82. Dacca
83. Chittagong (AHC)
84. Rajshahi (AHC)
85. Ottawa
86. Nicosia
87. Suva
88. Accra
89. Georgetown
90. Kingston
91. Nairobi
92. Lilongwe
93. Kuala Lumpur
94. Port Louis
95. Wellington
96. Lagos
97. Mahe
98. Singapore
99. Colombo
100. Kandy (AHC)
101. Dar-es-Salam
102. Port of Spain
103. Kampala
104. London
105. Birmingham (AHC)
106. Glasgow (AHC)
107. Liverpool (AHC)
108. Lusaka

PART—III—SPECIAL MISSIONS

109. New York (PMI)

110. Geneva (PMI)

PART—IV—COMMISSIONS

111. Hongkong

112. Mombasa (AC)

PART—V—CONSULTATES AND CONSULTATES GENERAL

113. Sydney
114. Vancouver
115. Toronto
116. Dubai
117. W. Berlin (FRG)
118. Frankfurt (FRG)
119. Hamburg
120. Medan
121. Kabe
122. Port Said
123. Karachi
124. New York
125. San Francisco
126. Chicago
127. Odessa
128. Geneva
129. Zanzibar
130. Jalalabad (C)
131. Kandhar (C)
132. Khorramshahr (C)
133. Zahidan (C)
134. Basrah (C)
135. Chiang Mai (C)

Statement—II

List of Missions/Posts having separate Information Centres

North America

1. Ottawa
2. Washington
3. San Francisco
4. Consulate General, New York
5. PMI, New York

South America

None exists

Western Europe

6. Paris
7. Bonn
8. Rome
9. The Hague
10. Vienna
11. Brussels
12. Berne
13. Stockholm
14. Ankara
15. London

East Europe

16. Moscow
17. Belgrade
18. Prague

West Asia and North Africa

19. Baghdad
20. Amman
21. Kuwait
22. Rabat
23. Jeddah
24. Cairo
25. Tunis

Africa

26. Accra
27. Addis Ababa
28. Nairobi
29. Port Louis
30. Lagos
31. Dar-es Salam

Asia

32. Canberra
33. Dacca
34. Thimpu
35. Rangoon
36. Beijin
37. Hongkong
38. Tokyo
39. Kathmandu
40. Colombo

ASEAN

41. Jakarata
42. Kuala Lumpur
43. Manila
44. Bangkok

Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan

45. Kabul
46. Tehran
47. Islamabad

Diversion of Import Cargo from Eastern Region

3124. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a normal and rational practice that imports to be primarily used in a region should be routed through ports located in that region;

(b) whether it is a fact that of late the imported cargoes for use in the Eastern region are being routed through ports outside Eastern region;

(c) if so, what is the reason for deviating from the normal practice; and

(d) whether the Government are contemplating any remedial measure for such deviation and for adopting a rational policy?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHR VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Factors like proximity to hinterland, availability of surface clearance facilities and adequacy of draught of the Port etc. normally determine the importers choice of Port.

(b) to (d). There may be some instances of cargo meant for use in the Eastern region being routed through Ports outside the Eastern region. But it is not the policy of the Government to control the shippers choice in the matter of preference of port of import or export. This is more so because most of the cargo is imported by private parties. Every ship has a right to call on any port of its choice. However, for planning the import and export of bulk commodities like fertiliser, fertiliser raw material, steel, edible oil, newsprint, cement etc. imported on Government account, a Standing Inter-Ministerial Committee called the "Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo," has been functioning in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Even the role of this Committee is not to impose allocation of Cargo but to seek agreed solutions.

Scheme for efficient bus service in Delhi

3125. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.T.C. is responsible to provide an efficient, economical, adequate and properly coordinated bus service in Delhi and a Scheme under Chapter IV-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 is to be drawn up to take over the road transport service in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not drawing up the Scheme and by when it should be expected;

(c) how many privately owned stage carriages in Delhi have been refused the extension of permits after the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1652 on 27th August, 1981 with their details; and

(d) how many private buses under the DTC operation have been denied further extension in view of the increase in the fleet of DTC buses as stated in the Annual Report of DTU sometime back?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Section 18 of the State Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 sets out the Corporate objectives of a

Transport Corporation set up under the Act. Where the Corporation considers it necessary in furtherance of the Corporate objectives, in public interest, to operate its services in any area or route served by private operators, to the exclusion complete or partial of these operators, it has to act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV-A of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 as amended from time to time.

(b) No such scheme is under consideration at present.

(c) None.

(d) No offer of any private operator for extending the contract to hire his bus to D.T.C. at the prescribed rates has been refused, because against a provision of 1000 privately hired buses in 1980-81 the number of private buses as on 30-11-81 was only 470.

Servicing facilities for old buses in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3126. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Road Transport Service Authority has no servicing facilities for old buses in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, was it very difficult for the Government to develop such facilities in the Island; and

(c) if not, steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration have intimated that they do have the servising facilities for old buses in the Government Transport Workshop. However, since other repairs and maintenance facilities like renovation of bus bodies, reconditioning of various aggregates etc. were found wanting, necessary provisions have been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for strengthening the Motor Transport Workshop for providing technical staff and material. Arrangements have also been made with Cheran Transport Corporation to facilitate maintenance of supplies of stores and augmenting repairs facilities.

Representation from bearers and cooks of Refreshment Room, Madras Central

3127. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a joint representation of bearers and cooks of Railway Refreshment Room, Madras Central, regarding their problems;

(b) if so, what are those problems; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A joint representation from bearers of Railway Refreshment Room at Madras Central has been received.

(b) Representation is for the grant of stagnation increment and promotion to higher grades;

(c) With the creation of posts of Bill Issuers and also increase of promotional quota for Group 'C' posts of Asstt. Manager, scale Rs. 260—430 from 25 per cent to 33 1|3 per cent promotional opportunities of bearers have improved.

The manner in which relief should be provided to persons stagnating at the maximum of their pay scales is under consideration at the level of

National Council under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery.

Charging Capitation fees by Private Engineering Colleges in Karnataka

3128. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any instructions to States, particularly Karnataka State, regarding the abnormal capitation fees collected by Private Engineering Colleges for admissions in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the names of Private Engineering Colleges who have been collecting the capitation fees in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Central Government has brought to the attention of the State Governments including the Government of Karnataka State, the undesireability of charging capitation fees for admission.

(b) As given in the list attached.

Statement

List of Private Engineering Colleges collecting Capitation Fees in Karnataka

1. M/S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology Tumkur.
2. R. V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
3. Sri Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumkur.
4. Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal.
5. Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore.
6. Bangalore Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
7. Islamia Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
8. Sri Siddartha Institute of Technology, Tumkur.
9. Bapuji College of Engineering & Technology, Davangore.
10. H.K.E. Engineering College, Raichur.
11. Banjunathaswara Engineering College, Dharwar.
12. K.L.E. Engineering College, Belgaum.
13. K.L.S. Engineering College, Belgaum.
14. Ghewsia Engineering College, Ramanagaram.
15. Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Bangalore.
16. N.E.S. Engineering College, Shimoga.
17. ADI Chunchanagari Institute of Technology, Chickmagalur.
18. S.J.M. Engineering College, Chitradurga.
19. Anjuman Engineering College, Bhatkal.
20. Vijayanagar Engineering College, Bellary.
21. K.E.S. Engineering College, Gulbarga.
22. Gurunanak Dev, Engineering College, Bidar.
23. B.L.D.E.S Engineering College, Bijapur.
24. R.T.C. Engineering College, Juliketi.
25. S.T.D.E. Engineering College, Rans, Bennur.

New Railway Divisions in Marathwada Region

3129. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people from Marthwada region of Maharashtra have been demanding for a division at Purna for metre gauge trains

between Khandwa-Purna Nizamabad-Manmad, Mudkhend-Adilabad and Purli-Parbhani;

(b) whether it is also a fact that trains are running irregularly and the maintenance is not proper on this section; and

. . . . . .

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MLLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The punctuality performance of metre gauge mail and express trains on South Central Railway has been fairly satisfactory, varying between 85 per cent and 90 per cent, and of passenger trains has been 90 per cent and above since July, 1981. During October, 1981 punctuality of both mail|express and passenger was above 90 per cent. Adequate maintenance is done on a programmed basis for both coaches and locomotives to ensure satisfactory performance.

(c) A Railway Reforms Committee has already been constituted by the Government which will, *inter-alia* consider the creation/adjustments of Railway Divisions|Zones including the one at Purna Incidentally, creation of a new division has no relevance to punctual running of trains. Punctuality performance of passenger trains is being monitored at various levels of administration and requisite steps to improve it are being taken all the time.

Double line on Jakhal-Bhatinda. Route

3130. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce double line on the Jakhal-Bhatinda route; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) The traffic offering on this section does not warrant doubling of the section at present.

Incentives to couples undergoing sterilization operations

3131. DR. KRUPSINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the incentives now available under family planning programme to couples undergoing operations; and

(b) what are the further incentives that Government propose to give to eligible couples for undergoing operation to increase the popularity of family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Under the Family Welfare Programme compensation for wages lost during post-operative recuperation is provided to the acceptors of sterilisation and IUD. Before 1st December, 1981 a sum of Rs. 70 was paid for an acceptor of vasectomy/tubectomy. In addition, the agencies performing sterilisations were also paid Rs. 50 for each vasectomy and Rs. 30 for each tubectomy case for meeting the cost of drugs, diet, transport and miscellaneous charges. Some of the State Govts. have been giving additional amounts, varying from States to States, from their own budget, to acceptors of sterilisation.

These amounts have been revised as under with effect from 1-12-81:

Sterilisation

	Tubectomy	Vasectomy
	Revised Rates(Rs.)	Revised Rates (Rs)
Amount for Acceptor	70	70 (No change)
Drugs & Dressings	25	15
Diet	30	10
Transport	15	15
Misc. (including motivators fees)	30	40
Total (Rs.)	170	150

accepting sterilisation under certain conditions was also introduced in 1979. Under this scheme one increment not absorbable in future increases of pay and a rebate of half a percent in the rate of interest on House Building Advance is admissible. This has been adopted by some States as well as several Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) The matter is under general review.

Plan for child Development from 1980 to 2000

3132. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a prospective plan for child development from 1980 to 2000; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the number of children benefited by this plan so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A Working Group has been set up for preparing the Perspective Plan for Child Development 1980—2000. The Working Group is at fairly advanced stage in preparing the Perspective Plan.

Demands of All India Secondary Teachers Federation

3133. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Secondary Teachers Federation had submitted its demands to the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATON AND SOCAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such demands appear to have been submitted

In addition, a scheme of incentives for Central Government employees

to the Prime Minister in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Contract for Management of Nigerian Railways

3134. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are experiencing difficulties in getting an extension of the contract for managing of the Nigerian Railways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The question of extension does not arise unless the Nigerian Railways make an invitation. As and when invitation is made RITES will make an offer and it is for Nigerian Government to select the offer best suited to their needs.

Steps for eradicating of guineaworm disease

3135. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to eradicate the guineaworm disease which is prevalent in rural and backward areas in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government of India constituted a Task Force to formulate the strategy for eradication of the disease. The following steps were recommended by the Task force:—

(1) Accurate delimitation of the endemic villages/blocks/districts.

(2) Identification of infected drinking water sources.

(3) Provisions of adequate safe water supply by conversion/treatment of existing water sources or by creating alternative new sources.

(4) Training of personnel on guinea worm eradication programme and health education of the communities with regard to seiving and boiling of unsafe water.

2. These recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

Construction of building for Department of Rehabilitation

3136. SHRI D. P. YADAV:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for construction of the building for the Department of Rehabilitation at Safdarjang Hospial, New Delhi was initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Budget was provided for the Capital Works;

(b) the reasons for which the construction work could not be undertaken and funds were surrendered; and

(c) whether it is a fact that budget allocation has again been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the construction of the building for Rehabilitation Centre and if so, the progress made so far in taking up the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been delay in finalising the requirements and drawings of the scheme.

(c) The scheme for Rehabilitation Centre has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 50 lacs of which Rs. 33.50 lacs is under Revenue and Rs. 16.50 lacs for Capital. The site for the building of Rehabilitation Centre has been finalised and plans are under preparation.

दादरा और नागर हवेली में स्कूल

3137. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में जून, 1981 तक कितने गांवों में स्कूल की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी और कितने गांवों में कोई भी स्कूल नहीं था;

(ख) कितने गांवों में स्कूल के भवन पक्के थे ;

(ग) शेष गांवों में कब तक स्कूल की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी जायेगी और विद्यमान स्कूलों के भवन पक्के बनना दिये जायेंगे और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1975 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान वार्षिक बजटों में शिक्षा के लिए आबंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसमें से कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासम्भव सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Participation of Administrative personnel of NCERT in Academic Programmes of International Agencies

3138. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether administrative personnel of NCERT are being deputed to participate in academic programmes sponsored by International agencies like UNESCO, UNICEF, APEID etc.;

(b) if so, the number of persons (with names and their official status) so deputed during the last two years and the expenditure if any incurred by Government; and

(c) the reasons for deputing administrative personnel to participate in such programmes and the benefits derived by Government as a result of their participation in these programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Suggestion of High Level Review Committee Re. Radical Changes in AIIMS

3139. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI CHATURBHUJ.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Level Review Committee have suggested radical changes in the AIIMS;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government with regard to the suggestions made by the Review Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Review Committee appointed to review the functioning of both the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, has submitted its report to the Government. The Government have set-up an Empowered Committee to examine the report of the Review Committee.

Cancun Summit

3140. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since taken any initiative for the follow-up measures of the Cancun Summit's decisions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Cancun Meeting was not a universal but a restricted forum in which only 22 countries participated. It was specified in advance that no negotiations or decisions would be undertaken on any global issues at the meeting. The question, therefore, of any follow-up measures on decisions as such does not arise.

However, the summing up by the Co-Chairman indicate consensus on a number of important matters such as, food security and agricultural development; commodities, trade and industrialisation; energy and monetary and financial issues, which need to be taken up in the appropriate fora as well as on the desirability of Global Negotiations on International Economic Cooperation and Development. India will work energetically for appropriate follow-up action on the above understandings.

Neelkanth Group Temples, District Alwar, Rajasthan

3141. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the protection of the Neelkanth Group of Temples, village Garh, District Alwar in Rajasthan has been taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) what is estimated expenditure incurred on the preservation of temples till date; and

(c) what are the existing facilities provided to protection staff (Watch and Ward staff) of these temples?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Neelkanth group of temples was declared centrally protected in 1951.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance and preservation of the temples till October, 1981 is about Rs. 2,70,000.

(c) Facilities like liveries, shoes and torches to the watch and ward staff, as admissible under the existing rules, are provided.

Formation of Panels for Train Examiners

3142. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the panels for Train Examiners formed after 1st April, 1966 and before 2nd July, 1970 in grade Rs. 205—280 (AS) in terms of

Railway Board's letter No. E(NG) PMI-86 dated 13th September, 1968 were to be null and void, since all the persons as on 31st March, 1966 were already upgraded to grade Rs. 205—280(AS) with effect from 1st April, 1966 and the seniority of all these persons was to be reckoned on the basis of grade Rs. 180—240(AS)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): No.

Non-Issue of Seasonal Monthly Tickets

3143. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been issued by Northern Railway for not issuing Seasonal Monthly Tickets in Allahabad Division or any other Division of Northern Railway to daily commuters to Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether orders have been issued to stop issuing Seasonal Monthly Tickets to those commuters who do not get them renewed on the date immediately next to the date of expiry;

(d) the details of fresh orders issued recently by the Northern Railway applicable now to issue of SMT to daily commuters;

(e) whether certain facilities relating to SMT available earlier to daily commuters have been withdrawn; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Issue of Monthly/Quarterly season tickets has been disallowed on certain trains. The existing season tickets are permitted to be renewed within one month from the date of expiry period provided the old ticket is surrendered.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Railway Lines in Bihar

3144. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total kilometrage of railway lines in Bihar at the time of Independence and now;

(b) whether it is a fact that even though the population of Bihar has almost doubled since Independence the expansion rate in respect of railways has remained negligible;

(c) if so, the reasonse for the same; and

(d) whether any plans have been drawn up to lay more railway lines in the State, specially in its backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Statewise figures of length of railway lines were started to be worked out only from 1955-56. The total route kilometrage of lines of Government Railways in Bihar as on 31st March, 1956 was 4704 and on 31st March, 1981 it is 5,362.

(b) and (c). Additions to the railway network are planned according

to overall needs of transport on a national basis and are not planned State-wise or region-wise.

(d) (i) Within the available resources and subject to needs and priorities on all India basis, the following new line and gauge conversion projects are approved schemes and are in various stages of progress:—

1. Metre Gauge line from Sakri to Hasanpur.

2. Restoration of Bagha-Chittauni rail link.

3. New BG line from Talgaria to Tupkadih.

4. Conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur MG line into BG (major part in Bihar).

5. Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga MG line into BG.

6. Conversion of Barauni-Katihar MG line into BG.

7. Conversion of Katihar-Barsoi-Siliguri MG line into BG (partly in Bihar).

(ii) Surveys for the following new lines and gauge conversions have also been included in the Railway Budget and are being taken up progressively:

(1) Survey for a new BG line from Arrah to Sasaram.

(2) Reappraisal Survey for a new BG line from Dehri-on-Sone to Amjari/Danjan/Pipradih.

(3) Survey for a new BG line from Devgarh to Dumka.

(4) Survey for a new BG line from Ranchi to Giridih *via* Hazaribagh.

(5) Survey for a new BG line from Madhopur to Dumka.

(6) Survey for a new BG line from Lalmatia to Kahalgaon.

(7) Updating survey for conversion of Muzaffarpur-Raxaul MG line into BG and fresh survey from Sagauli to Bagaha.

(8) Survey for a parallel BG line from Hazipur to Bachwara.

(9) Survey for conversion of Darbhanga-Sakri-Jayanagar MG line into BG.

(10) Survey for a new line from Dauram-Madhepur to Singheshwar.

(11) Survey for a new line from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

(12) Survey for conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge and its extension of Tori.

District Museums

3145. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government planned for setting up district museums to create consciousness among the masses about the ancient heritage;

(b) how far the aims and objects have been achieved so far; and

(c) what steps Government propose to adopt to involve the entire nation to solve the problem from rapid misuse and damage of cultural property?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Under the Constitution "Museums" is a State subject and setting up of district museums is the concern of the State Governments.

The Government has launched a scheme of financial assistance for preservation of monuments, sites or remains of historical/cultural value not covered by "Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958". Under the programme of Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, orientation courses are held at national and State levels for the school teachers on visual, performing

plastic and other arts, both traditional and contemporary. These teachers trained through the orientation courses and assisted by the audio-visual material and literature provided by the Centre, disseminate information on ancient heritage to the school children, and create awareness among them of the cultural heritage.

Employees of Photography Deptt. Section in Maulana Azad Medical College

3146. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7823 dated 16th April, 1981 regarding employees of Photography Department/Section in Maulana Azad Medical College and to state:

(a) the names of the similar post with which the posts of Photography Department/Section in Maulana Azad Medical College associated with Lok Nayak J. P. Hospital, G. P. Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Hospital have been grouped for purposes of promotion to the next higher grade; and

(b) whether the inter-se-seniority list including the grouped posts will be placed on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The posts of Dark Room Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 260-400 in the Maulana Azad Medical College and various other medical institutions under the Delhi Administration, have been grouped together for the purpose of promotion to the post of Photographer in the scale of Rs. 425-700. The post of Senior Photographer in the scale of Rs. 550-900 in the Maulana Azad Medical College and the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital New Delhi, have been grouped for the purpose of promotion to the post of Photo Supervisor in the scale of Rs. 650-1200.

(b) Action is in hand to finalize the inter-se-seniority lists of Dark Room Assistants and Senior Photographers.

Canadian Restrictions on Indians

3147. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that under the recent immigration restrictions imposed by the Canadian Government, visitors from India will be no longer be admitted into Canada without visas;

(b) if so, is India the only Commonwealth country in whose case such restrictions have been imposed; and

(c) if, so the remedial measures taken/or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Visas to enter Canada are also required by nationals of Nigeria and Ghana.

(c) The Government of India has conveyed to the Canadian authorities our view that the introduction of the visitors visa system should not impede legitimate travel between nationals of two Commonwealth countries. The Government of Canada have stated that they would bear this in mind in administering the visa system. They have also indicated that the visa system will be kept under constant review.

Comments of Delhi Urban Art Commission on Asiad Projects

3148. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its fifth report (1980-81), the Delhi Urban Art Commission have made certain comments with regard to the Asiad projects; and

(b) if so, the detials thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Urban Art Commission have however included in the heading "Projects for Asian Games, 1982" construction of hetels, fly-overs, widening of roads, etc., which are not Asiad projects but which form part of the normal development programme of the concerned authorities. The construction of these projects has only been advanced so that the benefit is available at the time of Asian Games, 1982.

(b) Besides making a number of useful suggestions about construction/ renovation of some of the stadia, the Commission made the following major obervations:

(i) Some of the major of developments were being proposed without adequate study.

(ii) The construction of fly-overs and some other structures involved the felling of large number of trees.

(iii) The proposed hotel within a residential area was not acceptable.

(iv) The proposed hotel near Jantar Mantar would create a very tall structure in the vicinity of manuments which might not be a desirable proposition.

(v) The scheme of the Asian Games Village Complex was interesting.

The proposal submitted by the concerned authorities were considered by the Commission and were finally approved after the suggestions made by them had been incorporated. As regards the hotel within a residential area, this is not included in the hotels approved for providing facilities for Asian Games. As regards felling of trees, the concerned agencies are replanting the trees to the maximum extent possible and are also planting a large number of new trees which are many times more in number than the trees to be felled.

Prevention of Blindness in Children

3149. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a 18 crore rupees Plan to prevent blindness of children;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the schemes being drawn to make the plan a success; and

(d) by what time the plan is likely to be put into practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is no such proposal for children alone.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Composition of Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy

3150. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the composition of the Governing body of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and whether all the regions in country are properly and adequately represented by expert naturopaths;

(b) who are the present members and what are their qualifications and contributions in Yoga and Naturopathy; and

(c) the details of the grants given by the Council for development of yoga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The composition of the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy is indicated in Annexure-I. The Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the Council do not provide for nomination of members on regional basis. The individual's eminence and contribution for the promotion of Yoga and Naturopathy is the main criteria adopted for the nomination as a member of the Governing Body.

(b) The information is indicated in Annexure-II.

(c) The details of the grants given by the Council during 1980-81 are given in Annexure-III.

Statement—I

List of the Government Body of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy

1. President, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare.

2. Vice-President, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare.

Official Members

3. Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

4. Joint Secretary, Incharge of ISM, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

5. Joint Secretary (FA), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Non-Official Members

6—9. Four experts in Yoga to be nominated by the President.

10—13. Four experts in Naturopathy to be nominated by the President.

14. One member representing the Ministry of Education.

15-16. Two experts in Modern Medicines to be nominated by the President.

17. Director, National Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy (when established).

18. A member of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha or an eminent citizen having interest in the field of Yoga and Naturopathy.

19. Director of the Council—Member-Secretary.

Statement-II

List of Members

1. *President*
   Union Minister for Health & Family welfare — Shri B. Shankaranand.

2. *Vice-President*
   Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare — Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar.

3. *Official Members*
   Secretary,
   Ministry of Health and Family Welfare — Shri S.S. Siddhu.

4. Joint Secretary incharge of ISM,
   Ministry of Health and Family Welfare — Shri T.V. Antony.

5. Joint Secretary (FA).
   Ministry of Health and Family Welfare — Shri R.R. Gupta.

Non-Official Members--Four experts in Yoga nominated by the President	Qualification	Contribution in the field of Yoga/ Naturopathy
1	2	3
6. Swami Anandanand Yogic Treatment-cum-Research Centre, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur.	..	A noted exponent of Yoga Therapy. Head of Yogic treatment-cum-Research Centre, Jaipur (Rajasthan). He has been a member of Scientific Advisory Board (Yoga) of the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indigeneous System of Medicine and Homeopathy, Yoga Assessment Committee, and Yoga Syllabus Committee appointed by Ministry of Education. He has also been associated with different yoga committees appointed by the Central and State Govts. from time to time.
7. Swami Chandra Mohan, Siddha Gufa Swain, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.	..	A Yogi having multitude of disciples all over the Country. He has got a large number of publications pertaining to Yoga Therapy, Yoga philosophy and Meditational Yoga to his credit. He has been a member of the previous Governing Body and Chairman of first Technical Committee on Yoga of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy.
8. Swami Sita Ram Saran, Laxman Kiladish, Ayodhya, (U.P.)	..	A scholar of Sanskrit and Yoga philosophy. Engaged in the propagation of Yogic culture and Yogic Ethics among masses for last thirty years.
9. Smt. S.R.Y. Rajyalakshmi, Principal, Indian Institute of Research in Yoga and Allied Sciences, Tirupati, A.P.	B.Sc.	She has 30 years experience in the field of Yoga treatment, research, and teaching.

1	2	3
10. Dr. K.R. Dilkash, MSB, LSEP, N.D. Principal, National College of Naturopathy and Research, 1-River Bank Colony, Lucknow (U.P.)	Diploma Doctor of Naturopathy	He is renowned naturopathy having 50 years of experience in practice of Naturopathy and teaching & research in the field. He has published 20 books in Hindi, English and Urdu. He has received some awards and a silver medal and a citation by Science Academy of India, Lucknow. He was also a member of the Committee appointed by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh for recognition of Naturopathy in the State.
11. Shri Vithal Das Modi, Founder Director, Arogya Mandir, Gorakhpur.	Under Graduate	He has 40 years experience in practice of Naturopathy. He has at his credit a number of articles and books published in Hindi and English. He is also editing monthly "Arogya" magazine and running Arogya Mandir Nature Cure Hospital, Gorakhpur.
12. Shri S. Sathyam, Joint Secretary (Sports), Ministry of Education & Culture.	Representing the Ministry of Education and Culture.	..
13. Dr. K.P. Mathur, Senior Physician, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.	M.B.B.S., M.D.	An expert of modern Medicine.
14. Dr. K.R. Laumas,	Ph.D.	Prof. & Head of the Department of Reproductive Biology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
15. Shri Yashpal Kapoor, 8-A-B., Pandara Road, New Delhi.	Graduate	He is an eminent citizen having great interest in Yoga and Naturopathy.
16. Director, National Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy (when established)	..	..
17. } Vacant. 18. }	..	..
19. Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari,	..	Director and Member-Secretary, Central Council for Research in Yoga, and Naturopathy. Swamiji had published Yogasna Vigyan and Yogic Suksma Vyayam in Hindi, English and German. He has assisted Government in introduction of Yoga in schools and colleges. He has been demonstrating Yogic practices over All India Doordarshan for past many years and are telecast all over the country. Being an outstanding exponent of yogic education and yoga therapy, he has been associated with the various committees of yoga appointed by the Government of India.

Statement-III

Details of Grants in Aid Released by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy to the Yoga institutions during the year 1980-81

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	1980-81
1	Indian Institute of Research in Yoga and Allied Science, Tirupati, A.P.	2,00,000
2	Shivanand Math, Umachal Yogashram, Gauhati, Assam	34,000
3	G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.	24,000
4	Yogic Treatment-cum-Research Centre, Bapunagar, Jaipur.	17,051
	Total	2,75,051

Note : A sum of Rs. 8,73,000/- towards grant in aid for development of Yoga was also given to Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishwayatan Yogashram through this Council.

Snail Paced Trains

3151. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on November, 13, 1981 it took three and half-hour for a passenger train to reach Godavary from Nawabpalam a distance of 40 kms.;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the circumstances which lead the passenger train to go at such a superslow speed; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. 435 Eluru-Anekapalli Passenger suffered detention and reached Godavary at 10.22 hours instead of 8.46 hours. The person responsible has been punished.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped Persons in Rural Areas

3152. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by Government to help the disabled persons and its contribution in the International Year of the disabled persons; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government for extending rehabilitation services to rural areas where 90 per cent of the disabled people are living?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (b). Important steps taken for the welfare

of disabled persons in the context of the International Year of Disabled Persons are as follows:

(i) A new scheme of aids and appliances has been evolved and introduced in the country with effect from March, 1981. Under this scheme aids and appliances are given to the disabled persons for their social, economic and physical rehabilitation either free or at 50 per cent of the cost. In this scheme travel cost, board and lodging and fitment charges are also paid.

(ii) The scheme of integrated education has been revised and against 50 per cent funds being provided by the Central Government earlier, 100 per cent funds are now being provided by the Central Government to the States. Under this scheme, it is proposed to integrate the education of the disabled persons with the normal school system.

(iii) A special provision has been made for assistance to the organisations working in the training, education and rehabilitation of leprosy-cured patients under the on-going scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped".

(iv) Four National Institutes have been planned. The National Institute for Visually Handicapped is already working at Dehradun and the National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped is working at Calcutta. The National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped is being set up in Bombay while the Institute for the Mentally Retarded is to be set up at Hyderabad. The Building Plans for the Institute for the Hearing Handicapped have been finalised.

(v) The new role for the Institute for the Physically Handicapped at New Delhi has been formulated. It is proposed to set up a national level information centre within this Institute and to develop it as a major training institute.

(vi) The number of Special Employment Exchanges for the handicapped has been increased from 18 to 21 during this year.

(vii) The number of vocational rehabilitation centres has also been increased from 11 to 12. Another vocational rehabilitation centre is also proposed to be set up during the current year at Gauhati which will increase the number to 13.

(viii) Many Departments of Government have announced special concessions for economic rehabilitation of the disabled persons. The Department of Petroleum have made 15 per cent reservation for physically handicapped including defence personnel disabled in war and war-widows in grant of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc. The Ministry of Communication have drawn up a plan of setting up 891 telephone booths (by 31 March 1982) to be manned by the disabled persons in the country. Out of these, as per information available 427 have been already set-up.

(ix) The reservation orders by the Central Government have been further strengthened by allotting specific points in the roster for employment of disabled. Liaison Officers have been appointed in each Ministry and job identification has also been done.

(x) The on-going programmes like Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped, Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Students, programmes for the prevention and control of blindness and control of leprosy and other on-going programmes have been strengthened.

For expanding rehabilitation services to rural areas, Government of India

has sanctioned 11 Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres which have been attached to 5 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres during this year to provide facilities for vocational training to rural disabled persons. In addition, rehabilitation of the rural disabled is covered under the schemes regarding prevention, early detection, physical and economic rehabilitation and the programmes mentioned above.

Engineering College at Sunabeda Koraput, Orissa

3153. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa decided to establish an Engineering College at Sunabeda, Koraput, Orissa based on the need of the Alunima-Aluminium Plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking steps to start the college;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to establish such a college in Koraput District by Government of Orissa so far; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to establish an Engineering and Mining College at Koraput to train the tribals to provide the employment in the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Central Government have not received any proposal for establishment of engineering college at Sunabeda, Koraput, Orissa.

(d) No, Sir.

Device to Terminate Pregnancy of Woman

3154. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Patriot dated the 7th October, 1981 that Central Drug Research Institute of Lucknow has developed a device by which a woman can terminate pregnancy within five to six hours; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow has developed a quick acting cervical dilator, which will further facilitate medical termination of pregnancy by a trained physician.

(b) Earlier, Central Drug Research Institute developed a cervical dilator—Isaptent (developed from a plant psyllium—Isapgul) which could give rise to cervical dilatation of 8-10 mm. in 12 to 24 hours; but the new Isaptent developed by Central Drug Research Institute is said to give 8-10 mm. dilatation within 4-6 hours. This new quick acting Isaptent is under clinical trials in the network of Indian Council of Medical Research. The details of the study will be available when the interim analysis of I.S.M.R. studies are completed by end of January, 1982. For the insertion of the device and for subsequent termination of pregnancy a woman has to go to a doctor.

Railway Employees for Domestic Work

3155. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees are not allowed to

utilise the services of any other railway employee, for their domestic works (except those who are officially provided);

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that several officers/employees of Bombay Division, Central Railway are utilising the services of other railway employees for their domestic work;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about such mal-practice; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). During the period 1-1-80 to 31-10-81, only one complaint of this nature relating to Bombay Division was received. The enquiry into the complaint did not result in substantiation of the allegation.

Asian Railway Union

3156. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up an Asian Railway Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Legislative Committee on Transport and Communications of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok has decided to establish under its aegis a project for promoting regional cooperation among railways of the member countries. A Railway Cooperation Group would also be established in the ESCAP as a forum for the member countries.

Running of Export Specials from Major Manufacturing and Cargo Points to various Ports

3157. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Engineering Industry had urged upon running 'export specials' from major manufacturing and cargo points to the various ports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the AIEI had proposed the Government for OTS and other infrastructural facilities for export promotion; and

(c) the detailed suggestions of the AIEI and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Specific proposals for running of export specials and introduction of OTS are examined and wherever justified such services are introduced. The other infrastructural facilities suggested by them like provision of cranes, allotment of wagons, sanction for movement fo over dimensional consignments etc., are discussed with the Trade at various forums and action is taken to develop the facilities depending upon the quantum of traffic offering.

Railways are already giving preference to export traffic. All traffic for export in full rakes *via* Kandla, Vizag, Paradeep, Bombay and Kakinada ports has been granted priority 'B' which is the highest priority for movement of traffic after military traffic. All traffic for export *via* other ports including piecemeal traffic for export *via* ports mentioned above, and for export traffic *via* land frontiers to foreign countries *e.g.* Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afganistan, Nepal, Bhutan has also been elevated to priority 'C'.

Commonwhealth fund for technical Cooperation

3158. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation is in the doldrums due to lack of adequate finance;

(b) whether during a recent meeting of Commonwealth countries it had been decided to resuscitate the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation by raising capital from the members countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Commonwealth Technical Cooperation (CFTC) derives its resources from voluntary contributions. As the level of these resources had decreased since 1978-79, the Commonwealth Heads of Government reviewed this question at their recent meeting in Melbourne. They agreed that, in view of the many comparative advantages of functional cooperation through the Commonwealth, the CFTC's resources should be augmented. It was accordingly agreed by them that the level of its activities should be restored by 1983-84 to the level attained by it in 1978-79. It was noted wih satisfaction that indications from major and minor contributors suggested that this would be possible. In addition, Heads of Government endorsed, in principle, a recommendation for the issue of a special Commonwealth stamp every 5 years, commencing from 1983. This would both foster wider awareness of the Commonwealth amongst its peoples and also contribute towards the financial stability of the CFTC.

Steps taken to raise India's shipping tonnage

3159. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been or are being taken to raise India's shipping tonnage during this plan and how much cargo-carrving capacity has been or is expected to be raised;

(b) the capital outlay involved; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to prevent tramp shipping in Indian coastal waters?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages a net addition of 2.5 million GRT. In fact, this would mean acquisition of 3.4 million GRT after taking into account 0.9 million GRT estimated to be scrapped. Government sanction ship acquisition and extend financial assistance after examining the recommendations of the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(b) the total cost of additional tonnage is estimated at Rs. 1904 crores.

(c) The coastal trade is reserved exclusively for national shipping and no foreign vessels are allowed to trade on the coast except in the case

of transhipment of mislanded or over-carried cargoes after obtaining no objection from Indian Coastal Conference.

Study regarding quantum of cargo to be handled by major ports

3160. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government had undertaken any study so as to ascertain the quantum of cargo required to be handled in relation to the capacities of the different major ports to run them in a financially viable position; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Based on the inter-ministerial discussions with the user ministries/devepartments/agencies, the assessment of traffic has been made and, accordingly, augmentation of capacities at various major ports has been planned during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The capacities so planned are based on the prevailing conditions with respect to mode of handling ad pattern of cargo at respective ports. The ports' financial viability depends on various factors such as cargo mix, nature of cargo and the handling facilities.

Average per ton cargo handling cost in major ports in India.

3161. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the average per ton cargo handling cost in the Major Ports in India in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) whether the rates are high in comparison to other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The cargo handling costs incurred by the Major Ports consist of various charges like dock labour charges, shore labour charges, wharfage, cranage charges, storage charges, etc. These charges differ from commodity to commodity and are also dependent upon the period for which goods are stored in the port warehouses. The facilities provided by the ports for handling different types of cargo also differ from port to port. Some commodities are handled mechanically whereas others are handled mannually. In view of such variable factors, average per ton cargo handling cost is not compiled by the ports as it will not convey the correct comparative picture of average cargo handling cost at different ports.

(b) Information relating to rates prevailing in other developing countries is not available with the Government.

Utilisation of ore-handling and coal-handling plants in major ports

3162. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average percentage of utilisation of the ore-handling and coal-handling plants in the major ports;

(b) whether the performance is satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

1. ORE-HANDLING PLANTS AT INDIAN MAJOR PORTS

Port	Average Percentage utilisation of Ore-Handling Plant during 1981-82	Performance (From April to September, 1981)	Reasons for un-satisfactory performance if any
Madras	74%	Satisfactory	Under-utilisation is due to recession in the World Trade and consequent nomination of less number of vessels to lift iron ore.
Mormugao	*74%	Satisfactory	Does not arise.
Visakhapatnam	70%	Satisfactory	Percentage utilisation could be further improved in case annual throughput of iron ore is increased.
Paradip	60%	Satisfactory	Inadequate draught and low performance of Ore-Handling Plant are responsible for the not so good performance. In order to improve the situation, an improvement and modification scheme amounting to Rs. 8·08 crores was sanctioned and is nearing completion. A fourth reclaimer ordered on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation is expected to be commissioned in January, 1982. A letter of intent for the fifth reclaimer has been placed recently with the scheduled delivery within 15 months.
Haldia	0·30	Unsatisfactory	Non-availability of Iron Ore carriers at Haldia. Reluctance of foreign buyers to load small parcels of iron ore from Haldia for subsequent uptopping at Paradip.

2. COAL-HANDLING PLANTS AT MAJOR PORTS

Port	Average Percentage utilisation of Coal-Handling Plant	Perforamance	Reasons for unsatisfactory performance if any
Calcutta	38% (during June—November '81)	Satisfactory	Output of the plant would have been better if — (i) More vessels are available for loading. (ii) Irregular and untimely arrival of wagons affect plant output. (iii) Draught restriction in river.

Port	Average Percentage utilisation of Coal-Handling Plant	Performance	Reasons for unsatisfactory performance if any
Haldia . ..	52%	Gradually improving	Non-availability of adequate colliers and low performance of machinery were responsible for the not so good performance. Remedial action has been taken and the tippler is working satisfactorily during the last three months. Port is now in a position to meet the programmes for shipment of coal subject to the availability of coal and colliers.

Setting up of a ship building yard at Paradip

3163. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Wil the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any letter from the Government of Orissa for the setting up of a ship building yard at Paradip of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the above proposal is under the consideration of the Government;

(c) at what stage the proposal for setting up a ship building yard at Paradip stands at present; and

(d) the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Keeping in view the availability of resources and the need for modernisation and expansion of the existing shipyards to achieve increased production in a shorter period with lesser investment, it has been decided to review the question of establishment of additional shipyards in the country at the time of the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Rate of pilferage and cost of security in Calcutta port

3164. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of pilferage as well as the cost of security in the Calcutta Port has been increased since the replacement of the Calcutta Police and Port's own watch and ward staff by the CISF; and

(b) what is the comparative position in regard to the rate of pilferage and cost of security between the two periods?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The CISF was inducted into Calcutta Port Trust in February, 1971 for the security of custom-bonded areas only which were earlier being looked after by the Port Police. The number of theft cases from 1970 upto October, 1981 is given below:—

Year	No. of theft cases detected
1970	566
1971	466
1972	499
1973	262

Year	No. of theft cases detected
1974	262
1975	299
1976	202
1977	205
1978	262
1979	422
1980	577
1981 (Upto Oct.)	953

There was substantial decrease in crime rate after the State Police was replaced by the CISF and this position continued till 1978 when the rate of thefts in the custom bonded areas increased sharply. This was mainly due to overall law and order situation in the area.

In 1970-71 total expenditure on the security arrangements was Rs. 73.3 lakhs against Rs. 195.97 lakhs in 1980-81. Out of this expenditure Rs. 88.65 lakhs is on account of CISF staff. The expenditure has gone up as the number of total security personnel employed by Calcutta Port (including CISF) has gone up from 943 in 1970 to around 2200 in 1981. Besides, increase in salaries and allowances is also partly responsible for the increased expenditure.

Constitution of Seamen Employment Board, Calcutta

3165. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Seamen Employment Board, Calcutta could not function during its last tenure due to the reason that the nomination of the Seamen's representative by the Government of India was disputed by Forward Seamen's Union of India in Calcutta High Court and the Hon'ble Court has now discharged the Rule issued earlier as the life of the said Board has come to an end;

(b) if so, when the Government is going to constitute, the Board again?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Re-constitution of the Seamen Employment Board, Calcutta, is under consideration.

Containerised cargo handling in major ports

3166. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of capital expenditure so far made in the major ports to facilitate handling of containerised cargo;

(b) what amount of increased tonnage in export has been achieved since introduction of export through containers;

(c) what is the average per ton handling cost of containerised cargo in the different major ports handling container;

(d) whether the turn-round of the cargo vessel has been improved with the introduction of containerised cargo in the major ports; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 10.02 crores has been incurred so far as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Haldia	432·37
Madras	327·42
Bombay	88·00
Cochin	89·46
Kandla	65·00
TOTAL	1002·25

(b) The increased tonnage in export through containers is as follows—

(figures in containers)

Port	1980-81 (April to October)	1981-82 (April to October)
Calcutta .	1177	4288
Haldia . .	2106	1148
Madras . .	2240	3500
Bombay . .	27490	35368
Cochin . .	5950	11900

(c) The information is being Collected from the Ports and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The turn-round time of a vessel is computed as the time taken by it from arrival at a port till she sails away from the port after loading/unloading of cargo exclusive of the time spent on dry docking and repairs. It is determined by a number of variables like the navigational time required for bringing the vessel to the berth, period of preberthing detention, quantity and nature of cargo, facilities available t the port for working the vessel, number of gangs and hooks available for working, productivity at the berth etc. As incidence of these variables could vary from ship to ship at the same port, it is not possible to indicate precisely the difference between the turn-round time of a container vessel and other vessels carrying break-bulk cargo. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the productivity in terms of tonnage handled per day at the berth is significantly more in the case of container vessels as compared to other vessels carrying break-bulk cargo.

रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समितियां

3167. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्पूर्ण भारतीय रेलों में क्षेत्रीय तथा मण्डलीय स्तर पर रेलवे प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन समितियों और उनके सदस्यों के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त समितियों में संसद् सदस्यों को भी मनोनीत किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन समितियों में विरोधी दलों के संसद् सदस्यों को मनोनीत किए जाने में पक्षपात बरता गया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इन समितियों में मनोनीत किए गए विरोधी दलों के संसद् सदस्यों के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी- 3072/81]

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) और (ङ). संसद् के दोनों सदनों से सदस्यों को संसदीय कार्य मंत्री द्वारा क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्त्ता परामर्श समितियों और मण्डलीय रेल उपयोगकर्त्ता परामर्श समितियों में नामित किया जाता है । उनकी, स्थानीय प्रवृत्तियों की समितियों के लिए नामित करते समय, उन विशिष्ट

इलाकों/क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अथवा जिनका वहां निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हो या स्थाई पता हो, ऐसे सदस्यों को नामित किया जाता है । क्षे० रे० उ० प० स० और म० रे० उ० प० स० पर नामित विपक्षी सदस्यों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या एल-टी-3072/81] । सामान्य प्रथा यह है कि संसद् सदस्यों को समितियों के लिए नामित करते समय समितियों में सदस्यों की यथासंभव समान और विस्तृत संख्या सुनिश्चित करने पर इस बात पर ध्यान दिये बिना कि सदस्य किस पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, पूरा ध्यान रखा जाये, कि उनकी पृष्ठभूमि, अनुभव और कार्यक्षमता कितनी है ।

Introduction of new express train from Tilagarh to Talcher via Vizianagaram

3168. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry have recieved memorandum from Government of Orissa and general public of Koraput District, Orissa regarding introduction of a new express train from Titlagarh to Talcher *via* Vizianagaram (S. E. Rly) and vice versa;

(b) if so. whether the S.E. Railway conducted traffic survey of this line and examined the difficulties faced by the general public of the line which is more important than the economic aspect and submitted the report to his ministry;

(c) the steps taken by his ministry for early introduction of an express train on the said line; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, traffic assessment of the Titlagarh- Vizianagram- Cuttack-Talcher section has been made.

(c) and (d) Introduction of a train is not feasible on account of shortage of coaches and terminal constraints. It is also not justified on consideration of traffic offering, as the existing slip coach running between Raipur and Cuttack which can be availed of by passenger traffic between Titlagrah and Talcher is not fully utilised.

Sora tribal language

3169. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the survey conducted by National Council on Education Research and Trainning, New Delhi has omitted some major tribal languages of the country in course of survey;

(b) if not, how the Sora Tribal language spoken by more than two lakhs peoples in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh has been left out of the survey jurisdiction;

(c) whether the National Council on Educational Research and Training Survey team/group came across any tribal languages which are having the separate distinct scripts of their own and used as medium of expression of the feelings, views through the written form; and

(d) if so, the names of the tribal languages therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The

Reports on the Third All India Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT, contain information on languages and dialects of the country as provided by the State Survey authorities.

(b) Sora was not one of the tribal languages/dialects reported by either Andhra Pradesh or Orissa.

(d) In the Third All India Educational survey the NCERT did not collect information on the tribal languages which have their own distinct scripts. Information was confined to the dialects spoken and the estimated number of speakers of these dialects in rural areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Identification of tribal languages

3170. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council on Educational Research and Training, New Delhi has surveyed the tribal Districts, Regions and Areas of the country to identify the languages spoken by the tribals and the number of speakers of the languages for publication of the "Third All India Educational Survey" report;

(b) if so, the total number of tribal dialects and languages identified and the number of the speakers of the languages therefor;

(c) the names of the States and the tribal languages introduced as medium of instruction at different level of education therefor; and

(d) whether the States having larger number of tribal population and the more members of speakers of the languages, adopted that tribal language of the region as medium of instruction at primary level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the Survey conducted by the NCERT, all the districts and regions of the country were covered. The Survey was not intended to cover specifically the tribal districts, regions and areas of the country and to identify the languages spoken by the tribes.

(b) The total number of languages|dialects reported by the different States in the Third All India Educational Survey was 367. The number of speakers of these languages|dialects is given in Appendix I, entitled 'Mother Tongues', of the Survey Report on 'Languages and Media of Instruction in Indian Schools', Copies of this Report are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The languages which are used as media of instruction in the different stages in primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools are listed in Appendix II of the Survey Report entitled 'Languages and Media of Instruction in Indian Schools'. It was not the objective of the Survey to list separately the tribal languages which are used as media of instruction.

(d) This information was not collected in the Third All India Educational Survey.

Closure of Uneconomic Rail Lines

3171. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down certain uneconomic rail lines in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Twenty three uneconomic

Branch lines as indicated in the Statement attached were identified for closure. The State Governments concerned were addressed to either agree to the closure of these lines or to reimburse to the Railways the losses suffered on their operation.

Statement

List of 23 Uneconomic Branch Lines identified for closure

Sl. No.	Name of the Branch Lines	Name of State
1	Shantipurs—Nabadwipghat	West Bengal
2	Lataguri—Jn-Ramshal	West Bengal
3	Bellary—Raydrug	Karnataka
4	Naupada-Gunupur	Orissa
5	Purulia-Kotshila	Bihar
6	Ranchi—Lohardaga	Bihar
7	Garhi Harsaru—Farukhanagar	Haryana
8	Pipar Road—Bilara	Rajasthan
9	Makrana—Parbatsar	Rajasthan
10	Chikjajur—Chitradrug	Karnataka
11	Peralam—Karaikkal	Tamil Nadu
12	Nidamangalam-Mannarugudi	Tamil Nadu
13	Bangalore—Bangarpet	Karnataka
14	Sahabpur Kamal—Monghyrghat	Bihar
15	Dudwa—Gauriphanta	U.P.
16	Shah—Baznagar—Carewganj	U.P.
17	Dudhwa—Chandan Chauki	U.P.
18	Mathura—Vrindaban.	U.P.
19	Mandhana—Brahmavant	U.P.
20	Ningala—Gadhadaswami Narayan	Gujarat
21	Botad—Jasdan	Gujarat
22	Than—Chotila	Gujarat
23	Hadmatia—Jodiya	Gujarat

Daily average of wagon loading

3172. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the daily average of broad gauge and metre gauge wagons loaded during the months of August, September and October, 1981;

(b) whether there is any improvement for the same period of 1980;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIRARJUN): (a) The daily average number of Board Guage and Metre Gauge wagons loaded with originating traffic during August, September and October 1981 was as under:

Month	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
August 1981	25284	4590
September 1981	25533	4817
October 1981	26069	4825

(b) Yes.

(c) Details are given in the comparative figures given below:

Month	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
August	21514	25284	4390	4590
September	22149	25533	4498	4817
October	22361	26069	5000	4825

(d) Steps taken by the Railways to bring about improvement in freight operation were segregation of roller bearing and centre buffer couplers fitted wagons from conventional type of wagons and their formation into rakes for carriage of essential commodities; running of jumbo rakes for movement of bulk commodities; end-to-end running of through goods trains with the same diesel or electric engine; progressive extension of electrification and dieselisation; introduction of closed circuit rake movement; etc.

Proposal for more berths for Calcutta Port

3173. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to add more berths to the Calcutta Port to handle the increasing cargo;

(b) if so, how many and at what cost; and

(c) how long will it take to put them in position?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No. The existing port facilities at Calcutta Port are adequate to handle the growing cargo traffic.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Detention of Delhi Transport Corporation Buses by students

3174. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been some cases of detaining of several Delhi Transport Corporation buses during the second week of November, 1981 by some irritant student's of Women's Polytechnic in Maharani Bagh;

(b) whether in other parts of the city such cases have occurred;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The students of Women Polytechnic detained buses on 6th, 9th and 12th November, 1981 in support of their demand for provision of Ladies Special trips. The other incidents of hold-up of buses by students recently were mostly unconnected with the operation of DTC services, though in some cases the students complained of irregular operation of services.

(d) Government is against resort to hold up of buses by students or other sections which inevitably results in law and order problems. It is always willing to look into and remove to the extent feasible the genuine difficulties of commuters.

Uniform for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

3175. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the uniforms were supplied to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways by taking their individual measurement during the last three years;

(b) number of cases where Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters have refused to accept the supply of misfit uniforms, indicating the Division-wise position on Indian Railways;

(c) details of punishments imposed on Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways with Division-wise break-up for not wearing the uniforms from January, 1979 to September, 1981; and

(d) reasons for not supplying the fit and quality uniforms to this important category of Railwaymen, having direct concern with public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Selection Grade to teachers of Physical Education and Libarians of Colleges

3176. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has ensured the payment of selection grades to all teachers of physical education and librarians of the colleges in the country;

(b) if so, since when and the names of the University/States where it is still to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely date by which it would be ensured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The revised scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission and approved by Government do not visualise any selection grade for teachers of Physical Education and Librarians in colleges.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dehradun-Kalsi Line

3177. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surveys for the new Railway line Dehradun-Dak Pathar-Kalsi was conducted by Government;

(b) if so, the date on which the survey was completed alongwith the findings of the survey; and

(c) the action taken by Government for the construction of this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 1964-65. The Survey Report revealed that the Project would be unremunerative.

(c) The proposal was, therefore, not pursued further.

Ajanta Caves

3178. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been invited to the fact that the exquisite mural paintings of Ajanta caves are in an appaling state of damage;

(b) has the archaeological survey of India taken up an intensive time-bound programme to preserve them for posterity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, what steps Government propose to take to preserve them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A report to that effect appeared in the press.

(b) and (c). From the time of taking over the Ajanta caves, the Archaeological Survey of India is pay.ng special attention to the preservation of the paintings. Mural preservation is a continuous process. Preservation of murals that is being carried out includes insecticidal treatment, removal of extraneous matter, chemical cleaning and filleting and consolidation of plaster.

Open School Plan

3179. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education started 'open school' an envisaged by Government to offer school drop outs, working adults and house-wives a chance to improve their educational prospects;

(b) if so, what is total enrolment, State-wise; and

(c) what courses have been offered by these schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise enrolment is attached.

(c) At present the Open School, New Delhi, offers Secondary Level Course. Five subjects are to be selected by the student from the following:

1. Hindi
2. English
3. Mathematics
4. Science
5. Social Sciences
6. Economics
7. Commerce
8. Home Science
9. Typewriting (English or Hindi).

Statement

State-wise enrolment with Open School, New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Enrolment
1	Andhra Pradesh	6
2	Assam	144
3	Bihar	70
4	Gujarat	4
5	Haryana	26
6	Jammu & Kashmir	6
7	Karnataka	5
8	Kerala	9
9	Madhya Pradesh	24
10	Maharashtra	9
11	Manipur	1
12	Meghalaya	11
13	Nagaland	19
14	Orissa	9
15	Punjab	2
16	Rajasthan	446
17	Sikkim	293
18	Tamil Nadu	53
19	Tripura	18
20	Uttar Pradesh	20
21	West Bengal	99
22	A & N Islands	17
23	Arunachal Pradesh	2
24	Delhi	320
25	Lakshadweep	5
26	Mizoram	1

Power charges due to Maharshtra State Electricity Board

3180. SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due from the Railways to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board on account of power charges as on 1st April, 1981 and 1st November, 1981;

(b) the extent of power purchased by the Indian Railways from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board in 1980 and during the current year so far;

(c) reasons for not making payment so far; and

(d) when payments are likely to be made.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Nil.

(b) 158 million units in 1980, 119 million units in 1981.

(c) and (d). Payments of bills preferred by Maharashtra State Electricity Board for energy supply are made regularly by the Railways, and there is no amount outstanding. However, an unidentified old arrear bill of Sholapur Division has now been preferred by the M.S.E. Board amounting to Rs. 50011.41p. which is under scrutiny and after reconciling the claim necessary payment will be made on receipt of clarifications called for.

Proposal to set up an autonomous National Institute of Road Transport Statistics and Research

3181. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous National Institute of Road Transport Statistics and Research; and

(b) if so, the function of the proposed institute and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). With a view to filling up the gap in our national statistics in respect of road transport data, the Transport Development Council in its meeting held on 25-9-1981 has recommended the setting up of a National Institute of Road Transport Statistics and Research. A detailed proposal is being drawn up.

Decentralisation of Booking Windows in Bombay Area

3182. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 2nd January, 1981 from Kandivali, Bombay, stressing the need of decentralisation of Booking windows in Bombay Suburban areas;

(b) if so, the suggestions made thereon; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATON AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been suggested that suburban tickets should be issued at starting points of BEST Bus services, Housing Board colonies, Industrial estates etc.

(c) There is no centralisation of Booking of suburban passenger in the Bombay area. At all the suburban

stations adequate booking arrangements have been made. It is not feasible to provide booking facilities at various points suggested in the representation.

Draft Agreement on Road Transport between India and Bangladesh

3183. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has presented to Bangladesh a draft agreement on road transport between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Bangladesh Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the policy of exploring possibilities of expansion and promotion of trade between India and Bangladesh on the basis of mutual advantage and to strengthen the economic bonds between the two countries on the basis of common interests, Indo-Bangladesh Transport Co-ordination Committee in its meeting held in New Delhi on 9-10th November, 1981 considered among other things, the question of bilateral agreement in regard to the traffic between the two countries. Indian side presented to Bangladesh Delegation a copy of the Draft Agreement on Road Transport. The Draft Agreement envisages operation of commercial motor vehicular traffic of either country into each other's territories on a reciprocal basis and deals with procedure of licencing of vehicles, documentation required etc. The Bangladesh delegation have promised to send the reaction after detailed examination in due course.

Provision of drinking water etc. at Stations of Kharagpur Division

3184. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a local Member of Parliament and the general public have requested the railway authorities for providing drinking water facilities, electricity, goods shed, passenger shed, raising of platforms. etc., in Markona, Sabira, Rajghat, Niagoh-Mayurbhanja Road Railway Stations of Kharagpur Division in Southern Railway;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government for the provision of these essential requirements at these stations;

(c) whether any estimate has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding cost of each of the items for each station and the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIGARJUN): (a) to (d). A representation from the local Hon. Member of Parliament regarding provision of drinking water facilities and passenger shed at Markona Station and water supply at Rajghat has been received. An estimate for Rs. 63,000 for augmentation of water supply and provision of individual taps in the staff quarters at Markona has already been sanctioned. The work is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1982. The provision of a 2nd passenger shed at Markona station is being examined.

At Rajghat water supply to passengers is made by storing water in

earthen gharas. Sabira, Naugah-Mayurbhanja Road are small passenger halt stations. For the convenience of passenger traffic offering at these stations requisite facilities, such as rail level platforms, booking-cum-waiting shed, water supply arrangements already stand provided which are considered adequate for such stations with meagure passenger traffic.

Shifting of goods shed at Central Bombay

3185. SHRI S. MURUGAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7767 on 16 April, 1981 *re.* suburban terminus at Bombay V.T. and state:

(a) whether the work on the revised scheme of remodelling Bombay-V.T. suburban Terminus/Yard, in which shifting of goods shed at Carnac Bunder was envisaged, has started;

(b) if so, since when, what is the present stage of scheme, and when the same is likely to be completed;

(c) if not, what are the specific reasons for the delay in taking up this important work; and

(d) what positive steps Government propose to take to see, that this scheme of utmost public importance is taken up and completed at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Estimate is being processed for sanction Secondly, the work is to be carried out in phases under running traffic condition. In the first phase, the Goods Shed at Carnac Bunder is to be shifted. Due to interim stay order granted by the Bombay High Court on a writ petition filed by the Clearing and Forwarding Agents, Carnac Bunder, the work had to be stopped. The same has since been got vacated and the work will start again early next year. Since the work is of a very complicated nature envisaging re-modelling of suburban yard under running tarffic conditions, it can only be carried out in phases and eery effort is being made to complete the work as early as possible.

Miraj-Sangli Line

3186. SHRI S. MURUGAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4790 on 17th September, 1981 regarding conversion of Sangli-Miraj line and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cleared the project of restoration of the 7.77 kms. Miraj-Sangli (Maharashtra) rail link;

(b) if so, when and whether the estimate of the said project has been scrutinised and sanctioned;

(c) if the Planning Commission has not cleared the said project what special efforts were made during the period of 3 months by the Railway authorities to have the same cleared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to d). A reference has not been made to the Planning Commission so far Since the cost of the project has increased substantially, it was considered necessary to reappraise the project financially. South-Central Railway has been asked to carry out the financial

reappraisal. After the report is received, a decision will be taken whether to approach the Planning Commission for clearance of the project or to sanction the estimate in the Railway Ministry itself.

Rise in Small-Pox cases

3187. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small-pox which was removed from the country has been rising extensively in several parts of the country particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the area where it is being spreading; and

(c) what measures have been taken for controlling this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Charter of Demands of DTC Workers Union

3188. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC Workers Union has submitted a charter of demands to the management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The demands listed at S. No. 1 3, 6 and 7 have been placed before the DTC Board for considerattion.

Demands listed at S. No. 4 and 9 are being examined and will be decided on merits. The Union has been advised to give more details and justification for its demands at S. No. 5, 8 and 10. The demand at S. No. 2 has been accepted and orders for promoting eligible employees to the Selection Grade are being issued. With respect to demand listed at S. No. 11, DTC management has decided to supply the minutes of the meeting to the Union.

Statement

Charter of Demands of DTC Workers' Union

1. Selection grade to workshop employees and introduction of three tier system in the workshop categories.

2. Implementation of the selection grade which has already been approved from the date the Government of India has inrtoduced the same.

3. Removal of anomolies in certain cases.

4 Introduction of incentive scheme for all categories of DTC employees.

5. Payment of cash handling allowance to the conductors.

6. Free travelling passes to retired persons.

7. Payment of gratuity by taking a month of 26 days.

8 Re-designation of the conductors' working as TTC's.

9. Issue of depositing the proportionate cost of uniform at the time of retirement.

10. Provision of employment to the dependants of the employees.

11. Copy of theh minutes of the meetings held with the Union be supplied.

Southern Railway scrap auctions

3189. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel rollers and traders in Tamil Nadu have been boycotting scrap auctions conducted by the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The bidders boycotted the auctions held in August and September 1981 as a protest against the alleged harassment of some purchasers of the auctioned lots, by Railway Protection Force Staff under RPUP Act. The Association representatives met the General Manager and other Senior Officers. The problems raised by them were thrashed out and it was explained to them that the acion by the RPF was not in any way to harass the genuine and honest traders but only to take action against unlawful elements. Subsequently, the steel rollers and traders have started participating regularly in auctions held from October 1981 onwards.

Cure of Terminal Cancer Patient through a herbal preparation

3190. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a valid from Raipur in Madhya Pradesh has cured a terminal cancer patient through a herbal preparation; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to intensify the use of this medicine for cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Investigation about the claim will be made through the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, an autonomous body under the Government of India, which co-ordinates all scientific activities in research in different aspects of Ayurveda and Siddha.

Upgradation of Health Unit at Gooty

3191. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding the upgradation of the present Health Unit at Gooty, South Central Railway to a hospital with beds; and

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade the unit in view of the fact that Gooty is a major centre with more than 1500 workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Provision of additional facilities at Gooty is under active consideration of the Government.

Amount spent by Indian Red Cross Society to Defend Officers

3192. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of HEALTT AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Red Cross Society has spent nearby Rs. 70,000 between January and May this year to defend its former

Secretary General, Vice-Chairman and three other officials in a cirminal case and other related cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ludhiana-Chandigarh Line

3193. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some suggestions have been made again for linking Ludhiana in Punjab with Chandigarh by rail;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to carry out a fresh survey of this rail-line: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A railway line already exists from Chandigarh to Ludhiana via Ambala. However, representations have been received for providing a direct line from Chandigarh to Ludhiana via Morinda.

(b) and (c). Due to scarcity of resources it will not be possible to conduct a survey for the new line at present.

पटना में गंगा पर पुल

3194. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण कार्य में अनावश्यक रूप से बिलम्ब किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए बिहार सरकार को किसी प्रकार की सहायता दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। यह स्थिति बिहार सरकार ने सूचित की है जो इस परियोजना से इसके राज्य की सड़क पर पड़ने के कारण सम्बन्धित है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ) इस परियोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को चौथी योजना में 4.5 करोड़ रुपये का गैर-योजना ऋण दिया था । इसके साथ-साथ पुल के लिए सामग्री प्राप्त करने और उसके लाने ले जाने में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समय-समय पर बिहार सरकार की सहायता भी की थी । इसके अलावा हाल में यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि 4 लेन के यान मार्ग के रूप में इस पुल का विस्तार करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार सरकार को विशेष सहायता देने पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है जो चुंगी कर की आय को घटा कर अधिक से अधिक 18 करोड़ रुपये तक हो सकती है । चुंगी कर से आय के बारे में अनुमान है कि यह कम से कम 3 करोड़ रुपये तक होगी । लेकिन यह सहायता तभी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी जब राज्य सरकार का छठी योजना का कुल खर्च 3225 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो जाय और यह अधिक खर्च इस परियोजना के कारण हो ।

Curtailment of running allowance of Railway Staff

3195. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received telegram dated 1st November, 1981 by Divisional Secretary, All India Loco Running Staff Association Dhanbad, Division, Eastern Railway regarding curtailment of running allowance of the Running Staff, working in Coal Pilots in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway violating the Railway Board's order causing thereby serious resentments amongst all Running Staff;

(b) details of punishments imposed against Loco Running Staff protesting against the curtailments of Running allowances in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway; and

(c) reasons for disregarding the Board's order and existing Rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. A memorandum was however, received from the Association.

(b) One Driver who refused to perform duty after working only for five hours in spite of persuation and also agitated against the implementation of the new Running allowance Rules, was removed from service.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Drive in Railways against unsocial Activities by Miscreants

3196. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have launched a special drive against the unsocial activities in Railways by miscreants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such miscreants caught upto date as well as the period during which such special drive was undertaken by the Railways.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A massive drive against ticketless travel, unauthorised alarm chain pulling, hose-pipe disconnection, cornering of seats, travelling in ladies compartments, trespass of unauthorised persons, black-marketing of tickets, etc. was carried out in different sections of the Indian Railways during January, 1981 to November, 1981 and nearly 5,13,000 miscreants including ticketless travellers were apprehended.

Scheme of promotion for University College Teachers

3197. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the scheme of promotion for University College teachers in the State of Bihar as in force currently;

(b) what are the conditions under which a lecturer is promoted to the post of Reader under this scheme and since when this scheme has been in force; and

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has approved this scheme and whether it is proposed to extend this scheme to Central Universities and their colleges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Central Government have no information about the scheme of pro-

motion for University and College teachers adopted by the Government of Bihar. Nor was the scheme referred to the University Grants Commission by the State Government for approval or advice. The question of extending the scheme of the Government of Bihar to Central Universities or its Colleges does not arise.

Merit promotion scheme for teachers of Delhi University

3198. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission propose to introduce a 'Merit Promotion Scheme' for teachers of Delhi University and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such a scheme would be applicable to only University-appointed teachers or college-appointed teachers of Delhi University as well;

(c) whether the U.G.C: has any scheme of 'Readerships' in colleges for the University of Delhi and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the University of Delhi or the U.G.C. have received or examined a scheme of promotional avenues for teachers proposed by the Delhi University Teachers Association and whether such a scheme can be introduced in the Delhi University?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The U.G.C. has no specific scheme under consideration for 'Merit Promotion' for teachers of Delhi University. However, the U.G.C. had formulated a scheme for merit promotion for University teachers in general. The question of formulation of a similar scheme for college teachers in general is also being examined by U.G.C. The schemes have not been finalised so far.

(c) During the Sixth Plan, under the Commission's Scheme for assistance to colleges for development of postgraduate education, colleges can seek support for creation of senior academic posts of Professors or Readers. The applicability of this scheme to the Delhi Colleges has not yet been decided.

(d) The Delhi University and the U.G.C. have received a Memorandum from the Delhi University Teachers' Association containing several demands including provision of promotional avenues. The question of introduction of any scheme in Delhi University does not arise in the absence of finalisation of the general schemes referred to in (a) and (b).

Labour Relation in Southern Railways

3199. SHRI M. M. LAWRANCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 26|9|1981 from Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Railway Employees Union (CITU) Nagercoil regarding the anti-labour policies being persued by the Southern Railway authorities; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government advising the said Railway authorities not to persue such policies in the interest of industrial peace in division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A letter bearing no date was received on 28|9|1981.

(b) The main point made in the letter is that while casual labourers

are being retrenched in this project, fresh recruitment is being made in Trivandrum Division and that these retrenched casual labour could be absorbed in new projects like Karur-Dindigul, Tirunelveli-Tuticorin etc. In this connection it is stated that casual labourers of construction projects are absorbed to the extent possible on the opening of the new line for maintenance.

On the opening of the Tirunelveli-Nagercoil Section, 255 casual labourers have bee empanelled or are being empanelled for appointment. It will however, not be possible to regularise or re-engage all the casual labourers of this project.

Proposal for a Rail Rokho and Road Rokho Agitation

3200. SHRI H. N. GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Shetkari Sanghathanna, that they will launch a rail rokho and road-rokho agitation in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during the months of September-October a large number of rail accidents due to sabotage and many derailments have occurred; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in all cases sabotage was proved by the inquiry reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No, nothing has come to notice to connect rail accidents during September and October, 1981 with the said agitation.

(c) No.

Demands of Federation of Regional Colleges of Education

3201. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HELDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Federation of Associations (B, C, and D) of Regional Colleges of Education and their units in India about the settlement of the Charter of demands submitted to NCERT; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A charter of demands from the Federation has been received by the NCERT. Some of the demands contained therein have already been met by the Council and the Federation has been so advised also. It has not been possible to take final decisions on the others as they involve policy considerations requiring consultation at different levels in the Council.

Recognition of Macmahon Line by China

3202. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has given her recognition to Macmahon line; if so the details thereof; and

(b) whether this decision of the Chinese Government will be helpful to normalise the Sino-Indian relationship; if so, the reaction of our Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFARIS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The formal position of the Chinese is not as stated in the question.

बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 28 तथा 32

3203. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 28 और 32 अत्यन्त बुरी स्थिति में हैं यद्यपि ये मार्ग समूचे उत्तरी भारत और नेपाल से जुड़ते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जो मार्ग बिहार में पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले के पिपराकोठी स्थान से शुरू होता है और गोपालगंज आदि से वरास्ता दुमरिया घाट होकर निकलता है और जो उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ता है, वह बहुत ही संकरा है और इस पर दो ट्रक एक साथ नहीं आ जा सकते ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन मार्गों की मरम्मत करने और उन्हें चौड़ा करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और कब तक इसे कार्यान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) संभवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 28 और 28क से है जो पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले से हो कर जाते हैं। इन सड़कों को अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत अनुदान की उपलब्ध धनराशि से यातायात के योग्य बनाये रखे जाता है । राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 28 में पिपराकोठी-उत्तर-प्रदेश सीमा खण्ड को 54 किलोमीटर तक दो लेन की सड़क के रुप चौड़ा करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में 240 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं । इस निर्माण कार्य के लिए क्रमिक रीति से मंजूरी देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Releasing of Funds for Belghoria Express Way

3204. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is not releasing funds for the Belghoria Express Way;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by the Minister to release funds so that it may not be further delayed and completed according to the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Land for the Belghoria Express Way has not yet been fully acquired even though the land acquisition was sanctioned in February, 1972. The State Government has been requested to expedite the acquisition of balance land. It will be incorrect to sanction any new work for the completion of Belghoria Express Way or to release funds therefor until the land acquisition problem is overcome.

Movement of Coal through D.V.C. Canal

3205. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken on the proposal under the consideration of Government to use the D.V.C. Canal for movement of coal from Bengal-Bihar coalfields to Calcutta by inland water transport;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). At present the canal is not in use for navigation and will require apart from dredging, other works such as repairs to lock structures, tow paths etc. As the Ministry of Energy have shown interest in the movement of coal by this canal, it is proposed to conduct a techno-economic study, which will consider among other things the water needs for navigation, the type of craft, suitable for operation etc. The terms of reference for the study are being finalised. The study when completed will indicate the investments needed.

दिल्ली और नरौरा के बीच रेल लाइन

3206. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरौरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) को जहां एक आणविक विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है, अभी तक रेल मार्ग द्वारा दिल्ली के साथ नहीं जोड़ा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली से नरौरा बरास्ता बुलन्दशहर, जहांगीराबाद, अनूपशहर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त रेल मार्ग के लिए एक बार एक सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से यह रेल लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई थी ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) अलीगढ़ के रास्ते दिल्ली से राजघाट नरौरा तक एक रेलवे लाइन मौजूद है ।

(ख) बुलन्दशहर के रास्ते दिल्ली से नरौरा तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Ship Service between Tuticorn and Colombo

3207. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Shri Koil Pillai regarding the starting of ship service between Tuticorin and Colombo; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India has sent to Government a copy of the Survey Report in question. According to this Report, a passenger-cum-cargo service between Tuticorin and Colombo would not be economically viable.

Deputations with Port Trusts

3208. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of pay of the Secretary in the Port Trusts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Mangalore;

(b) how many I.A.S. Officers are working in different capacities on deputation with these Port Trusts, along with details for each of these Port Trusts mentioned above; and

(c) how long they have been serving in these Port Trusts?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The scale of pay of the Post of Secretary in these Port Trusts is given below:—

Name of the Port	Pay Scale of the Secretary
Calcutta	Rs. 2200—100—2700.
Bombay	Rs. 2200—100—2700.
Madras	Rs. 1700—55—1810—70—2300—100—2400.
Visakhapatnam	Rs. 1700—55—1810—70—2300.
Kandla	Rs. 1700—55—1810—70—2300.
New Mangalore	Rs. 1300—50—1650—EB—50—1900.

(b) and (c). The details of I.A.S. Officers working in the Port Trusts are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

I.A.S. Officers working in the Port Trusts as on 1-12-1981

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Date of joining in the Port
1	Shri R.H.M. D'Silva, Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust.	30-8-1975 (as Dy. Chairman) 22-9-1980 (as Chairman)
2	Shri M. K. Kar Gupta, Dy. Chairman, Haldia Dock Complex.	10-2-1981
3	Shri T. C. Dutt, Officer on Special Duty, Calcutta Port Trust.	1-11-1981
4	Shri K. K. Uppal, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.	16-7-1980.
5	Shri K. B. Srinivasan, Dy. Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.	19-5-1981
6	Shri P. B. Rajagopalan, Project Director, Nhava Sheva Port Project.	14-5-1981
7	Shri V. Selvaraj, Chairman, Madas Port Trust.	13-5-1978 (as Dy. Chairman) 30-6-1980 (as Chairman)
8	Shri T. N. Jayachandran, Chairman, Cochin Port Trust.	7-5-1981
9	Shri T. R. Prasad, Chairman, Visakhapatnam Port Trust.	14-10-1977 (as Dy. Chairman) 30-11-1980 (as Chairman)

1	2	3
10	Shri S. L. Verma, Chariman Kandla Port Trust.	17-9-1977
11	Shri C. Noronha, Chairman, Mormugao Port Trust.	14-10-1981
12	Shri K. Nalinakshan, Secretary, Mormugao Port Trust.	4-2-1981
13	Shri Prabhaker Kamat, Officer on Special Duty, Mormugao Port Trust.	24-10-1979 (as Chairman) 14-10-1981 (as O.S.D.)
14	Shri M. Y. Rao, Chairman, Paradip Port Trust.	22-4-1981
15	Shri V. Sundaram, Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.	1-6-1978 (as Administrator) 1-4-1979 (as Chairman)

Shifting of Waiting Room and Booking at Mecheda Station

3209. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that Government have taken for shifting of waiting room and booking counter to a suitable place at the Mecheda station on the Howrah-Khargpur section of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) what are the details of the proposed waiting room and booking counter; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for the extension of over bridge towards southern portion of the said station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Shifting of waiting room, booking counter and extension of footover brldge, if considered necessary, will be included in the Works Programme.

New Lines at Macheda Station

3210. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Railway lines are under construction at the Macheda station on the Howrah-Kharagpur section of the South Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the expected date of completion thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Construction of an exchange yard at Macheda in connection with siding facilities for the Kolaghat Thermal Power Station of the West Bengal State Electricity Board is in progress as a deposit work. The work is targetted for completion by the end of 1982 subject to timely supply of permanent way materials by the Kolaghat Thermal Power plant authorities.

Platforms for Howrah-bound Trains at Delhi Railway Station

3211. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every Howrah-bound train is dealt on platforms No. 11—13 and 3—5 at Delhi Junction where 5 to 6 bogies remain outside the platform and the passengers are put to great inconvenience and the work on second entry has not yet been started; and

(b) what are the reasons that the lengthy Howrah-bond trains are not shifted on to a new lengthy platform No. 14 A at Delhi Junction which has already been completely constructed since long?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Of the four Howrah-bound trains dealth with at Delhi Junction, only one or two bogies of two such trains remain outside the platform when running on full loads. Preliminary arrangements are on hand tc take up the work of provision of allied facilities at Delhi Junction.

(b) Platform No. 14-A at Delhi Junction constructed for handling trains on Delhi-Shahdara-Shamli-Saharanpur section is not long enough to accommodate lengthy trains.

Release of Foodgrains Wagons in Eastern Railway

3212. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the release of foodgrains wagons by the Food Corporation of India has of late, been very slow in the Eastern Railway during the last six months, causing serious operational difficulties;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) steps taken to ease the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Rakes were diverted/re-booked to ease the situation.

Month-wise position of the number of foodgrains wagons received and released by the Food Corporation of India on the Eastern Railway during the period May, 1981 to October, 1981 is indicated below:—

Month	Opening Balance	Number of wagons received	Total	Number of wagons released	Closing Balance
May 81	12,978	4,384·5	17,362·5	5,948·5	11,414
June 81	11,414	4,059	15,473	5,240	10,233
July 81	10,233	4,838	15,071	5,600	9,471
Aug. 81	9,471	5,149	14,620	5,606	9,014
Sept. 81	9,014	8,086	17,100	7,228	9,872
Oct. 81	9,872	7,152	17,024	5,987·5	11,036·5

The release of foodgrains wagons by the Food Corporation of India had been solw during the above mentioned period mainly due to labour troubles, non-availability of trucks etc.

Proposal for Shifting the Indian Institute of Port Management from Calcutta to Mahabalipuram

3213. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration the proposal to shift the Indian Institute of Port Management from Calcutta to Mahabalipuram in Tamilnadu; nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Port Trust of Calcutta has allotted suitable land free of cost for the construction of the Institute's buildings; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Government have allotted adequate funds for the improvement of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) No funds have been allotted by Government for this Institute as it is being run and financed by the Indian Ports Association.

Mangalore Meeting of the National Harbour Board

3214. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National Harbour Board has recently been held at Mangalore;

(b) if so, the decisions thereof;

(c) whether the meeting considered the problems of Calcutta and Haldia Ports; and

(d) if so, decisions taken in that respect?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes.

(b) National Harbour Board is an advisory body on general policy matters relating to port management and development. As such no specific decisions are taken by the Board and its deliberations are of recommendatory nature. Some of the important items discussed during the meeting related to development programmes of various Major Ports, port congestion, problems of minor ports, development of sailing vessels industry and welfare of port and dock labour.

(c) Yes.

(d) Problem of dredging at Calcutta, attracting more traffic to Calcutta Port, delinking of Haldia from Calcutta and establishment of a free trade zone at Calcutta were discussed.

Pilferage of Wheat from Wagons

3215. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware large scale pilferage of wheat from wagons; and

(b) if so what steps the Government propose to take to stop this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Some cases of pilferage of wheat from wagons have come to notice.

(b) With a view to preventing thefts and pilferages of booked consignments, including wheat, the following steps are being taken:

1. As far as possible, goods trains carrying valuable commodities including wheat are being escorted by RPF personnel.

2. All important yards, goods sheds, parcel offices, transhipment points, etc. are guarded by RPF personnel round the clock.

3. RPF personnel are also detailed on train passing duty, at engineering restrictions, vulnerable outer signals, at upgradients where trains normally slow down.

4. Crime intelligence staff collect intelligence about activities and movements of criminals and their associates within the railway employees and arrange raids for their arrest and recovery of stolen property.

5. Notorious criminals and receivers of stolen railway property are being detained under the provisions of the National Security Act.

Providing Stoppage of Katwa Locals at Chinsurah

3216. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 26th July, 1981 from the Chinsurah Railway Passengers' Association regarding providing stoppage of Katwa Locals at Chinsurah;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) details of steps taken by the Government on the said representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A representation dated 24-7-81 from the Chinsurah Railway Passengers' Association regarding stoppage of K1, K3 and K6 Katwa Locals at Chuchura was received. Of the six Katwa Locals running between Katwa and Howrah, 3 trains viz., K2, K4 & K5 are already stopping at Chuchura. Since these Katwa Locals are primarily meant for the traffic between Howrah and stations on Bandel-Katwa section, their stoppages on Bandel-Howarh section are kept to the minimum. Stoppage of more Katwa Locals at Chuchura is therefore, not desirable, especially when the passengers of Bandel-Katwa section have represented several times against additional stoppages of Katwa locals on Bandel-Howrah section.

Representation for Recognition of Minor Ports survey of India Employees Association

3217. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Minor Ports Survey of Indian Employees regarding their Association;

(b) if so, details of the said representation; and

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Minor Ports Survey Organisation Employees and Workers Association has sent a letter to the Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Bombay, for grant of recognition to it.

(c) Necessary action on the above request will be taken after receipt

of recommendation from the Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Bombay.

जोनल रेलवे उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति (जैड० आर० यू० सी० सी०) और डिवीजनल रेलवे उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति (डी० आर० यू० सी० सी०)

3218. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी रेलवे में जोनल रेलवे उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति और डिवीजनल रेलवे उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति जैसी समितियों का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन डिवीजनों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके लिए इन समितियों का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका गठन कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इलाहाबाद, बीकानेर, दिल्ली, फिरोजपुर, जोधपुर, लखनऊ और मुरादाबाद मण्डल ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कोयले की कमी के कारण जोधपुर और बीकानेर डिवीजनों में रद्द की गई रेल गाड़ियां

3219. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान जोधपुर और बीकानेर डिवीजनों में कोयले की कमी के कारण कितनी रेल-गाड़ियां रद्द की गई ;

(ख) क्या पिछले दो सालों के दौरान इन दो डिवीजनों में कोयले की लगातार कमी होने की चोरी होने के कारण हुई या अन्य किसी और कारण से ;

(ग) सरकार ने यात्रियों की असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए भविष्य में रेलगाड़ियों को रद्द न करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कोयले की कमी के कारण जोधपुर तथा बीकानेर मण्डलों पर चल रही 156 गाड़ियों में से कुल 50 सवारी गाड़ियां अक्तूबर तथा नवम्बर, 1981 के प्रत्येक महीने के दौरान अलग-अलग अवधियों के लिए रद्द की गई थीं ।

(ख) कोयले की कमी कम इंजन कोयला प्राप्त होने के कारण हुई, न कि कोयले की उठाईगिरी के कारण ।

(ग) और (घ) पिछले कुछ समय से देश में रेलवे तथा उद्योगों की संयुक्त आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए भाप कोयले की उपलब्धता पर्याप्त नहीं रही है और इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप उद्योगों का संचालन बरकरार रखने के लिए रेलों को मजबूरन कुछ कम महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों को समय-समय पर रद्द करना पड़ा है । गाड़ियां रद्द करते समय वैकल्पिक सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है ताकि यात्री जनता को कम से कम असुविधा हो । भाप

कोयले की वृद्धि करने के लिए कोयला उत्पादन प्राधिकरणों तथा कोयला विभाग से निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है। संगठित प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप रेलों पर इंजन कोयला स्टाक में सुधार हुआ है और रद्द की गई गाड़ियों को धीरे धीरे फिर से चलाया जा रहा है।

पिछले तीन महीनों में लूटी गई रेल गाड़ियां और उन स्थानों के नाम

3220. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन महीनों में कौन कौन सी रेल गाड़ियां कहां-कहां लूटी गई?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उन गाड़ियों के नाम तथा स्टेशनों के नाम दिये गये हैं जहां पिछले महीनों, अर्थात् सितम्बर से नवम्बर, 1981 तक के दौरान डकैती की घटनाएं हुई। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी--3073/81]

Closure of Central Universities due to Students' Unrest

3221. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the specific periods during which Central Universities were closed sine die due to students' unrest during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for each closure; and

(c) what action Government intiated to eradicate the causes of such students' unrest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The details of the periods during which the Central Universities remained closed during the last three years and the reasons therefor are as follows:—

(i) *Aligarh Muslim University*:

In 1979, the University was closed from May 5 to July 1 on account of distrubances following a clash between students and certain railway passengers (Dadri incident). in 1981; the University was closed from January 31 to March 8 as a sequel to the agitation launched by students consequent on the report of Press interview by a Professor, and from May 12 to 21 (followed by Summer vacation till 16-8-81) again due to students' agitation.

(ii) *Banaras Hindu University*:

The University was closed from April to 22 (followed by Summer vacation till June 21) in 1981 on account of the disturbed situation following clashes between medical and non-medical students.

(iii) *University of Hyderabad*:

The University was closed in 1981 from February 10 to 19 following agitation against alleged misbehaviour of a Professor.

(iv) *Jawaharlal Nehru University*.

The University remained closed from November 16, 1980 to December 2, 1980 (followed by Winter vacation till January 2, 1981) following agitation by students against the expulsion of a student from the University.

(c) The reasons in all these cases were basically of a local nature. It is for the University authorities to take such action as the situation demands which they have done.

Vice-Chancellors' Conference

3222. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of money spent by University Grants Commission and Universities to conduct Vice-Chancellors' Conference on 30th March, 1980 at New Delhi;

(b) break-up of expenditure; and

(c) the results achieved by this conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No such Conference was held on March 30, 1980. However, a Conference of Vice-Chancellors was held at New Delhi on 30th May, 1981. While the organisational expenditure including local transport, conference arrangements and other incidental expenditure, was met by the University Grants Commission, the TA/DA of the Vice-Chancellors who attended the Conference were met by the respective Universities. The expenditure incurred by the Commission and which can be identified with the Conference works out to approximately Rs. 15,000/-. The precise expenditure on TA/DA incurred by each university is not available.

(c) The Conference provided an opportunity to consider the strategy for implementation of the major programmes in higher education during the Sixth Plan and to exchange view with the Vice-Chancellors on problems of development in the universities.

Passport Checking in Britain

3223. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passport checking in Britain on racial grounds has increased significantly;

(b) whether there were raids on homes and work places during which innocent people, including those who have lived in Britain for a long time, have been detailed, questioned and they had to prove their innocence;

(c) whther any persons of Indian origin have been harassed in the guise of checking passports; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Passport checking has increased considerably in Britain in recent months.

(b) The Government is aware of reports to this effect.

(c) and (d). The Government is naturally concerned at these developments which adversely affect the immigrant community in Britain. But no specific instance has so far been brought to its attention by affected persons of Indian origin.

Reintroduction of Free Passes

3224. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to issue free passes to individuals and public bodies office bearers again;

(b) if so, whether any new guide lines have been laid down in this regard.

(c) if so, the maximum number of passes to be issued and other salient features of the guide lines; and

(d) when the new decision will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFRE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Complementary passes to individuals/ organisations are issued with the personal approval of Minister for Railways. The broad guidelines are reviewed from time to time and the existing guidelinese are as under:—

(1) Institutions and Organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all India character.

(2) Organisations devoted to the welfare of Scheduled Castes(Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons etc.

(3) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

P.M.'s Visit to China

3225. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has agreed to pay a visit to China in response to an invitation extended to her by the Chinese Prime Minister Mr. Zhao Ziyang at Cancun; and

(b) if so, by when the visit is likely to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Prime Minister has accepted, in principle, an invitation extended to her to visit China.

The invitation was extended to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Chinese Premier by Foreign Minister Huang Hua when he visited India in June this year. The invitation was personally conveyed to the Prime Minister by the Chinese Premier when they met in Cancun in October.

(b) The timing of the visit has yet to be decided.

Independence of Namibia

3226. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government through diplomatic channels, international forums and otherwise, to secure the independence of Namibia from South African rule during the past three months; and

(b) what success have been achieved in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) At the special emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly held from 3rd September to 11th September, 1981 the question of Namibian independence was again considered. India co-sponsored a resolution, at the end of the session, calling for the implementation of Resolution 435 (1978), without any modification, commencing not later than December, 1981. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Melbourne, 30th September—7th October, Heads of Commonwealth Governments expressed deep concern that there had been no progress towards the achievement of independence for Namibia. In the joint communique issued by them,

they reaffirmed their determination to ensure that the people of Namibia should be allowed without further delay to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. Mindful of the role being played by the 5-member Western Contact Group, they urged the group to intensify efforts to secure the implementation of U.N. Resolution 435 without modification or dilution as early as possible in 1982. The Indian delegation participated actively in these deliberations.

(b) Since efforts are still being made for the early independence of Namibia, it is premature to assess the success of the steps in this direction taken by the Government of India and other like-minded countries.

Wagon for Nationalised Coal Companies

3227. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) wagons demanded by the nationalised Coal Companies and the same supplied per month this year upto October and the last year.

(b) demurrage paid by the Coal Companies for detention of the wagons to the Railway for the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 upto October;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the comment of the Western Coalfield Ltd. that most of the detentions in the Bilaspur Division were notional and for short time of loading i.e. 5 hrs. instead of normal 8 hrs. given by the railways, facts in details; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

	1980 (January-October)	1981 (January-October)
		Wagons per day
Indent* . .	10453	11355
Supply . .	8823	9842

*NB: Indent figures are generally 10 to 15 per cent higher than physical loadability.

(b) The demurrage paid by the Coal Companies for detention to wagons to the Railways was as under:

1979 . Rs. 1·40 crores

1980 . Rs. 1·63 crores

1981 . Rs. 0·58 crores (upto October)

(c) and (d). Demurrage iharges are levied on wagons detained by collieries beyond the normal free time which varies from Colliery to Colliery between 5 hrs. to 24 hrs. depending on the system of working. Consideration is also shown by waiving part of the demurrage whenever the circumstances justify the same.

Railway Station at Kondaipur

3228. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a mass representation from Paraj Gram Panchayat and others for establishing a Railway Station under Eastern Railway at Kondaipur in West Bengal;

(b) whether he has received any representation from any M.P. about the said matter.

(c) whether he is also aware that 20 years back there was a halt station near Kondaipur;

(d) if so, steps taken by him on the representation for establishing a station there; and

(e) if not the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). The proposal for opening of a half station at Kondaipur between Mankar and Paraj stations is under examination, and a final decision will be taken in the matter in due course of time.

Waiving of age limit for SC and ST for fare concession

3229. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway department contemplates to waive the upper age limit of 25 for scheduled caste/scheduled tribe students for concession fare on journeys permitted by the existing Railway rules;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). While the age limit for availing of the travel concession for students in general is 25 years, in the case of SC and ST students, the upper age limit has been relaxed to 27 years.

Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

3230. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATOIN AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of public money spent for the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages in Hyderabad during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) what are the number of teachers, proficient to teach English in the secondary schools of India, trained by this institution during the same period, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad is an Institution of higher learning 'deemed to be a university' and carries out a variety of academic programmes. The main responsibility for training of secondary school teachers rests with the States and the State and Regional English Language Teaching Institutes. The Institute at Hyderabad has, however, trained resource persons sponsored by various States and selected secondary level teachers from States and Union Territories which have no English Language Teaching Institutes.

The position of expenditure incurred by the Institute and the number of teachers of English at Secondary level trained is as under:

Year	Total Expenditure (in lakhs of Rupees)	No. of teachers trained
1976-77	46·58	243
1977-78	50·50	252
1978-79	47·36	225
1979-80	64·70	599
1980-81	61·32	552

जहाज दुर्घटनाएं

3231. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन सालों में कितने जहाज दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्तियों की जानें गईं; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं से हुई आर्थिक हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त जहाजों की संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

1979	22
1980	24
1981	19

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में हताहत व्यक्तियों (जिसमें लापता व्यक्ति शामिल हैं) की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1979	54
1980	6
1981	2

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण आर्थिक क्षति का ब्यौरा सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

विदेशों को सप्लाई किए गए यात्री जहाजों तथा माल वाहक जहाजों की संख्या

3232. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशों को सप्लाई किए गए यात्री जहाजों तथा माल वाहक जहाजों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). मझगांव डॉक लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में मालवाही तीन जहाज और पानी ले जाने वाले दो जहाज क्रमश: यू० के० और ईरान को निर्यात किये गये । उक्त अवधि में कोई भी पैसेंजर जहाज किसी भी देश को सप्लाई नहीं किया गया । इन जहाजों से लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ।

गाड़ियों के डिब्बों में यात्रियों की आरक्षण सूची को प्रदर्शित किया जाना

3233. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई बार यह देखा गया है कि गाड़ियों के पहुंचने के काफ़ी समय बाद भी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की आरक्षण सूची का प्रदर्शन नहीं किया जाता है, जिसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को अपने आरक्षण का पता लगाने में काफी असुविधा होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेंगी?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख): जब ऐसे मामले रेल प्रशासन के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं, तब उनकी जांच की जाती है और उन पर यथोचित कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

हस्पतालों के "कैजुअल्टी वार्डों" में आवश्यक दवाइयों की भारी कमी

3234. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अधिकांश हस्पतालों के "कैजुअल्टी वार्डों" में आवश्यक दवाइयों की भारी कमी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रोगियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : जी, नहीं ।

Conversion of Rupsa-Bangiriposhi Line

3235. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for conversion of Rupsa-Bangiriposhi Narrow Gauge railway line of Orissa into Broad Gauge during the sixth plan period;

(b) if so, whether the conversion work of the above railway line is expected to be started in the beginning of the next Financial Year; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, but a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Bangiriposhi narrow gauge line into broad gauge and its extension either to Gurumahisani or a convenient point on the Kharagpur-Tatanagar line is, however, in progress.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Damaged Condition of G.T. Road between Ghaziabad and Naubatpur

3236. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that G. T. Road from Ghaziabad to Naubatpur in Uttar Pradesh is almost broken and damaged for several years.

(b) whether it is due to the negligence and poor quality of work on the part of the agency responsible for its maintenance or due to some other causes; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to see that G.T. Road passing through Uttar Pradesh is at least as good as it is in Haryana, Delhi and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b), G.T. Road stretch from Ghaziabad to Kanpur is a State road and is, therefore, the concern of U.P. Government. In so far as Government of India's responsibility of National Highway portion of G. T. Road i.e. from Kanpur to Naubatpur on U.P.—Bihar border is concerned, the road is being maintained in a traffic-worthy conditions. The question of negligence and poor quality therefore, does not arise. The National Highway does get damaged in certain stretches as a result of monsoons now and then. Normal maintenance and repairs are regularly carried out to keep the road in traffic-worthy condition.

(c) In order to cater to the needs of traffic, works of improvement and strengthening of the road amounting to about Rs. 27 crores have been sanctioned since the 4th Plan period including bridge over river Ganga at Allahabad, most of which have been

carried out and some are in progress. Further improvement works amounting to Rs. 12.70 crores have been included in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) for sanction and being carried out subject to the overall availability of funds. Action is thus being taken to carry out maintenance and improvement works so that the condition of the G. T. Road is kept traffic-worthy in all the States such as Haryana, U. P. and Bihar.

Trial run of Calcutta Metro Coaches

3237. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the result of trial run of Metro Coaches at Calcutta on September 28 last; and

(b) when the first phase from Dum Dum to Belgachia will be ready for the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The first rake of four coaches proto-type units has been put on trial since 29-9-1981. This trial will continue for about two years for providing the design parameters and the result will be known only after completion of the trial period.

(b) By March, 1985.

Providing speed breakers of the zonal road from Rau Tula Ram Marg to outer Ring Road

3238. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2201 regarding 'Providing speed breakers in South Delhi colonies' on 5th March, 1981 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that speed breakers have recently been provided on Street No. 6, Shantiniketan, New Delhi just opposite the Mount Carmel School and again at the inter-section of this Road with the one going towards R. K. Puram Police Station and the other to South Moti Bagh and Nanakpura Colonies referred to in part (a) of the original question;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing such speed breakers on the Zonal Road from Rau Tula Ram Marg to outer Ring Road referred to in the original question;

(c) whether a survey will be made of the density of the traffic on this zonal road in peak hours and consider the necessity of providing such speed breakers;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) what action has so far been taken by Delhi Administration to improve the drainage of the road to avoid stagnation of water, particularly at places where its level is low?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Street No. 6 is an internal road.

(b) to (d). As a matter of policy, speed breakers are not provided on Zonal roads as they restrict free flow of traffic and cause damage to vehicles. The road in question is also a Zonal road. Delhi Administration have informed that traffic intensity survey on this Zonal road is proposed to be carried out.

(e) According to Delhi Administration there is a continuous sewerage water drain towards the Govt. residential quarters on this Zonal road which is being regularly maintained to avoid

stagnation of water and during last monsoon season, it was ensured by them that water is not stagnated at any point.

Causes for the delay and escalation of works of bridges and national Highways

3239. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made a study and assessment of causes for the delay and escalation of works of Kasheli Creeck Bridge on National Highway No. 3, Bridge between Kumbalam Aroor in Kerala, Kalindi Bridge project in Karnataka, Etawah byepass and Sitapur byepass in Uttar Pradesh, strengthening of National Highway No. 2 in Uttar Pradesh and widening and strengthening of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala;

(b) when these projects will be completed and the escalation of cost as on 30th October, 1981; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction on priority basis only those proposals which are not likely to meet with the causes for delay and are viable and feasible on all counts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Date of completion and escalation cost of the projects are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Sanction is accorded by Government to such projects alone as are viable and feasible on all accounts. Targets are also fixed for the completion of projects, and to the extent possible, it is expected that the projects would be completed within the scheduled targets.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Expected date of completion	Likely escalated cost of completion as on 30-10-81 (As assessed in May-June, 1981)
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1	Kasheli Creek Bridge on NH-3	June, 1982	435·00
2	Bridge between Kumbalam-Aroor in Kerala.	March, 1984	230·00
3	Kali Nadi Bridge in Karnataka	June, 1983	300·00
4	Etawah Byepass in U.P. (Phase I)	June, 1983	100·00
5	Sitapur Byepass in U.P. (Land Acquisition only)	December, 1982	As yet no escalation expected over sanctioned cost of Rs. 6·34 lakhs.
6	Strengthening of NH-2 in U.P.	Various works aggregating to a sanctioned cost of about Rs. 1170·00 lakhs are under various stages of progress. They are likely to be completed by June, 1983.	1358·00
7	Widening & Strengthening of NH-47 in Kerala.	March, 1984	1202·00

Average expenditure on an Engineering Graduate and Post Graduate student

3240. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average expenditure of on a graduate and post graduate student in engineering colleges and I. I. Ts;

(b) how many engineers have migrated during last two years;

(c) what steps Government have taken to check and cover such a huge loss; and

(d) whether Government are proposing to take security bond or any other obligation from the migrating engineers at the time of their appointment so as to ensure at least a partial recovery of expenditure incurred on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to the studies undertaken by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, the estimate for average expenditure on an engineering graduate and post-graduate student in the engineering colleges and I.I.Ts. in 1971-72 is as given below:—

	Graduate	Post-Graduate
Engineering Colleges . .	2635	9832
I.I.Ts. . .	6794	10643

(b) The precise information about the number of engineers who have migrated during the last two years is not known. However, according to the particulars in the "Indians Abroad Register" maintained by C.S.I.R., the number of engineers registered from June 1979 to June 1981 is 172.

(c) As given in the statement attached.

(d) There is no such proposal at the moment.

Statement

Steps taken to check migration of Engineers to other countries

(1) Research Fellowships/Associateship are offered by the CSIR, UGC, ICMR, etc.

(2) Research Schemes in Universities and other Institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment and suitable satisfying opportunities of scientific work.

(3) The Scientists' Pool scheme operated by CSIR provides temporary placement to Scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc., with high academic records, while they are looking for permanent employment.

(4) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The public sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(5) Financial assistance is also rendered by nationalised banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(6) Industrial Cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists etc., with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infrastructure, rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives

like exemption for a period from Sales Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

(7) The UGC has taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

(8) Total outlay on Science and Technology during the Sixth Plan amounts to Rs. 3367 crores (Plan and Non Plan) as compared to Rs. 1809 crores for the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. The increased allocation is expected to generate greater employment opportunities for S&T personnel.

(9) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages several measures such as intensification of research in high priority areas, formation of a rural corps of young professionals, schemes for S&T for weaker sections, special programmes for women and young scientists, utilisation of expertise in professional and scientific bodies, setting up of State Councils for S&T and information system for S&T.

(10) The Scheme of supernumerary posts is in operation in some of the Departments for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(11) The scheme for the transfer of knowhow through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) has been initiated under which professional men and women who have achieved prominence in their fields and are settled abroad are being invited on a voluntary basis for short technical assignments for the transfer of knowhow to selected institutions.

(12) Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) is looking into the question of employment and manpower planning amongst scientific personnel.

Permission granted to Bangladesh to enter their enclaves for presidential election

3242. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government permitted a passage facility to Bangladesh authorities to enter Dahagram, their enclave in Indian territory, to conduct Presidential elections held on the 15 November, 1981 despite the resentment among the people around this village in Tin Bigha and Kuchlibari areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). At the request of the Bangladesh Government, Government of India extended facilities for the passage of Bangladesh official personnel to Dahagram to enable them to conduct presidential elections in the enclaves of Dahagram and Angarpota on the 15 November, 1981. The Agreement between the Governments of India and Bangladesh concerning the Land Boundary demarcation signed on 16th May, 1974, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on 22nd July, 1974 provides for exchange of all Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with Bangladeshi enclaves in India with the exception of Dahagram and Angarpota which are to remain with Bangladesh, in exchange for the southern half of Berubari and 4 adjacent enclaves remaining with India. We exercise effective control over South Berubari and the 4 adjacent enclaves retained by India. The Agreement also provides that India will lease in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area of approximately 178x85 metres near Tin Bigha to connect Dahagram with Panbari Mouza (PS Patgram) in Bangladesh. Pending finalisation of the lease terms, at present under negotiation,

we have allowed Bangladesh provisional facilities to transit to their enclaves on several occasions for normal administrative purposes.

Special pay for Assistant Station Masters

3243. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) whether it is fact that in the Court of the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act (Labour Court) Quilon, the Hon'ble Justice Mr. M. Raghaban passed the order on 3rd October, 1981 in Payment of Wages Application No. 2/80 for special pay of Rs. 10/-only to Assistant Station Masters;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement the order of the aforesaid Labour Court as a matter of policy and principle for all Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A writ Petition against the Award is being filed before the High Court of Kerala.

Representation from students of short term medical course, Kolhapur

3244. SHRI S. MURUGAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4603 on 17th September, 1981 regarding representation from students of short term medical course, Kolhapur and state:

(a) when the representation dated 6th May 1981 from students of the short term medical course of Kolhapur (Mahrashtra) was referred to Government of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government of India have made any recommendations along with the reference so made;

(c) if so, the details of the contents of the recommendations of the Central Government;

(d) what is the response of the Government of Mahrashtra to the reference so made; and

(e) if no reply is received from Government of Maharashtra so far what is the action taken or propose to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) 4th June, 1981.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The Government of Maharashtra have informed that the matter is being considered by them.

Reservation of oil dealership for disabled persons

3245. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ten per cent of oil dealerships for the disabled persons have been reserved by the Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have also considered or emphasised the need for integration of the handicapped into the community instead of expanding institutional services;

(c) whether Government realise that institutional services rendered by various agencies had proved to be far from satisfactory, besides costly;

(d) if so, would it be desirable by the Government to provide jobs to the parents of the minor handicapped children so that their future can be made brighter to make them a respectable citizen; and

(e) whether Government would like to give a serious thought at least during the 'International Disabled Year'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 15 per cent of oil dealerships have been reserved for physically handicapped persons, war disabled and war widows.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 states that the physically handicapped will be encouraged to integrate with the normal stream of life.

(c) The institutional services are costly and can seldom substitute family care.

(d) and (e). The problems of the handicapped cannot be solved by giving jobs to their parents. Facilities such as grant of scholarship for pursuing education or undertaking vocational or technical training are given to the handicapped children. A scheme of Integrated Education is also being implemented to provide facilities for education to the handicapped children in selected normal schools. These and other socio-economic programmes such as reservation of 3 per cent jobs, setting up of vocational rehabilitation centres, and special employment exchanges etc. by the Government. are aimed at helping the handicapped children to become respectable citizens.

Housing loans sanctioned to teachers of Delhi University and its colleges

3246. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of housing loans sanctioned to teachers of Delhi University and its colleges by Government during the financial years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) whether the amount would be increased sizeably keeping in view the large number of teachers who have applied for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commision, the following grants were sanctioned to the University of Delhi for creation of a revolving fund from which house building loans could be sanctioned to its employees:

1979-80	. .	Rs. 10·0 lakhs
1980-81	. .	Rs. 28·0 lakhs
1981-82	. .	Rs. 10·0 lakhs

(b) Provision for this purpose is made in the form of a revolving fund which over a period of time could be expected to cover a significant number of employees. The annual contributions to this fund are, however, made by the University Grants Commission subject to the constraints of the overall resources at their disposal.

Removal of harmful drugs from drugs categories

3247. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the fifteen drug categories of fixed dose combination

that were recommended by the sub-committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee to be weeded out immediately as they were harmful to human being and also of those seven categories to be removed over a specified period;

(b) how these harmful drugs were allowed, and steps taken in this regard; and how much time is required to identify the remaining harmful drugs and to discontinue this production; and

(c) guidelines for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The correct number is 16 and not 15. The names of the 16 categories of drugs of fixed dose combinations that were recommended by the Sub-Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee to be weeded out immediately are given below:—

1. Fixed Dose Combinations of Staroide.

2. Fixed Dose Combinations of Ami-dopymine.

3. Fixed Dose Combinations of Chloramphenicol.

4. Fixed Dose Combinations of Ergot.

5. Fixed Dose Combinations of Vitamins with Anti-Inflammatory Agents and Tranquilisers

6. Fixed Dose Combinations of Antropine in Analgesic Antipyretics.

7. Fixed Dose Combinations of Analgin.

8. Fixed Dose Combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.

9. Fixed Dose Combinations of Iron Strychnine, Aresenic, Yohimbine.

10. Fixed Dose Combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral Hydrate with other drugs.

11. Fixed Dose Combinations of Tetracycline, analgin with Vitamin C.

12. Fixed Dose Combinations of Ayurvedic drugs with modern drugs.

13. Fixed Dose Combinations of Phenacetin.

14. Fixed Dose Combinations of Chloramphenicol with streptomycin.

15. Fixed Dose Combinations of Penicillin with Streptomycin.

16. Fixed Dose Combinations of more than one anti-histaminics.

The names of the 7 other categories of drugs recommended to be weeded out over a specified time are given below:—

1. Fixed Dose Combinations of Anti-histaminics in Antidiarrhoeals.

2. Fixed Dose Combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.

3. Fixed Dose Combinations of Anti-histaminics with Tranquiliser.

4. Fixed Dose Combinations of Tranquilisers Anti-histaminics and Analgesics.

5. Fixed Dose Combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics.

6. Fixed Dose Combinations of Paracetamol with Anti-histaminics and Tranquilisers.

7. Fixed Dose Combinations of Prophylactic Vitamins in Anti-TB Drugs.

(b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940, control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities. The State Drug Controllers are the Licensing Authority for the manufacture of drugs. At the time when the

fixed dose combinations were allowed to be marketed in the country, there was probably a demand from medical practitioners for such combinations for therapeutic convenience and also there were not many substitutes available. Adequate data regarding the toxicity of some of the drugs or their incompatability was not available. However, with the passage of time when reports of adverse reactions to some of these drugs came to be reported, a necessity was felt to screen such combinations from the angle of rationality as well as from safety point. While screening such combinations it was observed that some drugs individually may be specific for cure of certain disease, when it is combined with otrer drugs for various other indications, there is a possibility of indiscriminate use of such combinations, which may be harmful to the consumer at large. In certain cases it was felt that with the availability of broad spectrum drugs, there is no necessity of fixed dose combinations which were meant to broaden the spectrum of action. For certain combinations it was observed that although they are not strictly harmful, there was no adequate evidence for their rationality. The adverse reaction to certain drugs can only be known when the drug is in the market for many years and one cannot really predict such harmful effects of drug unless the drug is in the market for many years. The task of weeding out irrational formulations has to be continuous effort and the Drugs Consultative Committee which is a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act has recommended that a Standing Sub-Committee should be constituted which would from time to time screen the formulations moving in the market with a view to weeding out those that are considered irrational or harmful in light of current knowledge.

(c) The Drugs Controller (India) has forwarded to the State Drug Control Authorities the criteria that should be taken into consideration before a combination product is licensed. The criteria suggested are:

1. Clinical documentation justifies the concomitant use of more than one drug;

2. Tre therapeutic effect is greater than the sum of the effect of each;

3. The cost of the combination product is less than the sum of the individual products;

4. Compliance is improved;

5. Sufficient drugs ratios are provided to allow dosage adjustments satisfactory for the majority of the population.

Assistance to voluntary organisations for popularising family planning programme

3248. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the assistance given by Government to the voluntary organisations working in the country for popularising family planning programme from 1 April, 1980 to 30 September, 1981 organisation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The requisite information is being collected from the States and Union Territories who provide most of the assistance to Voluntary organisations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indian Medical Service

3249. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the significance in the changing the Union Public Service Commission advertisement for recruitment of doctors as "Combined Medical Services Examination" from the

original "Combine Examination for Recruitment to Medical Posts" which included C. H. S. and Railways;

(b) is this a forerunner to formation of an Indian Medical Service; and

(c) if so, when will the Indian Medical Service be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Union Public Service Commission has changed the nomenclature of the Examination as the earliar name was lengthy and inconvenient for being mentioned in notes, letters etc.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment to women under 'Delivery of Social Services to Self-Employment women pilot Scheme'

3250. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Women Development Agency has been set up in Madhya Pradesh with the aid of United Nations Voluntary Fund under the "Delivery of Social Services to Self-Employed Womens' Pilot Scheme";

(b) if so, the number of rural women who were provided employment opportunities last year under this scheme; and

(c) the targets set for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Project was started in January, 1981 This Project aims at generating capacities for women's self-employment by establishing a link-up with existing governmental and other agencies for training, raw materials, credit and marketing. The target for the current year is to cover 50 villages where survey has been taken up. Survey in 20 villages has been completed. So far 56 women have been assisted in obtaining loans for economic activities from Banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

11.54 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given a...

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : दिल्ली में एसियाई खेलों के नाम पर मज़दूर मारे जा रहे हैं। . . . **(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे एक साथ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दो बार ऐसी घटना हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र का मामला है। यह मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी है। ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you all speak at one time? क्या हो गया है? Is it the way?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You ask us to make submissions one by one.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक एक करके बुलाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनों को बुलाऊं 50 आदमी बोल रहे हैं । आप देख रहे हैं कि वे बोले जा रहे हैं, वे बोले जा रहे हैं, वे बोले जा रहे ह । इस से कोई फ़ायदा है ...(**व्यवधान**)... रोज हम डिस्कस कर रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily without my permission going on speaking.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch-Behar): It is not a clear thing...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the clear thng? Have you got my permission to speak?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: They are looting the country.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, we have to see like this. There are so many important things and I realise they are important.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): One thousand crores of rupees...

MR. SPEAKER: Well, you have your say then I will say. What I want to emphasise is simply that you can discuss in this House one thing at a time and with your consensus and with your consent I admit those things. If all these 50 gentlemen want me to include everything today, I do not think we can do it.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इन्क्लूड नहीं, ध्यान खींचना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can, because when you discuss, you draw the attention. When we have got the Business Advisory Committee Meeting today...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कालिंग अटेंशन बिजनैस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में कहां आएगा ।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER: You don't listen to me. I want to just fix priority. I know, prior to this also we had a discussion, we can have discussion again on this, but you leave it to me. I will allow it, but there are certain other things important too, which are pending...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Such as?

MR. SPEAKER: Such as yours. I know that—bandage. I realise it. There are some other things also, I know. But it is simply a question of finding time. If you just want to waste the time like speaking all at a time, I will not be able to get you. But I can assure you, and I always assured you, that whatever is of priority importance, we will catalogue it one by one and attend to it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This ASIAD...

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एशियाड भी है लेकिन रोज पुल गिर जाएंगे, तो क्या रोज डिस्कशन होगा ।

...(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : रोज कैसे गिरेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि रोज अगर एक्सीडेंट्स होंगे तो क्या रोज डिस्कस करते रहेंगे । ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बठिए, सारा आप का करवा देंगे । ...(**व्यवधान**)... **श्री बिल डिस्कस इट** ।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Petroleum Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 884 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-3040/81.]

Notification under Salt Cess Act

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: On behalf of Shri Charanjit Chanana, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Salt Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2586 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3041/81.]

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : रोज पुल गिरेंगे और रोज मजदूर मरेंगे; तो रोज पार्लियामेंट में हल्ला होगा। (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए। मैं उसको करवा दूंगा। सारी बातों को देखेंगे।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा काम-रोको प्रस्ताव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काम-रोको प्रस्ताव मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया है। यह तो वही बात हुई जैसे कहते हैं कि सारी रात रोई और मरा एक भी नहीं।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे हाउस ने आपके साथ हमदर्दी जाहिर की है। अब आप इसको खराब क्यों करना चाहते हैं।

You are trying to spoil your own case

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कैसे खराब होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हाईस इस बात पर एकमत है।

You are spoiling the whole atmosphere now.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : चौधरी छोटू राम के होते हुए पाकिस्तान नहीं हो सकता था।

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to spoil it now?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : चौधरी छोटू राम से नाराज होंगे ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन नाराज होता है चौधरी छोटू राम से ?

He is trying to unnecessarily do it.

मैं कहता हूं कि सारा हाउस सहमत है। सारा हाउस यह कहता है कि ठीक बात है।

Why are you trying to do it now?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कब कराओगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to reply on behalf of the Government.

अब मैं कैसे कह दूं, गवर्नमेंट यहां बैठी हुई है।

Please sit down.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I have given you notice of breach of privilege against Shri R. K. Karanjia and Shri Rajpal Singh

Chaudhuri of the *Blitz* and the *Delhi Recorder* against insinuation...

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The insinuation is absolutely fabricated. It has been published in the *Blitz* issue of 21st November—"Did Agarwal lie to Parliament"?

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of your...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In Parliament I did not speak even a single word.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have taken note of it and you have asked for comments.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harikesh Bahadur, I have not allowed you but I have allowed Dr. Kulandaivelu.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): I have given notice of Adjournment Motion to discuss the prevailing insecure state of Government officials.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: It is a very serious problem, not only serious, but it is a life problem.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a State subject. I cannot allow it.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: I know that. There is insecure state of government officials and the public in Tamil Nadu in AIDMK regime following the release of Paul Commission Report—of the death of Mr. Subramanyam Pillai, Verification Officer, Thiruchendur Devasthanam and reported harassment and torture of Shri Sadasivam. In the interests of the public and to safeguard the lives of many more innocent Government officials, our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had released the report... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Shri Buta Singh.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

AGREEMENT UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, ANNUAL REPORTS OF AND REVIEW ON DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION, DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND 1980-81 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the Central Government and the State Government of Tamil Nadu on 9th September, 1981 in respect of the development and maintenance of such road links as described in the Schedule to the Agreement under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-3042/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950:—

(i) Annual Report of Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English verisions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3043/81.]

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. AND STATEMENT re. REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3044/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 621(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1981.

(2) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 622(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1981. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3045/81.]

AMENDMENT TO NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 627(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 46/71-CE dated the 24th April, 1971 so as to make exemption available to board manufactured out of duty paid paper/board, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3046/81.]

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Amendment Bill, 1981,

which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1981."

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) AMENDMENT BILL.

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Amendment Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

NINTH REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* A FIRE AT AHMEDABAD ON DECEMBER 6, 1981 RESULTING IN DEATH OF SEVERAL PERSONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): With deep sorrow and heavy heart I have to report to this House about a sad mishap which occurred at Asarva, a labour suburb of Ahmedabad in Gujarat on the evening of 6th December, 1981. As reported by the Government of Gujarat· Nilkanth Akhada, Asarva, Ahmedabad, held Navkundi Gayatri Mahayagna in their premises from 27th November, 1981 to 29th November, 1981, along with-Himalaya Darshan from 27th November to 6th December, 1981. A temporary structure of wood and cloth about 60 feet high depicting Himalayas along with various religious places like Badrinath, Kedarnath, etc. was constructed. Entry was on payment. On 6th December, 1981, at about 5.40 p.m. fire suddenly broke out in the temporary structure resulting in death of 46 persons out of which 28 dead bodies have been identified so far. Two persons are still under treatment at the hospital. The State Government of Gujarat has ordered judicial inquiry to probe into the disaster under the Commission of Inquiry Act, Inquiry under section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been started by the State Government and further action as required under the law will be taken by Gujarat Government. The cause of fire is yet to be established. The State Government of Gujarat is taking action to grant relief to the bereaved families.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* LAUNCHING OF BHASKARA-II AND COMMENCEMENT OF ITS UTILISATION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I have the honour to inform the House that Bhaskara-II the second experimental earth resources survey satellite, was launched on November 20, 1981 at 1400 hours 32 seconds IST from a Soviet Cosmodrome. The poly-hedral shaped satellite weighing

[Shri C. P. N. Singh]

around 440 kg. was injected in a near circular orbit at a height of 525 km. and an inclination of 51 degrees and it is orbiting around the earth every 95 minutes. The satellite is being continuously monitored from ground stations at Sriharikota, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and also from Bears Lake near Moscow in the USSR. The satellite is functioning well and all the spacecraft systems are working satisfactorily.

Bhaskara-II is an improved version of its predecessor, Bhaskara-I, which was launched on June, 1979. The Space-segment of Bhaskara-II is essentially the same as Bhaskara-I and is designed for a nominal mission life of one year. Bhaskara-II carries two primary payloads viz., a TV camera system and a Satellite Microwave Radiometer (SAMIR) operating at 19, 22 and 31 Gigahertz (GHz). The data from these payloads are intended to be used for various studies of relevance relating to earth resources and meterological applications. The satellite also carries secondary payload systems such as Data Collection Platform (DCP) experiment, Solar Cell and Thermal Paint experiments. The Data Collection Platform envisages relay of meteorological data collected by unattended platforms located in different parts of the country. The Solar Cell and Thermal Paint experiments are continuing efforts for the qualification of indigenously developed Solar Cells and Thermal Paints initiated in Bhaskara-I.

After the launch on November 20, various sub-system have been checked out systematically. On November 22 the satellite was spun up and communication from ground to spacecraft for transmitting commands established. The tape recorder abroad the satellite and two of the three microwave radio-meters were switched on on November 23, 1981—the third day of the spacecraft's life. The third radiometer was switched on the next day. Of the two TV cameras one operating in the visible band was switched on on November 27, 1981 from Sriharikota during the 106 orbit. Six pictures were also received during the five minutes this camera was on. The second camera was switched on on November 28, 1981 during the 121st orbit and pictures over India were taken. Both the cameras were switched on from Sriharikota on November 29, for simultaneous operation during the 136th orbit. This mode of operation enables the two cameras which are aligned to take pictures of the same ground scene covering an area of 341 km. X 341 km. in two spectral bands thus providing multi-spectral imageries. A total of 12 pictures was obtained in both the bands together of which four were relatively cloud-free. All the systems in the satellite have been successfully exercised. Data has been collected from the TV cameras and Satellite Microwave Radiometers (SAMIR). Preliminary indications are that the quality of these data products is good. A Plan for systematic use of this information has already been drawn up in consultation with the concerned user agencies. TV data will be useful for forestry, land use, snow cover studies, flood and geological mapping. SAMIR data will give information on the Sea State, Sea Surface temperature and water vapour and liquid water content in the atmosphere over ocean areas.

The total amount spent on the Bhaskara-II project is about 1.6 crores. While some space-qualified electronic components have been imported, all sub-system designing, engineering, development and testing have been done in the country. The USSR through the Academy of Sciences provided free of cost the launch vehicle and launch and tracking support. In addition the USSR also provided free of cost a few sub-systems like solar panels, parts of spin sub-system, chemical battery and magnetic tape recorder. Additional tracking support has been obtained from the German Space Agency DFVLR and the French Agency, CNES.

Bhaskara-II will mark the close of the first phase of the experimental system and lead to the semi-operational system of generating and utilising satellite based remotely sensed data; one vital component in this phase will be the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Project for which considerable user coordination and design activity has been done during the past three years and project activities are about to commence.

After Aryabhata and Bhaskara-I, Bhaskara-II marks another important milestone in the continuing Indo-Soviet cooperation in Space Research.

The entire nation is proud of the contributions and achievements of our scientists, technologists, engineers and the workers who have made this project a success and I hope this august House will join me in congratulating them.

12.14 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS GENERAL), 1981-82

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1979-80.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ASSAM), 1981-82

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Assam for 1981-82.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1981-82.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80.

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12 17 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Industrialisation in the Interior of Himachal Pradesh

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : देश में औद्योगीकरण का भारी तादाद में विस्तार किया जा रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल में कई करोड़ के उद्योगों की स्थापना पोंटा साहब, परवानू, बर्राटीवाला, नालागढ़, महतपुर, इन्दौरा इत्यादि स्थानों पर की जा रही है। कई उद्योग इस प्रकार

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

के हैं जो अब उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। परन्तु अब अधिक उद्योगों का फैलाव करने से सीमा क्षेत्र जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का है, उसी का विकास हो रहा है और जो वहां पर मैदानी क्षेत्र की भूमि है वह काफी उपजाऊ है और उसका अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है जिससे वहां के लोगों में परेशानी उत्पन्न हो रही है और दूसरी ओर जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उन में यह भावना पैदा होती जा रही है कि उद्योगों की स्थापना हिमाचल के भीतरी भाग में होनी चाहिए ताकि हिमाचल की समस्त जनता इससे लाभान्वित हो सके और जो वहां के युवक और युवतियां हैं, इस वक्त बेरोजगारी की जटिल समस्या में फंसे हुए हैं, उनको रोजगार प्राप्त हो सके। इस वक्त देखने में ऐसा आ रहा है कि जो जो उद्योग सीमा क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं उन में उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को पूर्ण रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं है। मैं यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि राज्य सरकार को इस मामले में मार्ग निर्देश जारी किए जाएं कि हिमाचल के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए जिला सिरमौर, शिमला, सोलन के उन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग बस्तियां कायम करें जहां भूमि उजाड़ पड़ी है, न कि उपजाऊ भूमि में। मुझे नालागढ़ क्षेत्र के बहुत से गांव के लोगों की तरफ से मांग आई है कि उन की जमीन पर क्रय विक्रय की पाबन्दी लगाई जा रही है और उन्हें वहां से बेदखल होना पड़ेगा। उनकी भूमि सुरक्षित रखी जाए और बेदखल होने से बचाया जाए।

12 19 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अंत: मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे सीमा क्षेत्र में पंजाब का क्षेत्र पड़ता है जिसमें कई किस्म की समस्याएं हैं और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लोग अपने पसन्द होते हैं उनके लिए कानूनी तौर पर अमन-आमा कायम करने के लिए कठिनाइयां पैदा हो जायेंगी।

अत: मंत्री महोदय, हिमाचल के भीतरी भाग में उद्योग लगाने हेतु फौरन ध्यान दें। जब उद्योगों की स्थापना हो जाए तो इन दूरदराज के इलाकों में स्थापित हुए उद्योगों की पैदावार को बाजार में पहुंचाने हेतु परिवहन सुविधाएं और माल के ढुलान पर, जो बाजार तक पहुंचाना आवश्यक होगा, सब्सिडी अनुदान के रूप में देने की कृपा करें।

(ii) CLEARANCE OF PILED UP STOCKS OF IRON ORE AT THE PIT AND RAILHEADS IN BANSPANI-BARHIL SECTOR IN ORISSA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Jena. Not present. Shri Lakshman Mallick.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Production of minerals in Orissa suffered a great setback owing to the piling up of 1.5 million tonnes of iron-ore valued at Rs. 6 crores at different pit and railheads. During last two months, 15 iron-ore and two chromite ore mines have been closed down in the Barbil Banspani sector. This has resulted in the retrenchment of 15,000 workers, most of them are Adivasis and Harijans.

According to the latest assessment, over 6 million tonnes of iron-ore worth Rs. 100/- crores has stockpiled at steel plants in the country. On the other hand, the export of iron-ore has declined sharply. These two main factors led the mining activities to a standstill position in Orissa. The State's export of ron-ore had slumped from 3 million tonnes during 1975-76 to 1.96 million tonnes during 1980-81. The situation has worsened in the

current year as iron-ore exported in first six months has been reduced barely to 50,000 tonnes as against the target of 2.50 million tonnes, fixed for the year.

According to the review, while Country's mineral production increased from about 169 million tonnes in 1975 to 185 million tonnes last year, the State output remained virtually stagnant at 14 million tonnes a year during the period.

Unless the MMTC steps up export of iron-ore from Orissa, many more mines in the State are likely to ed closed down. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce to establish immediate contact with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to make adequate transport arrangement to clear the large quantities of iron-ore accumulated at the pit and railheads. Steps should be taken to increase the production of iron-ore by reviving the mines closed down in the Banspani Barbil sectors and to reinstate 15,000 workers thrown out of employment during the last two months. Export of iron ore from Orissa should be stopped up forthwith.

(iii) NATIONALISATION OF MESSRS, HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD., HOWRAH.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, several representations were made before the Ministry of Industry by the Government of West Bengal as well as Workers' union for nationalisation of M/s. Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co., Ltd., Howrah. This premier ship-building industry has certain characteristics in certain type of ship-building, ship-repairing and general engineering, which are most economic in this shipyard and workmanship of high order than anywhere else. But since independence, there has been no worthwhile modernisation effort in this yard. As a result, its building berths, material-handling facilities, machineries in this Works are all of primitive nature. This was reflected in the speech of the Chairman, Kandla Port Trust, on 9-3-81 during launching ceremony of their second tug. Since the company occasionlly cannot pay wages and salary in time and delays purchase of materials for production, due to paucity of funds it causes loss of man-hour, increases production cost and delivery schedule goes away. In spite of these handicaps, it is commendable that the highly-skilled workforce and the competent team of engineers and designers of Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., have been able to design, build and deliver sophisticated crafts to various Port Trusts within the time comparable to vastly modernised shipyards of the country. Modernisation programme together with sufficient working capital loan, will surely boost up the production economically to reach its optimum and help to generate adequate surplus to remain as a viable company. As most of the customers of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., are public-sector undertakings and Government agencies, it is necessary on the part of the Government to nationalise this important company without any further delay.

(iv) KARNATAKA-MAHARASHTRA BORDER DISPUTE

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, under rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:—

The border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra has been pending for the past several years. Results of the past elections in these border areas have amply shown the wishes of the people.

In the Fifth Lok Sabha, the Government had assured that the border dispute would be settled prior to the elections to the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Under the Janata Government, the then Union Home Minister had already fixed a meeting of the Chief

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to settle the dispute, but in the meantime the Government fell.

Five Members of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly belonging to the 'Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti' withdrew their indefinite fast undertaken in Bombay in August last on the assurance of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra that he would meet the Chief Minister of Karnataka and discuss the same. No effective steps have been taken so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take expeditious steps to settle the Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute pending for about 25 years, so that a source of tension between the two States is ended and people from the border areas are encouraged to join the nation's mainstream of political life.

(v) SUPPLY OF DIESEL AND KEROSENE OIL TO FARMERS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और देवरिया आदि जिलों में रबी की फसल की सिंचाई के लिए कृषि यंत्रों में प्रयोग हेतु डीजल का भीषण अभाव हो गया है । डीजल पम्पों पर किसान कई दिनों तक डीजल के लिए लाइन लगा कर पड़े रहते हैं । डीजल के अतिरिक्त मिट्टी के तेल की भी बहुत कमी हो गई है । ग्रामीण जनता को डीजल और मिट्टी का तेल दोनों ही नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिससे आम जनता और किसान दोनों ही अत्यधिक परेशान हैं । इसलिए सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूं कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल के अभाव को दूर करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही करें ताकि जनता को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार ये वस्तुएं उपलब्ध हो सकें ।

(vi) PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, a very dangerous situation is developing in the newspaper industry with the proposed introduction of electronic computer technology. This advanced technological system has been introduced, in varying degrees, in some newspapers and the industry as a whole is going to adopt this technology in a big way very soon.

This new development is bound to lead to unprecedented industrial confrontation between the employees and the managtment in an industry which is having more or less cordial relations.

The Hindu has already introduced it fully. Some newspapers like the *Times of India*, Bombay, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta and the *Indian Express* of Bombay have introduced the new technology in varying degrees. Attempts are afoot to introduce this new technology in the *Statesman* and other newspapers also.

Several other newspapers including the *Indian Express*, Delhi, and the *Patriot*, Delhi, have served notices to their employees about their intention to introduce the new technology within a few months.

As a result of these developments, there is a direct threat of mass retrenchment and restriction of job potentialities in the industry.

The import of such machinery is at present allowed under the Open General Licence and the newspaper managements are rushing to put in orders for them. Realising the dangerous consequences which would flow from this development in a country where the employment situation is already too bad, the Government should put a blanket ban on the import of such machinery till this matter is thoroughly discussed among

the representatives of the Government, employers and employees.

I also request the Government to ask the newspaper managements to desist from installing such machinery as also from issuing threatening letters and notices to their staff in this connection pending the finalisation of an agreement or an accord on this issue.

(vii) INQUIRY INTO THE LAST WEEK'S EXPLOSION IN A FIRE-WORKS FACTORY AT GWALIOR.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): With the permission of the Speaker I want to inform the House that last week's explosion in the fireworks factory at Gwalior has taken as many as 21 lives up till now and more than a dozen are still in precarious condition in the hospital. Amongst the victims are mostly ladies and children; more than half the number is that of the children. Location of the factory is very near—adjacent to a labour locality known as Nimbaji-ki-kho. No boundary or fencing was there around the factory. No steps were taken to assure security of life. No fire extinguishers or even sand buckets were in the factory and with utter negligence and the connivance of the Explosives authorities, the factory was busy in all such illegal activities. This took a toll of such a large number of precious lives. Some families are completely ruined. One has lost all its four children and the other all of its bread-earners. This accident could be avoided if necessary precautions were taken in due time. I demand an impartial inquiry and punishment to the defaulters. I also demand that proper compensation be paid to the affected families.

(viii) NEED FOR IMPORTING 'BAY 5072-70%', A CHEMICAL TO SAVE CARDEMOM CROP FROM THE *Azhukal* DISEASE, *in* KERALA

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): Cardamom is growth in 1,17,174 acres of Land in Kerala State and some 80,000 workers are engaged in plantation. Cardamom is the queen of spices and India Supplies cardamom all over the world. Indian cardamom fetches the highest price. In fact cardamom export fetches annually substantial sums of foreign exchange in crores.

Cardamom Board is rendering all assistance to the planters in the matter of fetching remunerative prices in the international market. The Cardamom Planters' Association of Bodinayakanur having more than 1000 members is supplying pesticides insecticides and fertilisers at controlled prices to the planters

Now, besides the natural calamity of heavy rains, the planter is facing the most dangerous threat of *Azhukal* or rot disease, which has spread nearly to 68,000 acres of plantation area. Besides losing valuable foreign exchange, the workers numbering about 80,000 will lose their jobs and livelihood if this disease is not exterminated. There is also the other irremediable consequence of this virus disease spreading to all the 1,17,174 acres of land. It is not difficult to imagine that India would be deprived of this queen of spices, cardamom, for ever this disease is allowed to spread and then the land becomes immune to cardamom growth. During the past ten years the State Givernment and the Central Government have not taken any steps to control this disease.

The only way to exterminate this disease was to get the Bordeaux mixture at the initial stages of the disease. But now Azhukal disease has not only become virulent but also has become violent, during the past ten years. Now *'Bay* 5072-70%' W.P. would control this diesease. Bayer Company used to manufacture this product, but the basic chemical required for preparing this mixture is not allowed to be imported from Germany. While Bordeaux mixture was

[Shri Cumbum N. Natarajan]

difficult to be handled by the planters, the use of '*Bay* 5072-70%' is easily understood by the planters.

In the interest of earning valuable foreign exchange through the export of cardamom, in the interest of sustaining the livelihood of 80,000 workers and in the interest of thousands of planters, the Government should allow the import of this chemical '*Bay* 5072-70%' to the Cardamom Planters' Association, Bodinayakanur. Tamilnadu or to the Cardamom Board for distribution to the planters for exterminating this dreaded disease, Azhukal, which will destroy all plantations.

(ix) DEMAND FOR CHANGING THE NAME OF THE MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY TO DR. AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत ही दुख की बात है कि सदन में बार-बार मांग करने के बाद भी महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बदल कर डा० अम्बेडकर मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय नहीं रखा गया है, जबकि 1978 में ही महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली ने सर्व-सम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि उसका नाम डा० अम्बेडकर मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी रखा जाए। डा० अम्बेडकर हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों अनुसूचित जाति, पिछड़े दलित एवं शोषित लोगों के नेता एवं प्रेरणा-स्रोत हैं। इन समुदायों का भावनात्मक सम्बन्ध डा० अम्बेडकर से जुड़ा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में अभी तक मराठवाड़ा यूनिवर्सिटी का नामान्तरण न करना करोड़ों शोषित पीड़ित के मन को चोट पहुंचाना है। विश्वविद्यालय का नाम बदल देने से कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन एक बार निर्णय ले लिए जाने के बाद नामान्तरण न करना इस बात का द्योतक है कि सरकार की नीयत दलित समुदायों के प्रति क्या है। क्या अभी भी डा० अम्बेडकर जैसे महापुरुष का नाम हिन्दुस्तान के गले के नीचे नहीं उतर सकता, यह मेरे जैसे लोग सोचने के लिए विवश हो जाते हैं। यह कोई एक राज्य का मामला नहीं रह गया है। आम शोषित पीड़ित समुदाय के मन में इस बात को ले कर आक्रोश है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दे कि वह महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के निर्णय का आदर करते हुए शीघ्र ही मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में संशोधन कर के डा० अम्बेडकर मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय करे।

15.35 hrs

MOTION *RE.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN RELATION THERETO—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao on the 18th September, 1981, namely:—

> "That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty was on his legs. He may continue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I continue my speech and tell the Members that I emphasise the point that to-day we are faced with a grave problem. The problem is that the war clouds are gathering over the world and the danger of nuclear war is real in the world to-day.

Now, Sir, the House will agree with me that we require peace not only in

India but we require it all over the world. Without peace there can be no development. It is a question of survival of the human race. It is most important for us in India because without the atmosphere of peace, we cannot have economic development. But, peace is in danger because of some recent developments in the Imperialist world. The United States of America now is openly talking of limited nuclear war and they are preparing for this war. They are trying to hoodwink the people by saying that limited war will remain cinfined to a particular region. But, this type of modern war cannot remain so, every nuclear war, by its very nature, cannot remain confined to a particular region. It will engulf the whole world in one conflagration and ultimately lead to the destruction of human race. Now, the question is: What is the reason for this war hysteria or for this war propaganda? What is the reason for this whipping up of aramentş race? There are People who argue that war is in the blood of men. It is because of the jingoistic psychology that the wars are produced. Sir, I will like to quote from the "Father of the American neutron bomb". He says:

> "All people are monsters." His daughter, who was present then, asked: "then are you a monster, too?' Yes, I am," he answered, and added that "war is in man's very nature." Here is a striking example of human-hating psychology."

This type of hate psychology is propagated by the people who have developed neutron bomb which is dangerous because it is capable of exterminating the human-civilization. But, is it true that war is in the human blood? No. The reason why is there war—we must go into the material conditions of the people. The root causes of war are in the economic system itself. I can quite it from Mrs. Gandhi's speech which she delivered at Cancun. She said:

> "We are told that the world economy is in a bad shape, that even the most prosperous of nations have inflation and unemployment, and suffer from recessionary conditions and a slowing down of growth."

> "Half a century ago, industrialised nations found themselves in somewhat similar predicament. Their attempt to solve these problems by inward-looking policies and through Protectionism, preferential blocks, currency depreciation and similar devices plunged the world in the worst-ever depression, culminating in World War-II."

What were the reasons for world War II- It was due to the cut-throat competition among these developed industrialised nations. Their policy was: "Beggar thy neighbour for thy own survival." So, it was the competition of the imperialist world and their attempts to exploit the whole world and establish their own monopoly, which plunged the World into the Second World War.

Similar conditions are prevailing today. These imperialist countries are facing severe economic crisis and they are facing economic stagnation.

In order to understand the depth of the crisis, I would like to quote certain figures. I am quoting the Growth Rate of the Aggregate Production of Commodities and Services: Percentage of the Capitalist Countries: The Annual Average for developed capitalist countries for 1961—73 was 5.0 per cent. In 1973—79 it was 2.3 per cent. In 1980 it is 1.5 per cent. Now they are facing massive unemployment. In the United States of America, roughly, 8 to 9 million people are unemployed. In England, 3 million people are unemployed. You will find that in all developed industrialised capitalist countries there is widespread unemployment and stagnation. What is the way out? According to them the way out is more and more dependence on Armaments, and preparing for war.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

If you look at the American Budget, you will find this: Their spending on War preparations has reached almost astronomical figures. There is a powerful military industrial complex in the U.S.A. They are preparing for war because for them war is not terrible, but, it is profitable. That is why they are preparing for war. This is the way in which they want to steady their economy and maintain their economic strength. That is the basic reason why we today find that there are such War preparations. And to bluff the people what are they saying? They are saying that this War will only remain confined to a particular region. They are now destabilising the *detante* which was arrived at after painstaking negotiations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is some sort of rough parity between the NATO powers and the Warsaw powers.

The USA is trying to unilaterally break this *detente*. They are openly saying that they want to create conditions from which they can talk to the Socialist world. They are openly propagating that they talk from positions of strength so that they can dictate terms. They want military superiority so that they can impose their opinions on the other parts of the world.

So, Sir, this is the situation. It is the internal economic crisis of capitalism, it is the stagnation in the Imperialist World,.... which is leading them to preparations for war, which is compelling them to break the *detente* and which is pushing the world to the bring of war and desperately they are saying that they are for brinkmanship, they are for massive retaliation and they are for retention of vital interests even at the cost of war. Sir, you will be astonished to know what Mr. Haig the American leader has said. They say about the war and peace. In one of the interviews Mr. Alexander Haig had said that there were other things which were more important than peace. Peace is not important, according to them, but the other things are important. Now, what are those other things? On 31st January 1981, Mr. Alexander Haig had said in one of his interviews as—

> "I will say that today the main threat and preoccupation in the free world' is the eruption of international terrorism and associated cases of unlawful interference, the so called national liberation wars".

Openly the American administration is saying this. What is the international terrorism? It is the national liberation wars. When the people are fighting for freedom in El Salvador, it is international terrorism? In Angola, when the people are fighting for independence, it is international terrorism. When the people of the Afro-Asian countries are the natural resources of their own countries, it is international terrorism. Now, the United States want to fight it, prepare for war and crush the freedom fighters under the military jackboot. That is the policy being adopted by the United States of America.

I would again quote what Mr. Haig said in his interview on 11th March, 1981.

> "Western industrialised societies are largely dependent on the oil resources of the Middle East region and a threat to access to that oil would constitute a grave threat to the vital national interest. This must be dealt with, and that does not exclude the use of force if that is necessary."

Who is speaking this? Mr. Haig, the responsible man, a responsible man who is charged with the policy decision and its execution. What are the vital interests of the United States of America? The Americans are interested in the oil well of the Middle East and access to it. So the oil wells do not belong to the Middle East countries where they are existing. But they belong to the United States of

America. If they are threatened because of the policy pursued by that Government—the mineral resources and other resources they have in their country—the United States is openly brandishing sword, the sword of nuclear weapons and is saying we will use force; it is a threat to our vital interest. And for that, they are prepared to go to war and if it is nuclear war, never mind because war is in the blood of men and men are monsters. So, Sir, this is almost the Hitlerite ideology of killing people, destroying the various peoples under the Sun. Here they said that the vital interest of the United States of America is most important. On 28th April, 1981, Mr. Casper Weinberger the leading Northern American statesman and the diplomat said like this:

> "Many of the resources that we need for energy and many essential strategic minerals are found thousands of miles from our shores... If we are to safeguard our access, and the access of the free world to these resources, we must increase our military and naval strength."

This is the real nature of the free world. The free world must have access to the resources lying thousands of mlies away from their shores. This is the reason why there is war preparation; this is the reason why the imperialists, the NATO powers and the United States of America are preparing for war and bringing different regions of the world into its orbit. That is the situation and that is what the imperialists are trying to do, and for that they are trying to destablise the regions with the purpose of creating trouble in these areas. If this is the international scenario, if there is the danger of war, the whipping up of arm race, refusal to sign SALT-II agreement, and all initiatives taken to send medium-range missiles in Europe, how does India find itself in this situation?

We are decidedly for peace, because without peace, we cannot survive and there can be no economic development. But then how do we find ourselves? Today we find that we are surrounded by some hostile States and this is precisely the work of the United States of America. The policy of the United States of America is to create an are of crisis in the sourthern region and that is why they are drawing Pakistan into their strategi consensus: they are arming Pakistan to the teeth. And what does Pakistan say? Pakistan says that this is for their defence. In this connection, I would only like to refer to one paper and what has been stated there. This is a study by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Military Balance Report, 1930-81. In this study, it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that some sort of rough parity, military parity exists between India and Pakistan. There is no question of any superiority. Why is it that Pakistan is trying to have sophisticated weapons, sophisticated military hardware from the United States including F-16s? Is it for its own defence? I do not mind; Pakistan has a right to its defence, but it is not doing that. What does the Pakistan say; and what does the United States say? They say that it is to counteract the potential attack from the Soviet Union, which according to them, is expansionist and it is because of the situation existing in Afghanistan. But is it true? Responding to fears of a Soviet response to the arms shipments, Mr. Agha Shahi—he was answering certain questions of politicians and journalists—said:

> "This fear in your mind about the danger of an attack by the Soviet Union should be allayed. And the Soviets have categorically assured us, and this has been stated by Brezhnev a number of times, that we should not take into account this possibility. Any other attack, well this is precisely the reason why we want to get the arms quickly."

What is this 'any other attack? Isn't it a fact that Pakistan is a proxy, it is the United States, which is behind

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it and it is the policy of United States—destabilisation—that is behind it? Sir, actually this has brought the cold war to our door-step. This is going to escalate the arms competition, arms race and this is a positive danger for the whole region.

Sir, what is being done in Bangladesh? The pro-American forces have consolidated and the negotiations are going on that there should be a base near Chittagong for the Americans. Already Sri Lanka has offered its Naval Base for its use to the Americans.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): That is not correct.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is the condition. Whatever they say. No one will say openly, because all these black-deeds are done in dark, not in open day light.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that is the condition. How is India responding to such a situation? Yes, on certain issues we are taking correct stand. But we are always vacillating. Our policy is also policy of vacillation. Now we talk of military danger, war preparations, but then we talk of super-power rivalry. We talk of preparations and then we clothe our whole idea in the kid glove of super-power rivalry. Is that a fact or not? Are we not actually putting the war-mongers and the defenders in the same status? Why is it that we are balancing? We should not balance. We must be bold enough from our own experience—who is doing what, who is endangering world peace, who is preparing for war and we must state it boldly that it is the socialist world headed by the Soviet Union which is genuinely trying to have some sort of an understanding, detente, peace and lasting peace. We should not actually try to equate and say super-power rivalry and thereby deceive ourselves, deceive our people and deceive the peoples of the world.

Sir, there is a North-South dialogue. Mrs. Gandhi goes and says we are very poor and you are practising protectionism; let there be cooperation. What cooperation? It is by exploiting us that they prosper. I can quote figures, how the third world countries are incurring debt after debt and how we are compelled to increase our exports, not for our economic development, but to pay for the debts and the debt servicing. And the multi-nationals are plundering these third-world countries. We are inviting the multi-nationals, we are allowing them to plunder our economy; we are taking the IMF Loan and then we are bending our knees and roaring like a lion that we shall stand on our own legs. Are we strengthening our legs? Is our economic policy conducive to our self-reliance, because the non-aligned policy totally depends upon economic self-reliance. By mortgaging our economy to the imperialist countries, can we expect to have a real non-aligned policy—a policy which is enemy of none, a policy which really emanates from the interests of the Indian people, a policy which is against imperialism and colonialism? We cannot do it. The proof of it is Delhi Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference. I will ask you to go through the Document. What did we discuss there? We were compelled to discuss things which were mostly dictated by the friends of the Americans. We could not mention Diego Garcia because the Americans would be angry. We were very soft. What did we discuss in Melbourne, in the Commonwealth Conference? Kampuchea, Afghanistan. We cannot discuss the Indian Ocean, we cannot discuss what the imperialists are doing, because of our economic weakness, because of our vacillation. We forget that our non-alignment is primarily a policy of anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism of any form or any colour. That is the situation we are facing to-day.

13 hrs.

Before I end, I would tell the Government: 'Yes; there is a danger. The United States and other countries of the West, imperialist countries, want to de-stabilize our country. They are helping the secessionist forces. They are helping the obscurantist forces in our country. They are trying to see that we do not stand on our own legs, economically. But what measures are you taking to fight it?'

In India, the ruling party is allying with secessionist forces. Instead of giving a clarion call to the people saying that this is the hour of crisis, and that people should unite for the defence of the country, for the independence of the country since there is a grave danger of war and the imperialists have a design to disintegrate and de-stabilize—what are you doing? You are just trying to enslave our people by the Essential Services Maintenance Act. You are trying to mortgage our economy by going to the IMF. You are trying to strengthen the forces of de-stabilization by more and more contracts with the multi-nationals to plunder our country. Where is self-reliance? If you are not economically strong, if you are not economically self-reliant, if you are depending on the Western countries in your trade, your technical know-how and in your imported technology, you can sermonize on this non-alignment and all that; but you cannot play an effective role in the comity of nations.

That is where the present ruling party has landed the country. They are blowing hot and cold. They are talking of the North exploiting the South; and then they are bending their knees, going to pray: 'Give us help.' What is this? Does this increase our prestige? They are talking of Super-Power rivalry, almost shielding partially the aggressor, the adventurer, the war-monger, the chauvinist, the people who are trying to plunge the world into a conflagaration by which there will be the extermination of the whole human race.

That is why I would urge upon the Government to realize the situation, to see the danger of war, to see the danger of imperialist intervention and to understand how, when the whole imperialist economy is plunged into a crisis, they are spending billions of dollars for war preparations—because these are the merchants of death. They use the people as cannon fodder. In the Vietnam war, they experimented with biological and chemical warfare. Now they want to experiment with neutron bomb, either in Europe or in the third world countries. I would ask the Government to be bold enough to say that we are against it. Not only that; they should prepare the people and give a lead to them and say that there should be some sort of a movement against these war preparations. The Indian Government, as a non-aligned nation, should give a lead to the peace-loving peoples of the world, along with the socialist countries, against these war preparations, and against this war hysteria, against this whipping up of the arms race. Also, internally, Government should follow a policy of self-reliance; and necessary institutional and social changes should be brought about, so that we can stand on our legs, we don't go to Washington and London with a begging bowl and say: "Give us aid, give us dollar, give us this and that," and then roar in the international arena saying: "We are non-aligned, we are free, we stand on our own legs." Please don't do these things. Give up your policy of vacillation. The people of India are ready to undergo any amount of sacrifice when it is a question of defending our country, of fighting for our independence and self-reliance. These are the questions that are there. I am sure that the people of India will be ready to undergo any amount of sacrifice for fighting imperialism, for fighting the dangers of war. With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): A good Marxist speech. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Not at all Islamic. For Islamic speeches I depend on him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a Marxist. You cannot expect anything else from him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If you do not mind, for his information I can give another quotation from Aga Shahi. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If he provokes me, I will say, Aga Shahi says... (*Interruptions*) He has taken the responsibility for Indian Muslims also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He took another three minutes.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are living in grave times; times full of tension and uncertainty. We have reached a stage in human history when the world is tormented by discord and disunity, and in spite of this vast human family sharing a common concern for the fate of the world, ironically, the inventiveness of man is still being transformed into a potential threat, rather than nurtured as a hope for the survival and progress of humanity.

Fierce competition amongst the Great Powers is developing and is intensified by the continuous additions to their nuclear arsenals, as my colleague, my friend, just now mentioned, the development of weapons like the neutron bomb, is ominous, for ,it means the formulation of a dangerous new doctrine which has the effect of lowering the threshold of nuclear conflict and projecting a nuclear war as limitable, winnable, and therefore, acceptable. It was Albert Einstein who said, "in the next but one, people will be fighting with bows and arrows" indicating the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear conflict. With concepts like limited nuclear war and terms like tactical nuclear weapons, being freely bandied about, Europe is haunted by the spectre of a nuclear exchange on their densely populated territories. President Reagan in his customary candour, has expressed the view that a mere nuclear exchange in Europe would not necessarily unleash the American strategic arsenal against the Soviets. It is widely accepted that the Kremlin also holds the view that a general strategic nuclear war between Moscow and Washington as the result of an escalation from a localised or theatre nuclear conflict would only occur if Soviet cities were involved or destroyed. It seems that it is not merely the nuclear armouries of the super powers that match, but more sinister still, their nuclear war doctrines seem to match too! India, as a prominent member of the developing or the third world must continue its efforts to activate world pressure on the Super Powers. For this, a coordination with the present disarmament movement gathering momentum in Europe could shatter the precarious balance of traditional blocs and alliances to their very foundations. We could then direct this potent combination against super-power interference in our part of the world and in support of the United Nations declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

In addition to the horrifying nuclear race and simplistic limited nuclear war theories, the unrestricted sale of conventional arms by great powers to sensitive regions in Asia and Africa are converting them into cockpits of tension. In this context, the US decision to supply sophisticated war planes to Pakistan far beyond and unrelated to their genuine

defence needs can only be condemned. It has raised the armaments threshold qualitatively and introduced a new element in the region. Prof. Chakraborty has already enumerated the justification that the United States has put forward, namely, that it is necessary to guarantee the security of Pakistan against the Soviet threat from Afghanistan, and secondly, that Pakistan now features prominently in their strategic Southern arc of crisis to contain the Soviet Union and also provides the future possibility of bases or emergency facilities for the Rapid Development Force. Buckley has also stated that "Pakistan is of extreme importance to the security of Persian Gulf, in which we have most immediately direct self-interest." But can Pakistan ever dream of holding the Soviets at bay if the occasion ever arises? There are fewer illusions in Islamabad than there are in Washington about the military and political efficacy of them directly taking on the Soviets or even of deterring them in any serious manner. Besides, the arms being supplied are of no use in mountainous terrain. At the strategic level, there is ample evidence that the Islamabad military leadership understands that the weapons from the United States are not for defence against Afghanistan or the Soviets but against India? Mr. Agha Shahi's statement gives substantial evidence of this. The three wars between the two countries have amply demonstrated that on the part of Pakistan, the dividing line between defence preparedness and offensive intentions is extremely thin. The re-arming of Pakistan can only encourage adventurist tendencies to carry out a first strike against India.

On innumerable occasions, successive regimes in Pakistan have resorted to the traditional bogey of India's aggressive intentions. Knowledgeable public opinion in both countries understands the disastrous consequences to their respective economies in the aftermath of war. India, as our hon. Foreign Minister has stated on several occasions, has a stake, has a vested interest, in a strong and stable Pakistan. A weak Pakistan can create new problems for us. Such developments could culminate in entirely new friction points emerging. A weak Pakistan would bring us, in a *de facto* way, much closer to a very real hot spot in international affairs. Which country could remain relaxed in a situation where in a *de-facto* form we are next to an international hot spot? Surely, enlightened public opinion in Pakistan will understand this.

This high powered weaponry has placed India under the gun. And it is astonishing to see senior leaders like Morarji Desai, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and my young ebullient friend, Dr. Swamy joining in a chorus saying that Pakistain is too small to pose any real threat to our country. Maybe domestic political discords are proving more powerful than even considerations of national security.

The Pakistan President has cast doubts on the acceptability of the line of control in Kashmir and has tried to internationalise the issue. This is totally against the Simla spirit. He has, in fact, attempted to throw the Simla spirit to the winds. It is against this backdrop that we must view the so called 'no-war pact' offer by General Zia, who had only eight months ago, declared that 'a no war pact would not be worth the paper it might be written on'. It was a statesman-like attitude which brought about the Simla agreement and in its very spirit, it represents the formalisation of a 'no-war' understanding. I must congratulate the Minister of External Affairs on the lucid and expansive statement he made in Parliament recently, clearly expressing India's positive attitude towards such an offer, on the basis that 'it constitutes an acceptance for the first time, of India's offer of a 'no war' pact which has stood intact since 1949 and as further amplification of the Simla agreement.' So we must not only ensure a continuous implementation of

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this agreement but we must keep on trying to perpetuate its very spirit.

As far as the American attitude is concerned, it can only be called destructive. Is the US not harming its own interests in the sub-continent by pursuing a policy which in Selig Harrisons words is 'a monumental, self-defeating blunder', and will only succeed in 'fanning the flames of anti-americanism' in both countries. We will never forget that the Soviets came to our aid in 1971 and that geo-strategic considerations would necessitate that normaly we should have a warm and cordial relationship with them. They have helped us time and again in so many spheres. But, Sir, let the world know that we are nobody's proxy and if any imbalance is created, the fault will lie fairly and squarely at the White House doorstep. India is engaged in a titanic battle—a battle which over-rides all other considerations—the battle against poverty. Are the Americans helping us win this battle? Can we overlook the way the Americans have threatened our power production entirely for peaceful use by fouling up Tarapur? Can we overlook the negative attitude the Americans have displayed on the IMF loan, a loan which would help us tide over difficulties created by developments outside our control like soaring oil prices? Can we overlook the fact that in the case of Pakistan the Symington Amendment has been waived to enable continuity of arms supplies? Can we overlook the manner in which the Americans are feverishly re-arming Pakistan? If Washington, instead, displayed a constructive attitude, and extended to us the hand of cooperation, I am sure that it would receive in return the warm hand of friendship that epitomises the traditional Indian attitude of non-violence.

Surely, even China pre-occupied with its economic priorities, and with Taiwan looming large, cannot accept with equanimity, the entry of external forces and influences in the region. We all welcome the initiatives taken by the two countries and earnestly hope that China will understand the importance of peaceful relations between us, in the Asian context and the resultant benefits that will accrue to our two political societies.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, India has consistently expressed her disapproval of interference by all outside forces in any country. But realities point to a political solution in Afghanistan, which can only emerge in an atmosphere of trust and confidence, based on an understanding of all global, regional and national aspects. It is in the interests of the Great Powers that they encourage such an atmosphere. Otherwise, they will only succeed in pushing the planet grimly to the ultimate war amongst nations, a war in which they too will be overcome.

As far as global security is concerned, it can no longer be conceived in military terms alone. Economic security in terms of access to raw materials and energy resoures, as well as in terms of distribution of the world's wealth, have become leading issues of international affairs.

Ten years after the launching of the programme of the New International Economic Order, the growing differences between the developed and developing countries, and the poverty of the latter, have reached a stage of extreme seriousness. Never before in the history of mankind has the under-developed world been subjected to such a degree of exploitation, economic stranglehold and poverty, where for some countries even aspiring for a subsistence economy is a far away dream.

Statistics reveal that 6 per cent of the world's population consume 40 percent of all basic commodities produced and that the difference in income between countries at either end of the development scale is 1:200. The

devcloped countries comprise only 25 per cent of the world's population, but possess 83 per cent of the world's GNP, consume 75 per cent of all energy produced, consume 70 per cent of the grain produced; own 90 per cent of the world's industries, own 95 per cent of all technological resources, use 89 per cent of the world's education expenditure and for every one dollar increase in per capita GNP in the under-developed world, there is a projected 20 dollar increase in the developed world. According to the FAO estimates, in the next 20 years one out of every four inhabitants in the under-developed world will go hungry. In the medical field the ratio of doctors to inhabitants in the developed world is 1:500, while in the under-developed world it is 1:10,000 10,000.

The present situation in the under-developed world, where by the year 2,000 A.D. four out of every five of the world's inhabitants will live as follows: under-nourished and hungry according to FAO 570 million, illiterate adutts 800 million, totally lacking medical care 1.5 billion having an annual income of under $90 1.3 billion, under 60 years of life expectancy 1.7 billion, living in unfit housing one billion, children not attendng schools 250 million and unemployed 1.1 billion.

Are these not staggering figures—are they not soul-stirring? Can this state of affairs continue without a horrendous explosion? Unless the twin principles of universal disarmament and the fact that this is an era of economic inter-dependence, are accepted by the developed countries, world peace, and through progress, will remain in extreme jeopardy. There will be no solution to the tensions, the contradictions, the political conflicts that perturb and threaten international relations till the new economic order is established in a spirit of a grand partnership based on the acceptance of the principle of inter-dependence.

In this context the efforts made at Cancun signal the birth of a new awareness and indicate the acceptance of the need for a dialouge betwen the North and South, and acknowledge the necessity to infuse it with a sense of urgency. As our Prime Minister has aptly said, "Cancun signifies, if not a leap forward, certainly a step forward.' It broke new ground. India must continue to work for a meaningful implementation in matters like transfer of resources, restructuring of the world monetary and economic system, and the transfer of technology.

The Cancun attitude of a Western Europe looking for new markets is especially signiificant and it is indicative of a nexus that is developing between Europe and the countries of Asia, which is highly desirable and which will lead to a greater understanding of world forces. Mrs. Gandhi's very successful Eunropean tour has highlighted this importance and we must continue to give this importance to the promotion of a closer understandnig with that continent.

Very recently I had the privilege of representing my country at an International Conference in Cuba. What I experienced there was to me a matter of pride. The status and prestige that India enjoys today on the international scene is phenomenal and I can only attribute this to the fact that like her father. Mrs. Gandhi is a leader who has wide acceptability and respect not only in our country alone, but internationally too. Her personality coupled with the potentials India holds in the economic field and from the time of Gandhi and Nehru the moral values that we represent in the world make for an exciting and exhilirating combniation in the quest for world peace. But, for this we must first set our own house in order. There are elements in this country who are working on a premediated plan encouraged by outside powers to create fragmentation in this country. But

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today everything is at stake. We must work in a grand exercise of constructive cooperation and remove pessimsm and negativeness and replace it with optimism and positiveness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I will conclude now.

For the first time in human society man is confronted by these domestic concerns. It would be no exaggeration to say that we are living at a time when everything we hold dear, everything our predecessors struggled for and dreamt of, and which we dream of now, is at stake, is threatened and is in danger.

India's diplomatic skill is on trial. It has to protect the country's security interest in an extremely complex and difficult environment and at the same time preserve its credibility as a non-aligned nation. Never before has its own interest coincided so completely with the cause of peace and non-alignment.

We are spectators, actors and participants in a unique moment in history. It is this generation which has been called upon to decide for itself whether man will emerge victorious or crumble down in one explosive orgy of universal destruction. In spite of the complexity of the situation, I feel sure that under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and with our foreign policy under the guidance of Mr. Narasimha Rao, we will succeed in achieving national and international success, and finally attain that ultimate and glorious triumph that is suerly our tryst with destiny.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I think that today the world peace is in real danger. The survival of human race is in danger. What the human being has been able to achieve in the field of art, culture, science and technology and in its own progress, seems to be today confronted with total destruction. It is a great tragedy of history that the human knowledge in science and technology is also being used today for the destruction of human race. Today, the weapons, the rockets, the bombs and the other methods of war which we see, were unheard of in human history. Today, if those countries in the world which are in the possession of all these weapons really decide to use them, then what we call in our country, the real *pralaya*, destruction of human race will be there. Nothing else will survive.

I think that today the entire people all over the world who love themselves, the achievements of humanity, who love their children, who love their creations and who want to build a society, better society, a peaceful society for themselves, are greatly concerned with whatever is going on today on the world scene. Everybody knows that there are countries which are spending a maximum amount of their resources, even at the cost of their common people for the manufacture of most sophisticated weapons. Why is this situation happening today? This question is being asked and in my opinion, the simple answer for this question is that there are still forces which believe in imperialism and colonialism and want to subjugate the human race. Those forces have not been eliminated through there has been a powerful liberation movement, a new awakening in the common people all over the world. Except one or two countries, the entire world today is politically liberated and there are free countries. But there are many limitations, namely, limitation of poverty, limitation of resources, limitation of

knowledge in science and technology and the limitations which the history has imposed on them. For centuries they were being exploited by these forces. The exploiters were able to exploit the sources of these countries and, therefore, more than three fourth of the world, even today, remains backward and underdeveloped. Now, they are making efforts to build a better society for themselves but those forces which still believe in political and economic subjugation, which still believe in their own domination—which is in real sense, does not alow other people, in ture term be liberated are creating this kind of situation.

It is a well-known fact that the United States of America and the Soviet Union are the two big powers and what we all the Super Powers. But do we blame both the powers equally? Are both the powers equally responsible for this situation, threatening the world peace? Any person who has a little sense of honesty and a proper sense of judgement will agree that the Soviet Union during the last many years have been maknig efforts after efforts through the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, through the world conferences, through the European conferences and the present leader of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party the President of the Soviet Union, Mr. Brezhnev, has taken not one, not two, but several initiatives even for total disarmament. They have made it known to the whole world that they will be the first, if other countries in possession of lethal weapons also agree for total disarmament. But we have seen that the United States of America, though apparently talking of peace, expressing concern for peace, has failed in its human duty.

The United States of America still belives in the philosophy of imperialism; still believes in the philosophy of colonialism. And that is the main cause of danger to world peace today. I would put the blame squarely on the present administration of the United States of America, Mr. Reagan. After his coming to power, not only the world peace is being threatened, but, as I said in the beginning, the survival of the entire human race is benig threatended today.

What is he doing? While talknig of peace, he is manfacturing neutron bombs. What kind of neutron bombs? The American administration calls it a neat and clean bomb. Why do they call it a neat and clean bomb? They call it a neat and clean bomb because, if the bomb is dropped on a school, the school building remain in fact; it will not be destroyed. But the beautiful innocent children will die. Therefore, it is a neat and clean bomb because it will not create garbage. If it is dropped on a factory, the toiling workers, the honest workers, will die. But the factory, the bricks the stones and the cement will remain in fact. What an inhuman approach!

I had once the occasion to speak in Boston, on the land of the great American people. I said there, what a fall, that the country which has produced Abrahm Lincoln, the country which has produced Roosavelt-the country which has produced great musicians, scientists and artists, now the leaders of that country, the leaders of that administration, have manufactured the neutron bomb and call it a neat and clean bomb.

I know that the Soviet Union and many other countries, even India for that reason, are strengthening their defence in a situation where we are really faced against the wall. The situation is being created like that in which one power goes on manufacturnig most dangerous weapons with a wrong philosophy, a philosophy of imperialism, a philopsophy of slavery, a philosophy of colonialism. We are seeing how the American weapons have been used how American administration has been used and how Amrecian resources

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have been used. If there is no other power which can counter balance the American preparation for the war, then there would have been again a set-back in the whole process of liberation of the world. Perhaps, most of the countries would have been practically again enslaved, if not politically, economically and, ultimately, politically also.

Therefore, I would say that it is high time that we must educate our people. We need mass education; we need to create a world public opinion. We know that besides Government, ultimately, it is the world public opinion which matters. Therefore, we will not be performing our duty even national or international, if we go on creating a confusion that this is all between the Super Powers and we are going like an arbitrator. It is a totally wrong approach, it is a totally wrong attitude. It is high time, when the world is facing this kind of a war, when the situation is getting serious everybody, that we must tell the truth to our people and to the whole world.

I hope that our Government will keep this in mind. I would now clarify whether Government of India has played its role properly or it has failed.

I have been hearing criticism in this country during the last two or three months that the Indian Prime Minister and the Indian Foreign Minister have been going round the world, and attending Conferences when here the country is suffering from abject, poverty, unemployment and from so many crises at home Then, what was the use of Prime Minister of Foreign Minister going all over the world and preaching lessons? I think that those who are criticising from this point of view do not understand the world situation.

India is not a small country. India is a big country, with great people. India and Indian people know how to play their role, whatever is happening today. We are one of the most oldest civilisations on the earth. The people of the world look towards India for guidance. People of the world looked towards India when Vietnam was being attacked and Indian people gave their support and India stood by the people of Vietnam. When the Arab countries are being attacked by Israelis, the Arab world looked to India for help and support.

(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I am saying that people of the world look towards India for help and guidance. The people of Africa will never forget that it was from Indian soil that a man born here by name Mahatma Gandhi was the first who went and raised his voice in the darkness of Africa when they were fighting for a new life. That was the contribution of India. Therefore, to attack this, to criticise this policy, I think, is not only to undermine the role of India but also not to understand the whole complicated world situation.

I would like to say that India should play its role more and more effectively. India is the main author of Panch Sheel which we gave to the world immediately after becoming independent. India is a country which has made a valuable contribution to the movement of non-alignment and India's voice, in spite of our poverty, is being heard. We know that we are still a poor country. We have so many problems at home. But Indian voice is being listened to all over the world because India has 68 crores of people who also play their role in international affairs.

I should say that I was one of those who was disappointed during the last 4 or 5 years. India's role was not as effective as it should have been. It was very unfortunate that during the Janata party rule, India's role in international affairs was totally diminished and India was not playing its role at all. But Indian has again revived with a greater vigour, with a greater understanding, with a greater sense of urgency and I must say the Prime Minister's

visit to Cuncun or Melbourne and European visit has again brought India very much on the scene and India's contribution has been appreciated alll the world over. I would like that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister must play this role. I would like to congratulate them. Today when the world is in real danger, when the world peace is being threatened, though India may be sometimes isolated, the voice of reason, the voice of truth, prevails in the world. May be a time comes when ours will be an isolated voice, a single voice and people may not listen. But what we are seaying, I think, is in the intertst of world peace and in the interest of the human race.

I would very much like that the House should have passed a unanimous resolution to oppose the decision taken to manufacture neutron bomb; this needs to be condemned, especially at a time when the world public opinion is anxious for peace, at a time when millions and millions of people in all European countries—after the Second World War, it is for the first time this is happening—are coming in the streets and are raising their voices. Who are they? They are women, they are young people, they are children, they are workers, they are peasants, they are intellectuals; all sections of the society are voicing their concern about the wrong and totally destructive policy of the present U.S. Administration where they say that they can perhaps fight a limited nuclear war in Eurpoe. Perhaps the Soviet Union and America think that they can save themselves. But it cannot be a limited war. The Soviet leadership has rightly said that there cannot be a limited war; once a nuclear war is unleashed, it cannot be a limited war; it will destroy not only Europe but the total human race. Therefore, I think that it is time that we did not equate these Super Powers in the name of Super Powers. We must say who is right and and who is wrong.

Many things have been said about the Soviet army on the land of Afghanistan. We know that it is an unfortunate, thing. It would have been better if the Soviet Army had withdrawn. But what was the situation? The Americans were coming all the way and were trying to intervene and interfere on the border of the Soviet Union; the Americans were coming all the way and were establishing their nuclear base in the Indian Ocean. Is the Soviet Union not justified in taking all precautionary measures to defend its own border? Today why are we concerned about our border if Pakistan is being armed by the U.S.A., if the U.S.A. is arming Pakistan to the teeth, if they are giving them the most sophisticated things, the latest fighters and other weapons; I do not know what they are going to give from their armoury, but they have decided to give everything relaxing all rules and regulations, giving all concessions. Is Pakistan going to face the Soviet Union? What has Mr. Zia-ul-Haq said: "There is no danger for the Soviet Union; we cannot fight the Soviet Union; we cannot imagine a war against the Soviet Union". Then against whom? It is all against India. It is a part of the global strategy of America, and I am sorry to say that the present rulers of Pakistan have fallen into the trap of the American global strategy to create this kind of a situation. Therefore, it is the patriotic duty of this Government to take every measure and every step to safeguard our sovereignty, to safeguard our border. I am sorry to say that, in this country, we listen to certain voices blaming the Government of India, the Prime Minister of India, for creating a situation against Pakistan. Has India, at any time after Independence, attacked any country? Has India, in the whole history, attacked any country? Therefore, to put the whole thing in a wrong perspective for certain political gains would be undermining our patriotic duty; I think, it is a thing which the people of this country will

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not excuse. The people of this country understand the seriousness of the situation. I will say that one important factor today is that the common people are getting more conscious, awakened, and therefore, people are raising their voices against these dangers. The world public opinion is an important factor. Therefore, I would request the Foreign Minister to see that all those organisations, meetings and conferences which are taking initiative against armaments, which are taking initiative for peace, which are taking initiative to strengthen the forces of non-alignment, are encouraged. Conditions should be created where they could play their important role.

In this context I would say that an effort has been made to normalise our relations with China. Everybody in this country would like that India and China, the two biggest countries of the world and neighbours, live in an atmosphere of cordiality, brotherhood and friendship. Unfortunately, the leadership of China was responsible for this kind of situation, this situation which was created between India and China. It was they who attacked us. It was they who went on calling us the running dogs of imperialism. It is they who went on blaming our leadership in not understanding them properly. But now some initiatives have been taken and I think we welcome those initiatives and we would like that our relationship should be improved. But the only thing I would say is that unfortunately even the present leadership of China, the way they are reacting on the world situation and trying to support imperialist powers as against those countries whose independence is being threatened, trying to support the Americans when they try to establish military bases in different parts of the globe, I think, this is against the opinion of all peace-loving peoples of the world. Even the Chinese people, I am sure, would in the heart of their hearts not like this—the Chinese Government's attitude towards the imperialist powers against whom they have fought—they have a great history and they were also victims of the imperialist powers. I am sure the Chinese people also will raise their voice and the present leadership of China will see that the entire community all over the world, the newly developing countries, the newly liberated countries they all feel concerned when China extends its hand to the U.S. administration when they are creating a world war situation. I hope they will also learn lessions from the history and they will improve the situation.

Another thing I will say and I will conclude my speech. India should make special efforts, in my opinion. Efforts are being made but I say it needs special effort to improve our relations with all the neighbouring countries. There are powers who are trying to create bad blood between India and its neighbours. We know if Pakistan to-day have a popular government—the people of Pakistan are not to be blamed—those who come in contact with the people of Pakistan know that they have a great urge that the people of Pakistan and the people of India should live like brothers and sisters because still millions of people who are in India have their kith and kin in Pakistan and millions of people who are in Pakistan have their kith and kin in India. Therefore, these efforts from our side with understanding and I would say, even with toleration should continue. But, at the same time, we should not show any kind of complacency. But I will request the Foreign Minister that in the matter of the no-war pact initiative from Pakistan—they call initiative, but you rightly said that it is India's initiative and not Pakistan's initiative—they have somehow created some kind of confusion and there is a confusion in the whole world and it needs effective campaigning. Our point of view should be

properly conveyed to other countries and peoples of the world how Pakistan is really playing an international gimmick, that it is not a serious proposition and that it is only to put India on the wrong side. All that needs a special effort.

The last point I would say is that to-day the international relationship to a great extent is based on our economic strength. Trade and commerce, the economic strength of the country and the science and technological strength of a country is playing a very important role in today's world. Many of the countries who have full faith in non-alignment, who have full faith in peaceful co-existence and who want to help the forces of peace, to-day, because of their poverty and backwardness in science and technology and in many other areas, are tempted to play a role which is not in keeping with their own aspirations. I request our government also take a note of this factor. Sir, more than 50 per cent of our people remain poor. We read in papers of to-day that in the Human Rights Conference, one gentleman from another country made a pertinent observation I should say. He said that we are talking of human rights. What is the human right so long as 55 per cent of the people in India remain poor? He said that he had not seen this kind of poverty either in China or in any Latin American country. We must create this condition here. So long as social disability continues, we will go on aggravating this situation. So long as we are going to the other countries for aid, there will always be a danger. Perhaps, I will not say that we will compromise our policies and our national dignity. Maybe we may like to keep quiet for certain reasons; we may not be assertive or we may not put forward our point of view very strongly. That will be a dangerous thing and it will not be in keeping with our national dignity and our national aspirations.

Therefore, I would say that in spite of our differences on many socio-economic policies at home I will say that the role the Government of India is playing to-day in the international scene, the role which the Government of India is playing to-day for strengthening of the world peace and also the role which the Government of India is playing to find solutions for the most complicated problems between countries and between regions deserves complements. It deserves the congratulations. Not only that. It also deserves the national support to-day.

With these words, I say that the Government of India will be able to play a greater role and more admirable role so that the people of India, like the people all over the world, can live in peace.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all the previous speakers have pointed out one thing which Mr. Chandrajit Yadav referred to as the deterioration of peace and deterioration of global environment all over as a result of super-power confrontation. Of course, there will be difference of opinion between me or between the people of this side and the other sections of the House and among themselves as to who is to blame for what. There should be peace. I emphasise on this. I do not think that debating on who is to be blamed for the present situation is an important thing really. Another most important thing which I would like to point out here to-day is the question of deteriorating security environment around this country. It has come so close to us and it has become so intense that it is not merely a question for the politicians or for academicians to debate, but this concerns every single man or woman, every single citizen of this country. It has come so close to us it has become so serious and so important to us in India, particularly, from the security point of view. The

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economy of the country is also affected. It is most important for the people of this country and for every single citizen of this country to understand the implications of what is going on. We may well begin by saying that what is happening in our neighbourhood and the very serious situation in which we find to-day is as a result of what has been mentioned here, namely, arms-buildup in Pakistan by the supply of arms, particularly, by the American Administration, to Pakistan. The most sophisticated types of weapons are being bought by Pakistan. F-16 aircraft have been introduced in Pakistan. F-16 aircraft had been given to Israel and South Korea and Pakistan is the third non-NATO country to get this aircraft. With F-16 Israel bombed the Iraqi installations. That is a fact. Now, Sir, these arms which are being given to the neighbouring country have effected seriously our safety and security. Our Foreign Minister has made it very clear that Pakistan as any other Government is entitled to have sufficient arms for its defence. That is also what actually every right thinking people of the country will feel. But the question is: Are these arms meant for the defence of Pakistan? Defence against whom? Against threat from Afghanistan? Against the Soviet threat? Or against India? Sir, there have recently been hearings in American Senate Sub-Committees regarding the supply of Arms to Pakistan. What has transpired at these hearings is interesting. According to the American sources, which were quoted there, the present level of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan is about 85,000 people. It has remained at this level for quite some time in spite of the fact that neither the Barbak Karmal's regime nor the Soviets have been able to contain the guerilla activity. The gureilla activity is actually stepping up. But the level of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan has remained stable, has remained stationary. These people have not been even put down the guerillas. As has been quoted before the Defenc Sub-Committee of the American Senate, there is not at all any possibility, any strategic viability, that these forces may be used to attack Pakistan. And, Sir, it has been mentioned again and again how these types of armaments are not armaments suited against the Afghan terrain and therefore it remains very clear to everybody and everybody must understand it very clearly that these armaments, if they are to be used, and they are meant to be used,—can be used only in the way and in the manner and against the country against which all the previous arms supply to Pakistan has been used—and that is, India.

14 hrs.

It has been mentioned before the Senate Sub committees that of all the deployment of Pakistani forces at present there are estimated to be only two divisions on the Afghan Border while 14 Divisions of the Pakistani army are there, and continue to be there, on the Indian border.

So, this is the qualitative difference in the level of armaments that has been introduced in Pakistan. We should consider whether they may or may not be used against India; but we know the type of polity that prevails in Pakistan. Pakistan Government is a Government of Military dictatorship which lacks political legitimacy altogether. And we know that military dictatorships are prone to such tendencies whether it is in Pakistan or anywhere else. In Pakistan, history has shown this very clearly whether it is Pakistan or any-one else, they are prone to indulge in such adventurist military operations and then they are not going to bother about the results. And they will just take the chance. And therefore, Sir, the fear in this country is this: The fear in all the sections of the House is this which Government must take note of,—and take strong note of.

We have always talked of Peace. It is rational. Any other thing would be lunacy, that a developing country

should talk of war or talk of waging war. But, whilst talking of peace, we must also understand our duty. The rulers and the people who govern must understand their duty towards the people they govern, to safeguard their integrity, to safeguard the integrity of this country.

Sir, we have never in the past started a war. But we have been found wanting in at least one occasion, wanting in alertness; and we have even been accused of complacency, of being caught napping, whilst the enemy attacked us and attacked us with disastrous results.

Therefore, Sir, this military build-up in Pakistan must be taken very serious note of by the Government.

Well, it is not only Pakistan, though Pakistan concerns us very much, but it is the whole of the Indian Ocean which concern us. The UNO has passed a Resolution for keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. But then there is this military build-up of the super powers and other powers: the British are there; the French navy is there; Germans are there; even the Australians have joined it now. All of these make the Indian Ocean a zone of war. Actually it is a zone of war. And we see, Sir, that even small tiny republics are not immune from these deadly attacks of superpowers confrontation. We came to know some days back of the hijacking of an Air India plane in tiny Seychelles. What was actually the situation? The situation was that there was an attempted coup to overthrow President Renee, who, it was felt, was not inclined towards certain interests in the West.

Now, President Renee had overthought to be inclined otherwise and we saw the white mercenaries coming in and trying to keep the tiny Republic under control. What is more serious is this: when the mercenaries went back to the South Africa what did the South African Government do? In this regard all conventions against high jacking which are required to be taken with utmost seriousness were not followed and instead of giving a stiff punshment to the hijackers, it just released most of the hijackers and even the names of the hijackers were not announced. South Africa is the last bastion of the crude, gross, inhuman, uncivilised manner of colonialism. It is a colonial government as far as the majority of its population is concerned and colonialism of the most cruel type. Apartheid is something by which the human mind took a turn to a monstrous device. Several Resolutions on Namibia are still not implemented. Namibia is still not free. More than that South Africa has been continuously attacking the neighbouring country of Angola which has recently got independence.

Now, India has played a prominent role not only in the Council of Namibia, but everywhere on this issue. It has been in the forefront of liberation movements, particularly in Africa. So, I would request the Government to continue assisting the SWAMPO, to continue assisting the people in Angola not only with moral support but with financial support, as is being done at present, stepping up financial support to the extent possible. I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the tragic conditions, to the very unfortunate situation that prevails in one of the non-aligned countries, that is Cyprus. Cyprus has all along been with India and as Indonesia, and Egypt and it is one of the founder members of the non-aligned movement. President Makarios along with Pandit Nehru, President Nasser and President Sukarno was one of the founding fathers of the movement. But what be fell Cyprus in 1974? Turkey invaded Cyprus with massive military forces and took over about 40 per cent of its territory. It caused tremendous human sufferings. About two hundred thousand Greek Cypriots had to evacuate the land and go to the Southern part of the

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country. The economy was disrupted and in spite of the United Nations Resolutions which required that the Turkish forces should vacate from Cyprus, the Turkish forces are still there. India is one of the 5 countries which constitutes the Contact Group and has always been in the forefront of the movement. It has always supported the United Nations Resolutions on this issue. I would call upon the Government and also call upon this House to be alert about what is happening to Cyprus so that normalcy comes back to that country and a strong government is established that can maintain the integrity of that country and a proportional representation for both the communities—Great Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots—is given. The United Nations Resolutions have got to be implemented and this House must be aware of the UN resolutions and in this regard the necessary will should be generated at the international level so that the Turkish aggression is vacated and the people of Cyprus are allowed once again to live in peace.

Colonialism in its form of political domination is practically over. But colonialism substantially will not be over unless the economic relationship which was created during the colonial days and which are really the reason why colonialism came about, is also uprooted and removed. The colonies were there mainly and mostly for the purpose of providing cheap raw materials to them and were markets for their finished goods. What change has taken place in the last 30 or 40 years since the colonisation began? There is hardly any. The same international order which was created during the colonial days, which created gross inequalities and favoured a few privileged countries, detrimental to the international world, continues.

I must say that the first speaker who spoke today is not correct when he said that our Prime Minister went to Cancun and said that we were poor and the South and the North should all cooperate. That is not in the Prime Minister's speech? I do not know from where he got that. What the Prime Minister actually said was that we had made tremendous strides, we had achieved what we called in our part of the world 'green revolution' that we might not need much help, but there were many other countries, which need international help. What the Prime Minister projected is the image of this country as the upholder of not merely its national and economic interests, but that of all the weak and less privileged, of all those who cannot defend themselves, who are not given a place under the Sun which they deserve. And that is the great achievement of the visits of the Prime Minister to Nairobi, Melbourne, Cancun and elsewhere.

In spite of our differences in this House on many issues, we are all unanimous on one thing, and that is the magnificient role that this Government is playing in international affairs. I do not think that this House at all doubts the towering personality that the Prime Minister projects in the comity of nations.

The Cancun summit provided, as has been quoted here, merely a step; but a step is better than not moving at all. One cannot hope much on the North-South dialogue from all indications, but taking an attitude of confrontation, as the first speaker wanted us to have, is not going to help anybody. Of course, everybody agrees that the North and South must comperate; if any good is to come it will come by cooperation and will not come by confrontation, but the cooperation has to be from a position of strength. It is, therefore important that all the developing countries should come together.

People now speak of Third World Trade Unionism. It is in fact necessary that the Govvernments of the developing countries, in spite of their having political and economic hurdles in their way—of course the problems are different, because they

are having different systems and different regimes—should all come together and put up a united front against the developed countries. They would thus increase their bargaining position and increase their ability to get justice and bring about a just and equitable international order.

I would like to make a strong plea for pursuing the path which the Government has been pursuing, namely collective self-reliance. It is important that the developing countries exchange among themselves their capital resources, their technology, their raw materials and help each other and at the same time build up a common front, a common ground, and try to overcome their differences so that they are in a better and stronger position to achieve what they deserve and what is due to them.

Now, a word about the tremendous impact that the recent foreign visits of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister had.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am sorry to say that there is no quorum in the House when such an important issue is being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have been sittig during the lunch hour also. Generally, the quorum issue is not raised during lunch hour.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is the hang-over of lunch; it is 2.15 p.m.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: When such an important debate is taking place, there should be quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no quorum in the House. Let the bell be rung.....Now there is quorum, Shri Eduardo Faleiro may continue.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Weel, Sir, I was speaking on the importance of the visits of the Prime Minister. I had been some time back in Manila for instance. And the visit of our Prime Minister was the first visit that any Prime Minister or V.V.I.P. from India ever made to the Philippines. The impact of it, I was told, within a month after the visit, has been tremendous. It was not the Media only, TV and the Radio which were full in the morning and in the evening of the coverage on her visit. The President and Mrs. Marcos went out of the way to receive her. The common citizen there was for the first time aware of India and the important role it has and the friendship and affection that India has got for all the countries in that area. They are our neighbours and we share a common culture to a very large extent.

Sir, we have all painted a grim outlook of the present situation, but then one always likes to see and one always believes that all clouds have a silver lining and we see the silver lining today all over the world. Even in militarist countries we find people talking of peace, working for peace, moving for peace. In Bonn, recently there was in unprecedented demonstration for peace, for disarmament and it was led by no less a person than Mr. Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Ruling Party. It is a fortunate coincidence that the same person actually chaired the Report of the Committee on the development of North-South dialogue. This shows how inextricable both the issues are. And in a small out of the way city like Amsterdam a rather hawkish and conservative—there was a big demonstration of thousands and thousands and, ten thousands of people talking about peace, shouting for peace, moving for peace, protesting against the build up of nuclear weapons and increased confrontation between the two powers. So this is the silver lining and one hopes that with people of goodwill, of this calibre, the people of goodwill that we have in or own government, in several other governments both in the East and the West, ultimately the clouds will dissolve,

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disappear and the rainbow of peace and prosperity for all will rise.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay, North West): Sir, I wish I could, in all conscience, share the shower of praise which has been let loose by some of the distinguished speakers from the Treasury benches, so far as India's foreign policy is conrerned.

It is a matter of some regret—and this is a failing not only of this Government, but perhaps of all Governments—that critics of the foreign policy of a Government are victims and objects of gross calumny and misrepresentation. Even taking the full risk of that tendency, I must seriously protest that there is another side of the coin which is being totally lost sight of. Whereas most of the distinguished speakers from the Treasury benches think that our conduct of foreign policy is impeccable, that the image of the country is today brighter than it ever was, and that the personal image of the Prime Misister abroad leaves nothing to be desired. I want to tell them that their self-assessment will approximate to reality if they listen in a spirit of humility to criticism of some aspects of their goversment's foreign policy.

I have just been handed over an article published on the 10th November 1981 by a journalist who is known to be very favourably inclined to the ruling party and the Government, a person who is so favourably inclined that I often have serious differences with him, and yet he had to write an article under the heading "India's lousy image abroad"; and what he has said I wish to adopt as my own submission on this House; and I hope the Minister-in-charge of our foreign affairs and ultimately the Prime Minister will pay some heed. He says in the article:

"Ironically, India's owns image is lousy in sharp contrast. Respect and admiration of yesteryears for India as the land of Gandhi and Nehru and its great non-violent revolution has worn thin. India is no longer viewed as a great champion of liberty and freedom. It is to-day seen as a country which has compromised its basic values and, to quote some Commonwealth commentators, come heavily under "Soviet influence." Worse, in ASEAN countries, India is now viewed not only as a Soviet ally, but even as "a Soviet stoogel."

In line with this, I have three charges to make—I call them charges because I think it is a very apt word. (*Interuptions*). I hope my friends will appreciate the silence and the respect with which we have heard their speeches. I hope there shall be . . .

SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO: Mr. Inder Jit has complimented the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mh. Faleiro, I will deal with everything in my owns way—leave aside Mr. Inder Jit.

SHRI EDUARDO FOLEIRO: You are quoting some portions. You should quote in full.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI I don't want to quote everything. I want to quote about India's lousy image.

My first charge against the Government is that its conduct of foreign policy has denuded our foreign policy of its entire moral content—that old Gandhian and that early Nehru flavour is gone; and to-day, our foreign policy has come to be one of sordid opportunism in international affairs.

My second charge is that we have gravely compromised our national self-respect. My third charge is that we have gravely impaired our national security. We have jeopardized it. We proceed upon an assumption which has no foundation in international law, international history and even in current affairs, namely that there are permanent friends or permanent enemies. The friends of today

might, according to their changed national interests, become the enemies of tomorrow and I regret to say that we have put all our defence eggs in the Soviet basket and we have thereby made ourselves complete, permanent dependents of the Soviet Union.

I shall illustrate these three charges by reference to some of the important topics of forign police. I shall first deal with our relations with Pakistan, a neighbour of tremendous importance. Our Foreign Minister, when he went to Pakistan, in a rare flash of perception of Pakistan's unfortunat predicament and the dawning of a sense of fairness, made a Statement on the soil of Pakistan that Pakistan has a right to arm itself. Sir, even we may agree that a sovereign country has the right to arm itself. We may agree that the Foreign Minister was saying something which was only international law, when he talked of the right of a sovereign Pakistan to arm itself. But we believe that the right of Pakistan is not relevant; what is relevant is the wisdom of the Pakistani action. While, we are strong critics of the wisdom of Pakistani action in arming itself and while we are equally strong critics of the wisdom of the United States in arming Pakistan, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that we have created this situation, this situation has been directly created by our unwillingness to face the truth, by our unwillingness to speak the truth, in accordance with international law and morality and it is our unwillingness to speak inconvenient things to our so-called friends.

The defence of Pakistan by the United States against Soviet expansion, and possible Soviet interference and agression is ligitimate. We must recognise that fact and then couple it with a word of advice to Pakistan, and to the United States is particular, that the United States must take the lessons of previous history. The lessosns of previous history are that arms supplied to Pakistan have on the contrary strengthened the undemocrate regimes of that country against their own people and they have undoubtedly created a provocatios to stir up controversies, conficts, confrontation and even war with its neighbours; and yet, this objection ill comes from us today because we have displayed a conspicuous degree of moral cowardice when it was our duty to speak the truth.

War is a serious thing, the ends of the war depending on the outcome or the result, which might bring benefits to one country or another. But war is not just the outcome of it. War means thousands of—millions of—soldiers destroyed, war means thousands of widows, war means thousand of orphans, war means millions of people and more than anything else it means still greater number of—millions of—people maimed and disabled for life. War is a criminal sport, and I say that those who lose the opportunity, whenever an apportunity presents itself, of creating peace or consolidating it and avoiding war are equally indulging in a criminal international sport.

And it is in this view that our attitude to the No-War Pact offer which has been made by Pakistan must be viewed. I am not one of those people who think that a Pact is an ultimate guarantee of peace. Hitler had a large number of Pacts, he threw all of them to the winds and went to war. But, Sir, a Part, and a No-War Pact, is bound to have one result that is that no longer can Pakistan in any international forum, justify its act of war by reference to the existence of any disputes, past, pending, impending or future. At least hereafter Pakistan will not be able to go to any international forum and say, that "We have now gone to war, our soldiers have marched into Kashmir our soldiers have marched into Kutch, or our soldiers are now attacking India because the fate of millions of our countrymen in Kashmir is today in dispute and at least that argument will go. If this Government had any wisdom, if this Government knew how to put Pakisan on the mat, the

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only thing we ought to have said to Pakistan is, "Please make it clear that hereafter on no account you will proceed to war on the Kishmir issue. We might talk over the Kashmir issue in our drawing rooms, over dinner or even in our conferences whenever our Ministers meet, but never, never again shall this be a pretext for any armed conflict between the two countries." What applies to the Kashmir problem should have applied to all problems, past, present and future. This might have perhaps put the President and the Government of Pakistan in some kind of embarrassing situation and they might have had second thoughts about their no war pact. But I think this offer ought to be examined with great care and attention. To throw it away out of hand, as has been done, to throw it away by quibbling over words, is something we must stop. We must use the opportunity to sterilise that old festering sore of Kashmir. Political wisdom and wise conduct of foreign policy requires that we must tell Pakistan, "We will accept it; no problem any longer be talked about as a justification for any armed conflict."

In this respect, all our criticism is levelled against the United States. Why is it that when we come face to face with our Arab friends, our usually resonant voice dwindless into a low whisper and in fact, ceases to be a voice? Why have we not condemned Saudi Arabia, which has pledged its material resources to the building up of Pakstan's nuclear might? Why these double standards, which make good the charge that our foreign policy is denuded of moral content We have one law for the friend, another law for the neutral and a third law for our enemies. This is exactly what is meant by saying that the Gandhian flavour is gone and some kind of gross, sordid oppotunism has taken its place.

Afghanistan is another issue. In a sense, it is not a recent issue. It is an issue which is atleast two years old how. There are my learned friends who justify our policy on Afghanistan. But let me remind this august House that at the Regional Commonwealth Meet in Delhi in September, the voice of the Commonwealth, the voice of the conscience of the Commonwalth, the voice of the enlightened conscience of the world, was not uttered by our Prime Misister. But it was uttered by the Prime Minister of a small tiny little kingdom, the population of which is perhaps less than that of the city of Delhi—the honourable, distinguished Prime Minister of Singapur, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew. In his speech, he mouted a very serious attack upon the two countries—Soviet Union and Vietnam—both of whom are guilty of having over-run their neighbouring countries and having occupied them. More then anything else, be denounced—he dd not say it by words; political diplomacy requires that when you want to say the most unpleasant things, you still utter words of praise—he uttered words of praise for our Prime Minister, but in the next breath, he proceeded to denounce attempts at imparting legitimacy to the Soviet action. Ultimately, when the communique came to be produced, the communique was a refutation of our thesis. It was a denunciation of the moral content of our policy, because even the Prime Minister, after the conference, was constrained to say at a press conference that all were agreed that the Soviet Union should withdraw from Afghanistan—a thing which Mrs. Gandhi had refused to say in these forthright terms. She was ultimately compelled to say under the influence and the compelling influence of much smaller countries than ours, because they at least spoke the truth. When I referred to the distingunshed Prime Minister of Singapore, my learned friends began to laugh. But he is one Prime Minister who, when his own Minister had only accepted a free passage from a business man, allowed him to be prosecuted and the court sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment. Internal morality inside the country ultimately reflects itself in the conduct of foreign relations abroad. So,

let us not laugh at the Prime Ministers of smaller countries.

After this communique of the Commonwealth Conference came as a resounding slap in our face, the Prime Minister was asked: what did she intend to do? She said: Of course, we all agree that the Soviet Union should withdraw. Even the Soviet Union has agreed that it should withdraw, but it wants to withdraw on its own conditions. One of the conditions being that it should be requested by the Government which it has installed, to withdraw from Afghanistan, a condition which is permanently incapable of fulfilment. And, therefore, Mrs. Gandhi wants us to believe now that we should persuade the Government of Afghanistan to tell the Russian to go. I want to enquire from the Foreign Minister: what is our diplomacy doing? What action have you taken secretly or otherwise, to create conditions in which the Soviet Union shall withdraw? What are those actions? How are you going to implement those decisions and actions? When is the Soviet Union going to withdraw?

I have not heard one word of condemnation of our friend, the Soviet Union. I wish to make it clear that even I am one of those who believe that the friendship with the Soviet Union is a corner stone of our policy and it ought to continue to be our corner stone. But where I disagree is that this friendship can be at the cost of friendship with others. And certainly, this friendship cannot be either sustained or fostered at the cost of the ever abiding principles of public morality and conduct and certainly not at the cost of selling our soul in the international market. We have not been able to say one word of sympathy for those poor workers of Poland, who, today, are trapped in the ice of Soviet tyranny which the detente and the Helsinki accord have done nothing whatsoever to thaw. And the people talk about the image of our Prime Minister. The image of our Prime Minister will rise and shine only if you speak the truth. If you speak the truth, you will reflect the conscience of an enlightened mankind.

In West Asia, I have a serious grievance to make. When one of the greatest men of history died—I am talking of President Sadat; I regard him as one of the greatest men of our times, a man who fought the time, the circumstance, the sorroundings and who stood forthrightly against all odds—our reaction to that death was half-hearted. Even the statement which we issued on that occasion showed how niggardly we were in our compliments. Egypt is the largest Arab country. It is a country culturally superior to all other Arab countries. It is the centre of Islamic learning. And it is the centre of Islamic thought. It is that one country which, against all odds, is trying to foster world peace. And yet that is the country today which we treat with an amount of coolness, with an amount of indifference, which is not worthy of this great country and which certainly is not worthy of a country which had a Gandhi and a Nehru in it.

It is high time that in West Asia we adopt a more even-handed policy. It is true that we must do something to bring about respect, not merely respect for but an actual realisation of the rights of Palestinians. But the right of Palestinians can be furthered by us only if we take two steps. The first step is that we must define these rights. We must make it clear that the rights of the Palestinians do not include the right to destroy the existing State of Israel, that our policy in West Asia will mean a recognition of the right of all States to survive in that region and that it shall be in accord and in strict conformity with Resolution No. 242 of the Security Council of the United Nations. We must welcome the initiative, which was taken by the Saudi Arabian Gov-

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

ernment, recently. We have not heard one word about it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): We have. You have not heard it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have not heard it, because you have done it in a feeble voice.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Something wrong with your hearing!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Not even worst enemies have accused me of that.

Now a word about the Conference in Mexico, where we went. Why did not Mrs. Gandhi, or our representatives who accompanied her, raise their voice against the tyranny of OPEC? We had one proposal to make, that you must create a World Bank Energy Affiliate, largely financed by OPEC. That proposal has met no success, and this shows the futility of the friendship with the Arab countries, the OPEC countries. Because we have never told the truth, we have been taken for granted. We do not extract from them the slightest *quid pro quo*. I hope the Foreign Minister will not deny that if today India is in a state of moral and financial bankruptcy and we have to go to IMF for huge loans it is because our OPEC friends have destroyed our economy.

These countries have investible surpluses and they have energy resources, which they can harness for the use of the Third World, including India. But, because we are so much attached to them that we have never told them the truth, they do not care for us; because they know "these poodles of the Government of India will follow us". That is exactly why I say that our foreign policy is a total failure.

There is, however, one point on which I wish to compliment the Government, and that is for their initiative for establishing peace with China. But while talking peace with China, I hope the Foreign Minister does not succumb to the pressure or influence of a mini-Foreign Minister, whom we have on this side of the House, who wants us to barter away our interests for the lake regions to the Chinese. I hope care will be taken and our Foreign Minister is going to forthrightly say that that is not the kind of settlement we have in mind, when we talk of peace with China.

The last thing which I have to say is about Sri Lanka where the Tamilian minority has a legitimate grievance against the Government. The conduct of the Sri Lanka Government leave much to be desired in this respect. If our Prime Minister had acquired that kind of statute that is being advertised in this House, a mere wink of the eye from her would have brought relief to the Tamilian minority in Sri Lanka. It only shows that we are not seriously regarded in the comity of nations, our reputation is at a low ebb today, it is at a low water mark. That is why even tiny Sri Lanka can raise its finger at us and tyrannise some of the minorities, whose interests are dear to us.

It is in these circumstances today that we must build up our friendship and ties of love and affection with our neighbours, because that alone is the manner in which you can make your voice felt. Let us revert back to Gandhi, let us revert back to the Nehru of 1950, not the Nehru he became later under an influence which it is not difficult to point at, and that alone is the way to refurnish India's image, not this kind of sychophancy, not this kind of one-sidedness, not this kind of refusal to see the truth, not this kind of slurring over the manifest deficiencies of your foreign policy.

SHRI A. LEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, Shri

Mani Ram Bagri, an hon. Member of this House, has been arrested just now...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Rule 229 says:

"When a member is arrested..... the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker, indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will come in due course. It is a fact that it will come in due course.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Member is not being allowed to function. He wanted to come to Parliament along with some people from Garhwal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When a Member is arrested, the intimation will come in due course.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The Member has been arrested and no intimation has been given to the House. The intimation should have been given immediately.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are already intimating the House.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am nobody to intimate the House. But, Sir, you are the person who has to inform the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Zainul Basher may speak.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was carefully listening to the speech of my colleague, hon. Mr. Jethmalani, and I was thinking that the Janata Party Government was following very faithfully the policy expounded by him, but the result was obvious. When our Government took over, there were some promises made in our Election Manifesto. Though we are struggling hard to fulfil all those promises so far as our home front is concerned, yet the success which our Government has achieved in the field of foreign affairs is significant. We can easily think of the days when we took over from the Janata and Lok Dal Government when we found that our prestige in the sphere of foreign affairs was at the lowest ebb. At that time the prestige of our leaders, the Prime Ministers, the Foreign Ministers and other representatives of our Government who were going abroad, was very low, and in certain countries, especially the Arab countries about which Mr. Jethmalani spoke so much, they had stopped believing us. The result was that the flow of oil from those countries was almost stopped and at that time our country faced a serious oil crisis. I hope you remember the days in 1980 when we entered this august House, when the farmers were suffering, industry was suffering, transporters were suffering because oil was not available in those days, thanks to the policy of the Janata and the Lok Dal Government in those days. But when Mrs. Gandhi came to power, our Arab friends automatically without any effort on our part started sending oil to this country simply because they always had faith in our Government, in Mrs. Gandhi as she has always championed the Arab cause and she will continue to do so in the future also. The faith which was eroded during the Janata and Lok Dal Government's regime was restored so far as Arab countries are concerned. And, Sir, after Mrs. Gandhi came to power our prestige in the international field began to increase day by day. It is evident that for the last two years we have been having foreign guests regularly from the developed countries, from the developing countries,

[Shri Zaimul Basher]

from Asian countries, from African countries, from European countries—from all parts of the world. Hardly two or three days elapse, another foreign dignitory comes to this country. It shows that they have immense faith in Shrimati Gandhi. They come to discuss with her, to take her counsel on important issues, on important world problems. Within these two years our Prime Minister has received invitations from different countries. This year she has visited a large number of countries. I think this is a record—the way she was received in every country, the way she was received in every conference, whether it is Commonwealth Conference or Summit, wherever she went, she gained prestige. She was received and welcomed very well. This clearly shows the affection with which our country, our Prime Minister, and our Foreign Minister are treated these days. Is it not a successful story of the conduct of policy? Of course, it is. For this I must congratulate our hon. Prime Minister, our hon. Foreign Minister and those foreign missions who are conducting our foreign policy all the world over.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Is it a good foreign policy that the Prime Minister is pursuing?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: She is pursuing a very good foreign policy. Our friend has talked about the moral values. I think morality has always been the corner stone of our policy—whether it is domestic policy or it is foreign policy.

Much is said and much has been said about Afghanistan. Our Government has clearly said and it has not hesitated in making the position clear. Shri Jethmalani is so much busy with his cases in Supreme Court and High Court that he hardly gets time to read newspapers and the statements of our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. I think he is coming from the Bombay High Court. I know he is coming from the airport to this House. I think it is his 'majburi'. He cannot find time to read the newspaper. Government has always declared that it is the Government's policy that any army from any country should vacate foreign soil. Government has never welcomed the Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. We have always been saying that the Soviet Government should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan soil. We should be realistic enough to admit that Soviet troops have come to Afghanistan. If we say that they should be withdrawn—are they going to withdraw the troops? It is not a realistic attitude that we only say something without considering the consequences of it. We are saying that a situation should be created by which the Soviets can be persuaded to withdraw their troops. Unless and until a negotiated settlement is found the Soviet troops cannot be withdrawn from Afghanistan. I am one of those who strongly believe that the Soviet Union had done a wrong thing when it entered into Afghanistan and sent its troops to Afghanistan. But only by saying "Withdraw your troops" it will not withdraw. Only if there is a war which they are able to win against the Soviet Union, the Soviet troops will be withdrawn. Are they prepared to go to war against the Soviet Union and win the war? But in a peaceful way, the Soviet troops can only be withdrawn when a negotiated settlement is found. I hope that our Government, particularly our External Affairs Minister is busy in finding some solutions to the problem. It will be a pride for our country, for the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, if we are able to find some solution for the settlement of the Afghan issue, in which a situation is created for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

Now, I am coming to Pakistan. These days the No-war Pact Offer

from Pakistan is the talk of the day. We are regularly reading in the newspapers about the No-war Pact Offer from Pakistan. Previously, it was said that the No-war Pact Offer had not been formally received by the Government of India, and Pakistan was insisting that it was sent to the Government of India. The Prime Minister has also recently said that this No-war Pact Offer will get due consideration. Whatsoever the fact may be, I must say that this No-war Pact Offer should not be considered forthwith. When I say this, I am not representing the Government and this is only my view. We should not be foolish enough even to consider this No-war Pact Offer. This No-war Pact Offer has come from whom? It has come from a Military dictator of Pakistan. It has come from the illegitimate Government of Pakistan. We have our experience that whenever the military dictators in Pakistan were in trouble, they started trouble against India. They started war against India. In 1965, a war was started when the military dictatorship was with Mr. Ayub Khan. During 1971, a war was started by Yahya Khan. We had very good relations, though they might be troublesome, whenever the elected Government was existing in Pakistan. We had a good and peaceful relation, during the time of Mohamed Ali or Zulfaqar Ali Bhutto, who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

I am rather surprised to hear about the No-war Pact Offer from a person like Shri Jethmalani. His Government was in power when Mr. Z. A. Bhutto was hanged. Not only Mr. Bhutto was hanged but democracy in Pakistan was hanged. Why could not his Government, the Janata Government or the then Prime Minister raise their voice against it?

Democracy was murdered in daylight in our neighbouring country which has a historical tie with our country. When public opinion in this country from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari about Bhutto's murder had been raised; why were you silent?

15 hrs.

How can we believe Pakistan? There is a military dictatorship in Pakistan for whom even the Constitution of that country has no sanctity. What sanctity will a no-war pact have? They will not treat it more than a piece of paper. This is a diplomatic skill. On the one hand, they are taking sophisticated arms from America and, on the other hand, they are talking of a no-war pact. They know it fully that these arms are going to be used against the Soviet Union. Pakistan has no strength to fight against the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union has no ambition to fight a war against Pakistan. Where military dictatorship exists, the change of Government is very easy. It will not be surprising that on one fine morning we read in the newspapers that one pro-Moscow General has taken over Islamabad and, next day, the Russian army is marching in the streets of Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad. That will be easy enough to happen in a country where uncertainties are there, where the policies are decided on the whim of a military general.

Pakistan is not going to use the sophisticated arms which it is receiving from America against the Soviet Union. These arms are to be used against the people of Pakistan themselves and, afterwards, against India. When the military dictator will feel troubled, when he will feel that the ground is slipping under his feet, he will start tension on the borders of India and Pakistan and will start military conflict against this country

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only to keep himself in power. Pakistan's intention should not be taken seriously, unless and until a democratically-elected Government is there in Pakistan.

There are people in that country who are fighting for the establishment of democratic traditions in that country. It is my personal opinion and I also urge upon the Government to see that the democratic movement in Pakistan is strengthened. The people of India should give their moral support to any democratic movement that is taking place in Pakistan so that Pakistanis can have their own democratically-elected Government. If any offer comes from that Government, we should consider it seriously because the people of India and the people of Pakistan do not want a war. They want to live in peace. they want to live as brothers and they want to live in a traditional way, as they were living from time immemorial.

In this respect, through you, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Minister of External Affairs to one thing. He knows it; he has even told me during the Question Hour and also through our correspondence. The Government of Pakistan, the Pakistan Embassy, is not allowing Indians to visit Pakistan even on emergency visas. There are a large number of persons in India whose mothers, brothers and relations are in Pakistan. Whenever they are on sick beds whenever there is a marriage in the family or whenever there is any death in the family, even then they are not being allowed and, if the husband is allowed, the wife is not allowed and, if the wife is allowed, the husband is not allowed. Our Government is taking a reasonable attitude towards Pakistan. Our Embassy is allowing everybody who wants to come from Pakistan to India on humanitarian grounds. But the Pakistanis are not allowing our citizens to visit Pakistan even on humanitarian ground and I would like to draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister to the humilitation which our Indian citizens face at the doors of the Pakistan embassy. They are being abused. They are sometimes being beaten at the doors of the Pakistani embassy. Their staff is misbehaving with Indian. Please find out some solution to the problem. Our Indian citizens are not misbehaving. But this country is being misbehaved by the petty Pakistani officials who do not know even what is culture. They do not know how to treat foreign nationals. Please take some action on this issue. I have been urging from the last two years in this regard kindly to see that Indian citizens are not at least humiliated by the Pakistani officers and staff at the doors of the Pakistani embassy.

Coming to China, our Government has started negotiation with the Government of China. This is a very welcome move on the part of our Government. I am happy that this time the Government, under the leadership of our Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister, has not been caught napping.

Mr. Vajpayee went to China without any preparation. He was so overwhelmed after receiving an invitation from the Government of China that, without considering any consequences of it, he went to China, with the result that not only Mr. Vajpayee was humialiated but, our entire nation, entire country, was humialiated in China.

We should at least know the moves of the Chinese. We should know and study their intentions, whether the Chinese attitude towards India has undergone a significant change or not. We should assess it.

An official-level team has gone to Peking to study the situation and if any significant change takes place in Chinese attitude, I think that these great powers of Asia, should start

negotiations. I urge upon the External Affairs Minister that during these negotiations our national interest should always be kept in mind.

China has snatched the territory of ours. This august House passed a resolution to take back that territory which is under illegal occupation of China. That territory should be taken back. Without taking back the entire territory, no useful purpose would be served, so far as Indo-China relations are concerned.

As regards Sri Lanka, we all know and I agree with Shri Jethmalani on this score that our Indian Tamilians are being harassed in Sri Lanka. They are not being treated very well. Our Government should take a very bold stand on this issue. It will not do that we lodge our protest to Sri Lanka. But through diplomatic channels or through persuasion or through any other means, our Government should see that India's Tamilians settled in Sri Lanka do not suffer.

With these words, I congratulate the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister on the conduct of their foreign policy which has enhanced the country's prestige.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, for many years now there has been a general consensus in this country—except for a misguided fringe, I should say—, there has been a broad consensus in support of the foreign policy that the Government of India has been pursuing, and I do not wish to spend time praising the postive aspects of that policy whiih are quite well known and which, I think, are certainly in the interest of this country and which, we have never hesitated in supporting. But, I think, today the global situation which includes the situation in our neighbourhood is far too serious, far too threatening, to permit of any vacillations and ambivalences on the part of our Government. About the extent of the threat and the danger of a nuclear outbreak, enough has been said here by many other Members on both sides of the House, and I do not with to take up time on that. It is not something which is just confined to words; it is something which has really become now a grim reality which, as the Prime Minister has rightly pointed out, has brought millions of people in almost all the countries of Western Europe on to the streets in unprecedented demonstrations, that is, the people of those countries who have been through the horrors of World War II and who know what it meants to have their towns and homes devastated. And one of those countries, though not belonging to Western Europe—but it is well to remember—is the Soviet Union which lost 20 million people in the course of World War II. There is no other country which can show such a tremendous extent of destruction and damage as the Soviet Union had to suffer from 1941 to 1944. Fortunately—I say 'fortunately' because not even their worst enemies would wish them such a thing—the people of the United States of America have not had occasion to taste firsthand the horrors of that kind of warfare directly on their own heads and on their homes. So, when we speak about some forces working for peace and some forces which are more interested in developing a war-like atmosphere, preparing for war, we should bear these things in mind. The common man of Western Europe at least, irrespective of politics, irrespective of parties or religious denominations—is now demonstrating in every capital of Western Europe because those people know what it means. According to Mr. Reagan, if they get their first nuclear strike, the Soviet Union can be vanquished. I do not know what comfort these words are bringing to the people of Western Europe because they know that, in the event of an outbreak of a nuclear war, whatever may happen to the Soviet Union or whatever may happen to many cities in the

Soviet Union, the fate that will overcome the capital cities of Western Europe is something which naturally those people would not like to contemplate. It is a horrible atmosphere, a horrible situation, which has developed. My criticism of our Government is that, sometimes, they speak as though they are delinking this whole global crisis which has developed and the global strategies which are being pursued from what has happened in our own immediate security environment—as though it is something which has nothing to do with that. I do not think that is a very proper way and a very comprehensive way of looking at these problems.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur). We have not forgotten the other side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Our policy should be declared to-day in very unambiguous and categorical terms on these issues.

Before I pass on to one or two of them, there is just one event of recent occurrence. That is the only reason though it may not be a very global factor, but it is a very important thing for us in India, a matter of recent occurrence which I wanted to refer to show how this ambivalence, hesitation and vacillation affects the stand of our Government. An Air India Plane was hijacked from Seychelles and back to Seychelles. It was then later on discovered that armed mercenaries who had come from South Africa and who had been recruited in South Africa were attempting to bring about a coup against the government of Seychelles. That coup, of course, failed, it was aborted. The plane was flown to South Africa, to Durban and later on that plane was released and the crew and passengers were able to return safe to our country. If you see the reaction in a substantial part of our media, not only the unofficial media becaue I suppose the Minister has no control over that, but even the official media, not a single word has been said in condemnation of this attempt by a group of mercenaries to overthrow the Government of Seychelles which is a small, tiny, little country situated in the Indian Ocean and I believe, with which we have got very good and friendly relations. Not a word is said about that. All that the media was full, the radio was full of, the TV was full of was a big, magnanimous and generous gesture the South African Government has shown by releasing the plane and the crew and the passengers so soon—as though we are under some kind of a debt of gratitude to them. Naturally they could not do anything else because it was their own mercenaries, mercenaries recruited in their own country and who had been sent in order to carry out that armed coup. Nothing is said about that.

I will remind the hon. Minister just for his reference, that on the 8th of January, 1982 the South African National Congress which has an office here also situated in Delhi, is going to celebrate its 70th anniversary of its founding. People not only of South Africa but of all other African countries who have always looked upto India for support and leadership, many of them will be wondering and I am told that many African diplomats in Delhi have wondered why the media has carried only such a positive respone towards what the South African government has done by releasing our plane. The Chairman of Air India, Mr. Raghu Rai has said in a press statement that he is so much overwhelmed by the fact that these mercenaries who took alcoholic drinks out of the store in the plane and helped themselves, have actually paid for the drinks. He has issued a statement—a good old British pucca sahib tradition, but not a word is said about the whole operation which was going to be carried out in the Indian Ocean. I am giving this

as an example. As you see we have got some kind of long, traditional and historical ties with the whole movement in South Africa. We must not forget that at times.

I am not clear yet and I do not know what the other members think of it, but what was the consideration which ultimately led our government to clear those British cricketers who have come here but who have been blacklisted for having played in South Africa? Of course, this is a controversial question and people say that these things should not be allowed to interfere with sports. But the point is that these are very sensitive issues for the Africans and the matter was being considered for several days here—whether clearance should be given or not to these cricketers, M/s. Boycott and Cook to accompany that team and come here.

Then, it was cleared—I do not know how it was cleared—it is not at least clear to me. There was some vague thing, that somebody had issued a statement, some players issued some statement later on, saying that they hate apartheid, this and that. I do not know whether it will prevent them in future from also going to South Africa and earning money by playing cricket. But, that is a different matter. I am not bothered about it. But my point is that in our own interest, our image in the eyes of the South African people and the other people of Africa should not be suspect in any way. This whole incident of Seychelles, the attempted coup and the way we got into raptures over the fact, of the South African Government's release of our plane, in a very gentlemanly way, as also our passengers and our crew and their merceneries having actually paid for the drinks to them on board—is this the kind of reaction that they expect from us? I do not know it.

I would request the Minister to look into these things and be a little vigilant in future about the ambivalance. Many months ago, we were debating the Anti-Apartheid Bill in this House and I was the first who raised the question. The cricket team was to come. Please think about it from now as to what you are going to do. Anyway, we have our own way of functioning. So, what has happened has happened.

Now, Sir, about this question which has been dealt with here in great details by the hon. Members, namely, about the operation of arming Pakistan and the building up of the arms strength of Pakistan, I have not really got much to add because almost everybody here except Mr. Jethmalani seems to be of the view that these arms, these sophisticated weapons, the aggressive weapons and all that cannot, logically, be used against anybody except India. Of course, in that connection, he spoke about the so-called offer of no-war pact. I am fully in agreement with the Government. it is a play. There is no doubt about it. You cannot go on building up enormous military potential and, at the same time, talk about the no-war pact. I do feel that the public opinion in this country has not been sufficiently educated and made conscious about our stand regarding this because, on the face of it, many people say what is wrong with this if they are offering a no-war pact. Why should our Government dismiss it out of hand? What is the harm if we really can enter a no-war pact? Everybody is not so sagacious or wise as our Prime Minister or Shri Narasimha Rao. Among the ordinary people in this country, there is a big Muslim population and I can tell you that among many Muslims, this propaganda is going on that here is Ziau-ul-Haq's offer of a no-war pact while this Government, the Indira Gandhi Government, is trying to create a situation of hostility between the two countries. All sorts of things are being said by the people. I think the Government should, by and large, more often do some explaining in the matter, explaining to the public, the

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real facts behind this which influence them. Recently, I am glad that the Government has said that they stand by their original offer which was made long ago and that they stand by that. But, on the basis of the bilateral settlement of disputes, at the time of the Simla Agreement, this was what had been discussed. The whole question of Kashmir need not be brought up again and again in the international forums. The matter could be settled perhaps. But, as far as the building up of their armed forces, I am glad that some other Members also have noticed that General Haq himself is on record as saying that the Soviet Government had assured him that it had no intentions against Pakistan whatsoever. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq had said that he had no possible reason for disbelieving them. Then, what are these arms for? I just want to briefly make a reference because it is always better to go to the horse's mouths and get things directly from there. I am just giving two or three quotations which are on record. These are the official documents circulated by the American Embassy, the Communication Agency; they are very efficient in this matter. I must say that I am very thankful to them that they supply us with all these in details. But. I shall be very brief. On the 31st of July, the U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig giving testimony before the Senate Arms Services Committee had said the following in one part of his testimony. I am quoting:

> "We are attempting to convince our friends in South-West Asia that we are a reliable and capable security partner, serious about defending our vital interests in their region in partnership with them.
>
> U.S. Naval presence in the Indian Ocean, our efforts to improve security relations with Pakistan, and the generally expanded security assistance budget requests for South-West Asia are examples of this."

So, the way that the Americans are looking at it is very important. And here again. I find, on the 25th of August, the text of the United States' Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick's address at the India International Centre, New Delhi, when she came here. It is very important to quote what she said. I quote:

> "We believe indeed we know now that India's own military strength has increased very dramatically in the period since the last Indo Pakistan war, so that India is today one of the world's major military powers. I think it is estimated that India is the fourth largest military establishments in the world. It is our estimate that any arms sales that we provide to Pakistan do not threaten the security of India and that is why we undertake that policy. We think, in fact, that we introduce an element of stability rather than of instability. That is our perception of our policy."

So, this is the logical reason why they are arming Pakistan. because, they think that there is an imbalance. Obviously what they are trying to say is that there is military imbalance. In West Europe they talk about imbalance; they say Soviet is Superior, and therefore they must build this up. Here the suggestion is that India is much too superior over Pakistan. Therefore, the imbalance should be restored by arming Pakistan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: General Zia also says the same thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Naturally. It is helping him, it is suiting him to get so many things which he would not have otherwise got.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick in the same Press Conference has said this. I think somebody made a reference to this here. Now, after so long, we have concluded this 5,000 crore loan agreement with IMF. But there is one thing according to Mrs. Kirkpatrick which India should learn from certain 'dramatic success stories' of whom? Singapore, Taiwan, South

Korea. Hong Kong. We should learn from them! And what are we to learn? I quote:

> "These countries have experienced the most dramatic growth and have achieved self-sustaining growth. cooperated with the industrialised West and sought a partnership based on close cooperation and mutual advantage. Rather than imposing command economies, on captive peoples, they have emphasized market forces, free trade, and individual initiative. Where others have sought to make the State."

—that is to say, like our public sector—

> "...the motor of economic development, they encouraged the private sector through tax concessions to both corporations and individuals."

So, this philosophy, which is the philospohy of the IMF, also is something, which we have now swallowed. hook, line and sinker, in order to get Rs. 5,000 crores as loan.

Then, finally, I just want to mention one more quotation. And this is from James L Buckley, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance. He was speaking on the 16th September at another Committee of the U. S. Congress. And he says this. He was referring to some commentators who have expressed fears that their proposed sales to Pakistan will spark an arms race on the sub-continent. He goes onto say:

> "Those fears simply do not stand up under analysis. India possesses a very large, well-equipped, well-trained military establishment that provides it with a decisive superiority over Pakistan in the air as well as on the ground. Given the large number of advanced aircraft which the Indians already have or will receive from the Soviets and Great Britain, they will emerge six years from now with an even greater edge over the Pakistanis notwithstanding the addition of 40 F-16s to the latter's inventory. In fact, they should then have an advantage over Pakistan, in terms of modern fighter aircraft, of about six to one.
>
> These hard fact should dispel any notion that the equipment we would provide Pakistan would upset the balance of power on the subcontinent."

Lastly here again, now our friend Mr. Alexander Haig who is due to visit Delhi in another 4 or 5 days' time, has said in his testimony on US Foreign Policy Goals:

> "Security assitance to Pakistan, which lies between the Soviets and the Gulf, is also crucial. The invasion of Afghanistan places Pakistan in the front line of defence against Soviet aggression. These pressures have not deterred Pakistan from courageously leading the condemnation of the invasion by the U.N., the non-aligned movement and the Islamic conference. Nor have they stopped Pakistan from agreeing to a new relationship with U. S. Indeed. President Zia has personally conducted a vigorous public campaign for renewed U.S. ties throughout his country. We must show that this confidence is not misplaced."

I think these quotations are enough. I could have given many more to show that the concern which everybody feels in this country is not based just on some kind of vague misplaced fears. Whatever the regime in Pakistan may choose to do, one cannot say anything because it is a military regime, but it is quite obvious what the Americans want there and they have made a theory that India is vastly superior to Pakistan already in military matters and therefore the balance should be corrected and restored by them. So, there is no question of fighting here against the Soviets or trying to defend Afghanistan. Afghanistan does

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not want to be defended by Pakistan. I can assure you on that. I was there recently last month for a few days and I had occasion to speak to many Afghan leaders and also of the Government and I asked them "do you not think that your own armed forces, the Afghan armed forces now with the armed militia they have got armed militia in the factories, villages and all that—deal with these intruders from across the border? And they told me, even Mr. Karmal with whom I had a few minutes' conversation, told me "Yes, we are capable of dealing with them." Then I said "in that case why are you troubling your Soviet friends? You could ask them to leave.' And he said, "Yes, we could ask them to leave" and he said 'personally if you ask, I think they would be very glad to leave because their being here is not helping them. It is helping Mr. Zia-ul-Haq, it is helping the Americans and other people who have got good propaganda advantage". And because of this propaganda advantage they don't want them to leave, they would like them to stay: so that they can carry on this international propaganda. But he said: "Suppose we request them and they go, who will guarantee to us that after that. our country will not be bombarded and will not be attacked. There are 80 training camps across the border." We were shown from the top of the hill near Jalalabad— you can see the camps on the other side of the river.

And gentlemen like Gulbuddin, people who have fled away from Afghanistan long ago. who are now living in Peshawar, visiting nightclubs and riding in American limousines, well flushed with money, who are supposed to be the leaders of the so called insurgents—he said—if that attack comes that will happen? If we are bombarded, what will happen? We will have to call back the Soviets again; if they have to come back again after having been withdrawn then there will be war on our soil. This is something that we have to think twenty times about. So, what is being said is quite correct. There must be a settlement. Certainly these troops should be withdrawn; they will have to be withdrawn and they must be withdrawn, just as our troops had to be withdrawn from Bangladesh. We went there with all good intentions but you know what the reception of the people was there later on. We went there at the request of a Government, a Government which at that time was not based on Bangladesh soil at all, it was based somewhere outside. Bangladesh, but we went there because it was a good cause, but we had to withdraw and we withdrew. So, this will have to be withdrawn also, there is no doubt about it. But the conditions must be created for that and I think our Government and the Prime Minister had taken a reasonable stand on this because when the proposals were brought to Delhi by the Afghan Foreign Minister Dost Muhammed, not so long ago, in which he said "we are ready to sit down and talk any time with anybody, with Iran, Pakistan, in the presence of the United Nations representatives. But let us sit round the table and decide. and see how the conditions can be created so that the Soviet forces can be withdrawn. Nobody wants them to remain there. We do not want that; you do not want that. Afghanistan is friendly to us; the country and the Government is friendly to us; it is not a hostile Afghanistan; not another base like Pakistan directed against India. We do not want that such a country should be left at the mercy of attacks from outside. It is necessary to take a balanced view of this. Why should the Government go on vacillating on other questions which are much clearer? They would go on talking about super-power rivalry. May I know who has sabotaged the move which was going on to make The Indian Occean—zone of peace? Who sabotaged the conference which

was to be held earlier in Sri Lanka this year? Was it the Soviet Union? In today's newspaper I read that Mr. Rao has yesterday assured the visiting Foreign Minister of Egypt that India stands squarely for the Arab cause and that there can be never a lasting peace in this area, until the rights of the Palestenian people are ensured. That is very good. But does America stand for that, or has the Soviet Union supported consistently the cause of the PLO? Who stands for them?

Now-a-days, a new theory has been propagated from our foreign office and that is that the world is no longer uni-polar; it has become multi-polar, and, therefore, India must strike a golden mean of the Third World. Some people have interpreted it to mean that we should be neutral in all these issues, neutral between the forces working for peace and the forces working for war, and go on tarring them with the same brush and say that both are responsible for all these crisis.

The Supreme Soviet of USSR, that is, their Parliament, had addressed an appeal to all the Parliaments of the world, including our Parliament. I do not know if there has been any response, whether we feel like making any response. Now a delegation of the Soviet Parliament is in Delhi and is shortly to meet our Members of Parliament. They have issued an appeal to the whole world, Parliaments of all the world on the basis of certain concrete proposals. These proposals have been made time and again by President Brezhnev also. It is not necessary that we must necessarily accept everything they say. But is it not a peace initiative? Has not Mrs. Gandhi yesterday, when receiving Mr. Kuznetsov, said to him, as reported in today's newspapers, that she values very highly the peace initiatives taken by Mr. Brezhnev, and that they are completely in line with the thinking of the Indian Government? She says this to Mr. Kuznetsov. This is very good. But our Foreign Affairs Ministry and all its official documents and statements will go on talking about the two super powers together creating a situation which is very threatening. What is the use of this tight-rope walking? It is not going to help. You are afraid that if you say something, you will be accused by Mr. Ram Jethmalani and his friends of having become a Soviet stooge. In any case, even if you do not do this tight-rope walking, you will be accused of this. He and his friends will accuse you of that, but you should not be worried of that. You should only be worried about what is good in the interest of our country, in the interest of our security, in the interest of our friendship with those countries which have stood by us and helped us always; you should not be afraid to recognise those people who are doing things which are not in the interest of our country.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that we, generally speaking, support the foreign policy of the Government, but every now and then there are these ambivalences and shifts. When Mrs. Gandhi went to Paris and met Mr. Mitterand, suddenly she developed this theory of golden mean, of being neutral between different camps. Nobody wants you to be a camp follower of anybody. We have first and foremost to decide on the basis of our own national interest. And from that viewpoint we should not hesitate to say whose actions are helping us and whose actions are harming us. This is necessary. Without doing that, we will not be able to really recover our prestige that we enjoyed, I think, much more some years ago. And I would end by appealing to him again that nearer home much smaller people than the Soviet Union or the United States of America are looking to us, particularly, the coloured people of the African continent. Don't keep forgetting them every now and then like this by this careless kind

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of lackadaisical little action here and there. They are very sensitive people about these matters. Let them at least feel on the 70th anniversary of the South African National Congress on the 8th of January the warm glow of the support and solidarity of India behind their struggle. That is what I would like to say. I hope they will be more consistent in future in implementing their policy which generally is all right and which I do support.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) सभापति जी, अब से पहले बहुत सारे मोंअज्जिज मेम्बरों ने इन्टरनेशनल सिचुएशन पर अपने ख्यालात जाहिर किए। आज दुनिया कुछ ऐसे दौर से गुजर रही है कि लगता है कि जल्दी ही कुछ होने वाला है। एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम को पीछे छोड़ कर आज न्यूट्रान बम की बात चल रही है। इसी का नतीजा है, मैं समझता हूं कि आज यूरोप के बहुत सारे बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो कि नाटो के एलाईज हैं, लोग खुद-ब-खुद अपने घरों से बाहर आकर, उन को बुलाने वाला कोई नहीं है, उन को भड़काने वाला कोई नहीं है, इस सब के बगैर, आने वाले खतरात के खिलाफ मुजाहिरा करा रहे हैं।

ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? लोगों को महसूस हो रहा है कि अब भी कहीं कोई जंग छिड़ेगी तो शायद अब से पहले तबाही जो होगी वह योरोप में होगी, उस के बाद फिर दूसरे कांटीनेंट में वह फैलेगी। इसी तरह से दूसरे अमरीका इंडियन ओसन में बढ़ रहे हैं और हरेक सुपर पावर और उनके एलाइड द्वारा यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि कहीं न कहीं इंडियन ओसन में उन्हें कोई बेस (base) मिल जाए, कोई अड्डा बनाने का बस मिल जाए। उसी के साथ-साथ वैस्ट एशिया भी जुड़ा हुआ है।

आज जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सब आपके सामने है। इसी कंटेस्ट में हमारे सारे कांटीनेंट्स में जंग का खतरा बढ़ रहा है। इसी कांटेक्स्ट में, जैसा कि दूसरे मोअज्जिज मेम्बरों ने भी कहा कि पाकिस्तान आज हर तरह के खतरनाक हथियार हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। एफ-16 का आप ने बहुत कुछ सुना। इस के अलावा और बहुत सारे खतरनाक हथियार वह हासिल कर चुका है। कहा जाता है कि वह जल्दी ही एटम बम भी एक्सप्लोड करने वाला है। यों ही जब एफ-16 हवाई जहाज उनके हाथ मुआमले से वे कंवीन्स हो गए तब जनरल जिया साहब ने नो-वार (No war) पैक्ट का भी ओफर कर दिया। लगता यूं है कि हाथ में तलवार लेकर कहता है कि हमारी यह ओफर है। वह कन्विस हैं, एफ-16 भी आ रहे हैं, एटम बम भी जल्द बनाने वाले हैं और हथियार भी बनाने वाले हैं। वह समझते हैं कि भारत को किसी भी वक्त अपने बाद में करने या इन्हें नीचा दिखाने के काबिल वह हो गये हैं।

इस तरह बहाना तो यह किया जा रहा है कि उन्हें अफगानिस्तान से खतरा है, जहां तक अफगानिस्तान का सवाल है, बहुत सारे मोअज्जिज साथियों ने कहा है कि अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ाई करने का मतलब यही है कि वह सोवियत एशिया के खिलाफ लड़ाई होगी। इस का मतलब कोई भी यह नहीं समझेंगे कि पाकिस्तान इस काबिल हो गये होंगे कि एशिया के खिलाफ एक दिन की भी लड़ाई वह लड़ पायेंगे। इसलिये जो भी हथियार, वह जिस ढंग से हासिल कर रहा है, वह साफ अयां है कि वह भारत के खिलाफ हासिल कर रहा है। इस से पहले की तवारीख हमारे सामने शाहित है कि 3 बार पाकिस्तान ने हमारे मुल्क पर हमला किया और हर दफा इस के बावजूद भी कि अमेरिकन हथियार जो उन्होंने हासिल किये, उन के साथ कुछ स्ट्रिंग और एग्रीमेंट थे कि वह भारत के

खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं किये जायेंगे, उसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किये ।

अब जो एफ-16 और दूसरे हथियार हासिल किये जा रहे हैं, उसके साथ कोई स्ट्रिंग या एग्रीमेंट अटैच नहीं, लिहाजा जब भी उनकी मर्जी आये, वह हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करेंगे ।

इस कांटैक्सट में, मैं समझता हूं कि उनका "नो-वार पैक्ट" No war Pact का जो आफर है, जब वह कंविन्स हो गये कि हम इस काबिल हैं कि भारत के साथ लड़ सकेंगे, तो यह नो-वार पैक्ट औफर हो रहा है । वह महज दुनिया को धोका देने के लिए है ।

मैं जनाब फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं कि उन्होंने टाइम एंड अगेन, यह साफ कर दिया कि जो कुछ भी पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत होगी, वह शिमला एग्रीमेंट के जो उसूल है, उस के मुताबिक होगी । मुझे ऐसा लगता है, जैसे प्रैस रिपोर्ट भी हैं कि पाकिस्तान में जो अफगान रिफ्यूजीज हैं, पता नहीं कितने लाख हैं, उनके और लोकल बलूच कबायली के दरम्यान शायद काफी अनबन हो गई है क्योंकि जो रिफ्यूजीज वहा पर आ गये हैं तो लोकल लोगों की जो फैसिलिटीज हैं, वह ये लोग खा रहे हैं बाजार में चीजें महंगी हो गई हैं, खाने पीने का सामान नहीं मिल रहा है तो उन के दरम्यान जो अनबन हो गई है । कहा जाता है कि कई बार क्लैश भी हो गये हैं तो अब हालात ऐसे हो गये हैं, सिचुएशन ऐसी भी क्रिएट हो गई है कि वहां के लोकल रिजैंटमेंट और लोकल लोगों की बेचैनी से तवज्जह हटाने के लिये पाकिस्तान कभी भी हमारे खिलाफ कोई एडवैंचर कर सकता है । ऐसी सूरत में मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर का बाशिन्दा होने के नाते, मुझे यह अंदेशात लग रहे हैं, कि जब भी वह लड़ाई करेंगे, कश्मीर से शुरू करेंगे, जैसे कि अब तक 3 बार पहले कर चुके हैं ।

इस सूरत में कश्मीर स्टेट में हालात का नार्मल होना बहुत जरूरी है । आज उस स्टेट के अंदरूनी हालात कुछ अच्छे नहीं हैं । वहां पर जितनी भी कम्युनल फोर्सिज हैं, वे एक हो गई हैं । अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है कि **दि एनिमी आफ दि एनिमी बिकम्ज ए फ्रैंड** "The enemy of the enemy becomes a friends" वहां पर जितने भी फिर्कापरस्त लोग हैं, जो कभी एक दूसरे के खून के प्यासे थे, आज वे एक हो कर वहा के डैमोक्रेटिक, सोशलिस्ट और सैकुलर पैटर्न को डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं, और वहां के माहौल को खराब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, और हुकमरान जमात इस में बराबर के शरीक है । पाकिस्तान तो हमेशा ताक में बैठा हुआ है । वह हमारी तरह एक पार्लियामेंटरी डैमोक्रेटिक मुल्क हो है नहीं । वहां एक व्यक्ति की या शख्सी हुकमत है । जब भी चाहे, वह कुछ भी कर सकता है । इसलिए सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जम्मू कश्मीर स्टेट के हालात को सुधारने की तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है । अगर हम ऐसे अन्दरूनी अनासिर को वक्त पर नहीं दबाएंगे जो दबे लफ्जों में अलहदगी की बातें फैला रहे हैं, तो वहां की हालत कभी खराब भी हो सकती है ।

चीन के साथ जो बातचीत चल रही है, उस का हम वैलकम करते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि प्राईम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी और हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब की बदौलत में हमारी फारेन पालिसी बहुत कामयाब ढंग से चल रही है । उस के लिए मैं उन को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं, इस उम्मीद पर कि चाइना के साथ बातचीत में, जो आज शुरू हो चुकी होगी, एक रीयलेस्टिक

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

एपरोच अख्तयार की जाएगी । जो हमारे इलाकों का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस मौजूअ पर कुछ कहना ठीक नहीं होगा । जब एक अच्छे माहौल में यह बातचीत चल रही है, तो हमें उम्मीद है कि एक्सटर्नल ऐफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब जल्द ही हमें इस बारे में आगाह करेंगे ।

चाइना के साथ ट्रेड रिलेशंज़ अौर कल्चरल एक्सचेंज के बारे में भी बातचीत चल रही है । सैंचरीज़ से लद्दाख का तिब्बत अौर चाइना के साथ बार्डर ट्रेड और बार्टर सिस्टम पर होता रहा है । उसके बंद होने से उनको भी नुकसान हुआ है और हमें भी नुकसान हुआ है । अगर एक अच्छा माहौल पैदा हो जाये, तो कल्चरल एक्सचेंज के साथ साथ लद्दाख से ले कर सिक्किम अौर अरुणाचल प्रदेश तक के सारे बार्डर पर ट्रेड का सिलसिला शुरू किया जाना चाहिए । पिछले कई महीनों में हमारे दो तीन ग्रुप कैलाश यात्रा कर के वहां से होकर आए हैं । वहमें उम्मीद है कि यह आइन्दा के लिए भी चालू रहेगा । एक सुझाव मेरा यह भी है कि जो लद्दाख बार्डर है वहां से भी ऐसे यात्री जो लद्दाख के रहने वाले हैं कैलाश और मानसरोवर की यात्रा के लिये छोड़ना चाहिये । बौद्धिस्ट लोग भी कैलाश अौर मानसरोवर को मानते हैं, उन के लिए वहां से बार्डर खोल दिया जाए या यह भी हो सकता है कि बहुत से हमारे भारत के यात्री लद्दाख के रास्ते भी वहां भेजे जा सकते हैं । उस में एक फायदा यह होगा कि वहां से वेहिकुलर रोड मौजूद है । यहां से बार्डर तक हमारी और उस तरह से उन की सड़क राइट अप टु कैलाश और मानसरोवर तक है जिस पर उन की गाड़ियां चलती हैं । इस तरह से दस पन्द्रह दिन की जो स्ट्रेनुअस जर्नी है उस को अवायड किया जा सकता है ।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ जो फारेन पालिसी हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की लीडरशिप में और हमारे एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर की लीडरशिप मे अपनायी गई है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, वह बहुत कामयाब रही है और हमें ऐसी उम्मीद है कि आइन्दा भी जो बातचीत चल रही है और मौजूदा बातचीत जो खुसूसी तौर पर चीन के साथ चल रही है वह कामयाबी के साथ कान्क्लूड होगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करतेहुए अपनी तकरीर खत्म करता हुं ।

[شری پی - نام گیال (لداخ) :

سبھاپتی جی ، اب سے پہلے بہت سارے معزز ممبروں نے انٹرنیشنل سچویشن پر اپنے خیالات ظاہر کئے آج دنیا کچھ ایسے دور سے گزر رہی ہے ، کہ لگتا ہے کہ جلدی ہی کچھ ہونے والا ہے - ایٹم بم اور ہائڈروجن بم کو پیچھے چھوڑ کر آج نیوٹران بم کی بات چل رہی ہے اسی کا نتیجہ ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج یورپ کے بہت سارے بڑے بڑے شہروں میں جو کہ ناٹو کے allies ہیں لوگ خود بخود اپنے گھروں سے باہر آکر ان کو بلانے والا کوئی نہیں ہے - ان کو بھگانے والا کوئی نہیں ہے - ان سب کے بغیر آنے والے خطرات کے خلاف مظاہرہ کر رہے ہیں -

ایسا کیوں ہو رہا ہے - لوگوں کو محسوس ہو رہا ہے کہ جب بھی کہیں کوئی جنگ چھڑے گی تو شاید

ایف ۱۶ بھی آ رہے ھیں ایٹم بم بھی جلد بنانے والے ھیں - اور ھتھیار بھی بنانے والے ھیں - وہ سمجھتے ھیں کہ بھارت کو کسی بھی وقت اپنے قابو میں کرنے یا ھمیں نیچا دکھانے کے قابل وہ ھوگئے ھیں -

اس طرح بہانہ تو یہ کیا جا رھا ھے کہ انہیں افغانستان سے خطرہ ھے - جہاں تک افغانستان کا سوال ھے ، بہت سارے معزز ساتھیوں نے کہا ھے کہ افغانستان کے خلاف لڑائی کرنے کا مطلب یہی ھے کہ وہ سوویت رشیا (*Russia*) کےخلاف لڑائی ھوگی - اس کا مطلب کوئی بھی یہ نہیں سمجھیں گے کہ پاکستان اس قابل ھو گئے کہ رشیا کے خلاف ایک دن کی بھی لڑائی وہ لڑ پائیں گے - اس لئے جو بھی ھتھیار وہ جس ڈھنگ سے حاصل کر رھا ھے وہ صاف عیاں ھے کہ وہ بھارت کے خلاف حاصل کر رھا ھے - اس سے پہلے کہ تواریخ ھمارے سامنے شاھد ھے - کہ تین بار پاکستان نے ھمارے ملک پر حملہ کیا - اور ھر دفعہ اس کے باوجود بھی کہ امریکن ھتھیار جو انہوں نے حاصل کئے ان کے ساتھ کچھ اسٹرنگ اور ایگریمینٹ تھے کہ وہ بھارت کے خلاف استعمال نہیں کئے سب سے پہلے تباھی جو ھوگی وہ یورپ میں ھوگی - اس کے بعد پھر دوسرے کانٹی نینٹ میں وہ پھیلے گی - اسی طرح سے دوسرے خطرات انڈین اوشین میں بڑھ رھے ھیں اور ھر ایک سپر پاور اور ان کے الائیڈ دوارا یہ کوشش کی جا رھی ھے کہ کہیں نہ کہیں انڈین اوشین میں انہیں کوئی بیس (*base*) مل جائے - کوئی اڈہ بنانے کا بیس مل جائے - اسی کے ساتھ ساتھ ویسٹ ایشیا بھی جڑا ھوا ھے -

آج جو کچھ ھو رھا ھے وہ سب آپ کے سامنے ھے - اسی کنٹیکسٹ میں ھمارے سارے کانٹی نینٹس میں جنگ کا خطرہ بڑھ رھا ھے - اسی کنٹیکسٹ میں جیسا کہ دوسرے معزز ممبروں نے بھی کہا کہ پاکستان آج ھر طرح کے خطرناک ھتھیار حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کر رھا ھے - ایف ۱۶ کا آپ نے بہت کچھ سنا اس کے علاوہ اور بہت سارے خطرناک ھتھیار وہ حاصل کر چکا ھے - کہا جاتا ھے کہ وہ جلدی ھی ایٹم بم بھی ایکسپلوڈ کرنے والا ھے - یوں ھی جب ایف-۱۶ ھوائی جہاز ان کے ھاتھ میں آنے سے وہ کلوینس ھو گئے تب جنرل ضیا صاحب نے نو وار (*No war*) پیکٹ کا بھی آفر کر دیا - لگتا یوں ھے کہ ھاتھ میں تلوار لے کر کہتا ھے کہ ھماری یہ آفر ھے - وہ کلوینس ھے

لوگوں کی جو فیسیلٹیز ھیں وہ یہ لوگ کھا رھے ھیں - بازار میں چیزیں مہنگی ھو گئی ھیں - کھانے پینے کا سامان نہیں مل رھا ھے - تو ان کے درمیان جو ان بن ھو گئی ھے کہا جاتا ھے کہ کئی بار کلیش بھی ھو گئے ھیں تو اب حالات ایسے ھو گئے ھیں - سچویشن ایسے بھی کریئٹ ھو گئی ھے - کہ وھاں کے لوکل رجیلٹ میلنٹ اور لوکل لوگوں کی بے چینی سے توجہ ھٹانے کے لئے پاکستان کبھی بھی ھمارے خلاف کوئی ایڈونچر کر سکتا ھے ایسی صورت میں میں جموں کشمیر کا باشندہ ھونے کے ناطے مجھے یہ خدشات لگ رھے ھیں کہ جب بھی وہ لڑائی کریں گے کشمیر سے شروع کریں گے - جیسے کہ اب تک تین بار پہلے کر چکے ھیں -

اس صورت میں کشمیر اسٹیٹ میں حالات کا نارمل ھونا بہت ضروری ھے آج اس اسٹیٹ میں اندرونی حالات کچھ اچھے نہیں ھیں - وھاں پر جتنی بھی کمیونل فورسز ھیں وہ ایک ھو گئی ھیں انگریزی میں ایک کہاوت ھے دی اینیمی آف دی اینیمی بکمز اے فرینڈ - "*The enemy of the enemy becomes a friend*" وھاں پر جتنے بھی فرقہ پرست لوگ ھیں جو کبھی ایک دوسرے کے خون کے پیاسے تھے آج وہ ایک ھو کر

[شری بھی - نام گھال]

جائیں گے - اس کے باوجود بھی انہوں نے استعمال کئے -

اب جو ایف ۱۶ اور دوسرے ھتھیار حاصل کئے جا رھے ھیں اس کے ساتھ کوئی اسٹرنگ یا ایگریمینٹ اٹیچ نہیں - لہذا جب بھی ان کی مرضی آئے - وہ ھمارے خلاف استعمال کریں گے -

اس کانٹیکسٹ میں میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ ان کا نو وار (No war) پیکٹ کا جو آفر ھے جب وہ کلویئس ھو گئے کہ ھم اس قابل ھیں کہ بھارت کے ساتھ لڑ سکیں گے - تو یہ نو وار پیکٹ آفر ھو رھا ھے - وہ محض دنیا کو دھوکا دینے کے لئے ھے -

میں جناب فارن منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ھوں کہ انہوں نے ٹائم ایلڈ اگین یہ صاف کر دیا ھے - جو کچھ بھی پاکستان کے ساتھ بات چیت ھوگی وہ شملہ ایگریمینٹ کے جو اصول ھیں - اس کے مطابق ھوگی مجھے ایسا لگتا ھے - جیسے پریس رپورٹ میں بھی ھیں کہ پاکستان میں جو افغان رفیوجز ھیں پتہ نہیں کتنے لاکھ ھیں ان کے اور لوکل بلوچ قبائلیوں کے درمیان شاید کافی ان بن ھو گئی ھے کیونکہ جو رفیوجز وھاں پر آ گئے ھیں تو لوکل

چکی ہوگی ایک ریلیسٹک ایپروچ اختیار کی جائے گی - جو ہمارے علاقوں کا سوال ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس موضوع پر کچھ کہنا ٹھیک نہیں ہو گا - جب ایک اچھے ماحول میں یہ بات چیت چل رہی ہے تو ہمیں امید ہے کہ ایکسٹرنل افیئرس منسٹر صاحب جلد ہی ہمیں اس بارے میں آگاہ کریں گے -

چائنا کے ساتھ ٹریڈ ریلیشنز اور کلچرل ایکسچینج کے بارے میں بھی بات چیت چل رہی ہے - سیلکٹڈ پوائنٹس سے لداخ کا تبت اور چائنا کے ساتھ بارٹر ٹریڈ اور بارٹر (barter) سسٹم پر ہوتا رہا ہے - اس کے بند ہونے سے ان کو بھی نقصان ہوا ہے - اور ہمیں بھی نقصان ہوا ہے - اگر ایک اچھا ماحول پیدا ہو جائے تو کلچرل ایکسچینج کے ساتھ ساتھ لداخ سے لیکر سکم اور اروناچل پردیش تک کے سارے بارڈر پر ٹریڈ کا سلسلہ شروع کیا جانا چاہئے -

پچھلے کئی مہینوں میں ہمارے دو تین گروپ کیلاش یاترا کرکے وہاں سے ہوکر آئے ہیں - ہمیں امید ہے کہ یہ آئندہ کے لئے بھی چالو رہے گا - ایک سجھاو میرا یہ بھی ہے - کہ جو لداخ بارڈر سے بھی ایسے یاتری جو لداخ کے رہنے والے ہیں کیلاش اور مانسروور کی وہاں کے ڈیموکریٹک سوشلسٹ اور سیکولر پیٹرن کو ڈسٹرب کر رہے ہیں اور وہاں کے ماحول کو خراب کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں - اور حکمران جماعت اس میں برابر کا شریک ہے - پاکستان تو ہمیشہ تاک میں بیٹھا ہوا ہے وہ ہماری طرح ایک پارلیامینٹری ڈیموکریٹک ملک تو ہے نہیں - وہاں ایک ویکتی کی یا شخصی حکومت ہے جب بھی جو چاہے وہ کچھ بھی کر سکتا ہے اس لئے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ کے حالات کو سدھارنے کی طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے اگر ہم ایسے اندرونی عناصر کو بروقت پر نہیں دبائیں گے جو دیے لفظوں میں علیحدگی کی باتیں پھیلا رہے ہیں تو وہاں کی حالت کبھی خراب بھی ہو سکتی ہے -

چین کے ساتھ جو بات چیت چل رہی ہے اس کو ہم ویلکم کرتے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پرائم منسٹر شریمتی اندرا گاندھی جی اور ہمارے فارن منسٹر صاحب کی قیادت میں ہماری فارن پالیسی بہت کامیاب ڈھنگ سے چل رہی ہے اس کے لئے میں ان کو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں - اس امید پر کہ چائنا کے ساتھ بات چیت میں جو آج شروع ہو

[شری ہی - نام گھال]

یاترا کے لئے چھوڑنا چاہئے - بدھسٹ لوگ وہ بھی کیلاش اور مانسروور کو مانتے ہیں - ان کے لئے وہاں سے یاترا کھول دیا جائے - یا یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ بہت سے ہمارے بھارت کے یاتری لداخ کے راستے بھی وہاں بھیجے جا سکتے ہیں - اس میں ایک فائدہ یہ ہوگا کہ وہاں سے وھیکلز روڈ موجود ہیں - یہاں سے بارڈر تک ہماری اور اس طرح سے ان کی سڑک رائٹ اپ تو کیلاش اور مانسروور تک ہے جس پر ان کی گاڑیاں چلتی ہیں - اس طرح سے دس پندرہ دن کی جو اسٹرینیوس جرنی ہے اس کو ایوائڈ کیا جا سکتا ہے -

ان شبدوں کے ساتھ جو فارن پالیسی ہمارے پرائم منسٹر کی لیڈر شپ میں اور ہمارے ایکسٹرنل افیئرس منسٹر کی لیڈر شپ میں اپنائی گئی ہے اس کا میں سمرتھن کرتا ہوں - وہ بہت کامیاب رہی ہے اور ہمیں ایسی امید ہے کہ آئندہ بھی جو بات چیت چل رہی ہے اور موجودہ بات چیت جو خصوصی طور پر چین کے ساتھ چل رہی ہے وہ کامیابی کے ساتھ کنکلیوڈ ہوگی - ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں -]

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अंबाला): सभापति महोदय, आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हालात पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के सन्दर्भ में हमारे देश की विदेश नीति जो है उस के संबंध में चर्चा चल रही है। यह भगवान बुद्ध का देश है जिस ने दुनिया को अहिंसा का पैगाम दिया, महात्मा गांधी अहिंसा के पुजारी थे। और हमें याद आती है पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु की उस नीति की कि किसी गुट के साथ हमें नहीं रहना है, उस नीति और पिछले दिनों के उस के इतिहास की व्याख्या करते हुए अपनी नीति पर हमें गौर करना है, उसे सोचना है। शांति की बात करने वाले, अहिंसा के पुजारी और गुट निरपेक्ष नीति की बात करने वाले इस देश को तीन युद्ध लड़ने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा और चौथे युद्ध की बात कभी कभी जब आती है तो हमें यह नजर आता है कि देश में हमारी जो विदेश नीति है उस में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी रही है। उसे अच्छी तरह से या तो हम चला नहीं पाये हैं या समझ नहीं पाये हैं या कोई ऐसा वातावरण तैयार नहीं कर पाये हैं जिस में हम सफल हो सकें। यहां पर बैठ कर हम अपनी विदेश नीति की चर्चा करें और उस में केवल प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री की तारीफ कर दें केवल इतना कर के हम वास्तविकता से मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते। वास्तविकता कुछ और है आज इस देश पंडित नेहरू का देश था, जो पंडित नेहरू की विदेश नीति थी उस में और आज की नीति में जमीन आसमान का अंतर आ गया है। हम अपने को कहते हैं कि हम किसी गुट के साथ नहीं है। लेकिन और युद्ध की बात आती है तो हमें मजबूरन बंधना पड़ता है सोवियत यूनियन के साथ और आर्थिक मामलों की बात आती है तो हमें बंधना पड़ता है अमेरिका के साथ। हम अपने को स्वतंत्र नहीं पाते। पंडित नेहरू का स्वप्न था, महात्मा गांधी भी चाहते थे और

डाक्टर लोहिया ने भी उस की बहुत लम्बी व्याख्या की थी कि इस देश को एक ऐसी तटस्थ नीति चाहिए जिस से इस देश का भविष्य उज्ज्वल हो सके और हम दुनिया में ऊंचा से ऊंचा आदर पा सकें। लेकिन हम उस में सफल नहीं हो सके। आज की स्थिति में जो हमारी विदेश नीति होनी चाहिए थी उस में हम पूर्णतया असफल रहे हैं। हम दुनिया में सनद लेने के लिए और सर्टिफिकेट पाने के लिए घूमे दौरे करें उससे हमारी विदेश नीति की कोई सफलता की घंटी नहीं बजती, कोई ढिंढोरा नहीं पिटता। हमें वास्तविक रूप से सफल नीति चाहिये। क्या हम इतने दिनों में अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ ऐसा मित्रता का हाथ बढ़ा सके हैं जिसे हम गौरव के साथ कह सकें कि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ ऐसे संबंध कायम कर रहे हैं ताकि हमारी सुरक्षा को कोई आघात न लगे? जब पड़ोसियों से संबंध अच्छे होते हैं तब हमेशा ही शीतमय जीवन जीने का मौका मिलता है। हमारा पड़ोसी देश जो हमारे ही हिस्से से बना, हमारे ही भाई वहां गये और इस्लाम के नाम पर पाकिस्तान भी बना, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उससे दो युद्ध लड़ने पड़े और तीसरा युद्ध करने की भी बात सोचते हैं। आज सरकार को कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये इसमें अगर पाकिस्तान आज इस बात के लिए हमसे गारन्टी चाहता है और अगर दोनों देश मिल कर गारन्टी दे दें कि हम एक दूसरे से युद्ध नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि एशिया के देशों के लिये एक गौरव की बात ही नहीं होगी, बल्कि जो शक्तियां हमको आपस में लड़ाना चाहती हैं उनकी इस कुचेष्टा को असफल करने में हम बहुत हद तक कामयाब होंगे। अतः हमको इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। केवल पाकिस्तान से ही दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है, चाहे चीन, बांगलादेश, लंका या बर्मा हो, या नेपाल हो, इन सारे देशों के साथ अपनी गहरी से गहरी दोस्ती बढ़ानी चाहिये और एक दूसरे के सुख दुख में साथ देना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं कर पायेंगे तब तक हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता नहीं होगी और हमारे ऊपर युद्ध के हालात बराबर दूसरे देशों की ओर से थोपे जायेंगे। और अंजाम वही होगा कि कभी हमें युद्ध के लिये हथियार खरीदेंगे तो कभी दूसरे देश खरीदेंगे। और इन बड़े शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों को तो युद्ध ही चाहिये। अमरीका चाहता है कि युद्ध तो हो लेकिन उसके देश की सीमा से हजारों मील दूर हो। रूस भी यही चाहता है कि युद्ध दूसरे देश की धरती पर लड़ा जाय। दुनिया के सारे देश यह चाहते हैं कि एशिया के यह देश, जो किसी भी समय आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और दुनिया का नेतृत्व प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, इनको युद्ध की ज्वाला में झोंक दिया जाय ताकि इनका भविष्य हमेशा के लिए अंधकारमय हो जाय। एशिया युद्ध का अड्डा न बन सके ऐसा हमें वातावरण बनाना चाहिये। यहां शांति रहे। एशिया को बड़ी बड़ी दिक्कतें सहनी पड़ी। आज अफगनिस्तान में विदेशी सेनायें हैं इस बारे में हमको दृढ़ आवाज से कहना चाहिए कि उन्हें वहां से हटना चाहिये। एशिया का हर देश स्वतंत्र है, उसकी प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा करने के लिये हमें हमेशा कहना चाहिये कि किसी देश में चाहे किसी भी अन्य देश की सेनायें हों उनको तुरन्त वहां से वापस चला जाना चाहिये। ऐसी हमारी नीति दृढ़ता के साथ होनी चाहिये तभी हमारी विदेश नीति सफल हो सकती है।

16 hrs.

जब तक हमारी प्रभावशाली सक्रिय तटस्थता की विदेश नीति नहीं होगी उस समय तक इस देश को और एशिया को

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

युद्ध की भयंकर ज्वाला से नहीं बचा पायेंगे। मान, सम्मान की आप बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि इंगलैंड में हमारे नागरिकों के साथ क्या हो रहा है। जो लोग यहां से जाते हैं वीजा पासपोर्ट पर, उनको कितनी बेइज्जती उठानी पड़ती है, यहां तक कि हमारी माताओं और बहनों को अपमानित किया जाता है। तमिल मूल के लोगों कि समस्या का समाधान आज तक श्रीलंका में हम नहीं सुलझा पाये। यह हमारी नीति की असफलता का द्योतक है। हम भारतीयों को जो बाहर रह गये हैं उनको किसी प्रकार का संरक्षण नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से अरब देशों में भारतीयों के साथ क्या व्यवहार हो रहा है? रोज ही इसबारे में अखबारों में हम पढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्री को इस पर एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनानी चाहिये। आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को भर्ती किया जाता है कि उनको वहां काम दिलाया जायगा, हमारी स्त्रियों, माताओं और बहनों को यहां से झूठे वायदे कर के ले जाते हैं उनके साथ किस तरह का सलूक होता है, किस तरह से वे अपमानित होते हैं, वहां पर वे किस तरह से रहते हैं, कैसे जिन्दगी बिताते हैं। हो सकता है कि उनको बाहर कुछ जॉब्स मिल जाते हों, लेकिन बहुत सी कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं, जो लोगों से पैसा ले कर उनको बाहर भेजने का वायदा तो करती हैं और बाहर ले जा कर छोड़ देती हैं तथा उनका पैसा हजम कर लेती हैं। हमें इस पर भी विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए। हमारे पड़ौसी देशों की पासपोर्ट की नीतियां हैं, हमें उनको सुलभ बनाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं पाकिस्तान के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि यदि एक भाई हिन्दुस्तान में है, तो दूसरा भाई पाकिस्तान में है और बेटी हिन्दुस्तान में है तो बाप पाकिस्तान में है। दोनों के मिलन की बात जब आती है, यदि कोई शादी-ब्याह होता है या कोई और उत्सव होता है, तो प्रक्रिया इतनी परेशान करने वाली है, पासपोर्ट-वीजा प्राप्त करने में काफी दिक्कत होती है जिसकी वजह से भाई से भाई का मिलन, बाप से बेटी का मिलन नहीं हो पाता है। कितनी बड़ी समस्या आकर खड़ी हो जाती है, इसलिए हम लोगों के लिए उदार नीति बनानी चाहिए।

जहां तक हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के प्रभाव की बात है, विदेशों की बड़ी शक्तियों के प्रभाव की बात है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम स्वीडन की पनडुब्बियां, जो कि सबसे अच्छी पनडुब्बियां मानी जाती हैं, न खरीदकर हम जर्मन से पनडुब्बियां खरीद रहे हैं। यह हमारे राष्ट्र की नीति को दर्शाता है कि हम आजाद नहीं हैं और हम अपनी सुरक्षा के साधन भी अपनी मर्जी से नहीं खरीद सकते हैं और यहां तक भी सुनने में आया है कि जर्मन से कुछ कमीशन तय करने की बात आई थी। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कहां तक सही है, लेकिन, ऐसी बात आई थी। इस पर भी सरकार को विशेष रूप से चर्चा करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक हमारी सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है, हम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए इस तरह का वातावरण तैयार करें कि हम अपने पड़ौसी देशों से बिल्कुल भय मुक्त हो जायें और इसके लिए भारत को अपने तमाम पड़ौसी देशों के साथ मजबूत मधुर सम्बन्ध कायम करने चाहिए। इसके अलावा हम सम्मान की बात करते हैं। पिछले दिनों इण्डोनेशिया से जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गुजर रहीं थीं, तो हमारे साथ क्या सलूक हुआ, कौन सा सम्मान हम को दिया गया। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के साथ हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जाती हैं, तो सैंसर किया

जाता है, यह पूरे राष्ट्र का अपमान है, पूरे देश का अपमान है और हम उसकी बड़े शब्दों में निन्दा भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारी हिम्मत भी नहीं है। आज यू० एन० ओ०० संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और लीग आफ नेशन्स ने सोचा था कि दुनिया की एक ऐसी पंचायत होगी, जिसमें सारे मामले आपस में तय होंगे। युद्ध की ज्वाला से हम बच सकेंगे, लेकिन यू० एन० ओ०, जिस पर हमें आशायें थी, उसका महत्व बराबर धीरे-धीरे घटता जा रहा है, प्रभाव घटता जा रहा है। जिनको हिन्द महासागर में आना है, अपने अड्डे बनाने हैं, यू० एन० ओ० कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। दूसरे देशों में युद्ध होता है, युद्ध के मोर्चे पर लोग पहुंचते हैं, लेकिन यू० एन० ओ० और सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल कुछ नहीं कर पाता है। हम को यू० एन० ओ०, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, सक्रिय बनाने के लिए, एक्टिव प्रयास करने चाहिए वरना जितना यू० एन० ओ० और सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल कमजोर होता जाएगा, दुनिया की हालत उतनी ही बिगड़ती जाएगी और दुनिया की शान उतनी ही नष्ट होती जाएगी।

अभी आई० एम० एफ० से लोन यानी कर्ज की बात आई, तो हमें कितनी बगलें झांकनी पड़ीं कि कहीं अमरीका अपनी वीटो पावर का इस्तेमाल न कर दे, हमें इतना बड़ा कर्जा न मिल पाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि या तो भारत जैसे बड़े देश को भी वीटो पावर का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए और यदि नहीं मिलता है तो हमें पहल करनी चाहिए कि सारे बड़े देशों से वीटो पावर समाप्त हो जाए। हमें यू० एन० ओ० के अन्दर अपनी भाषा हिन्दी तथा जो हमारी अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं उनके लिए मांग करनी चाहिए। यदि इन भाषाओं के अन्दर भी यू० एन० ओ० की कार्यवाही हो सके, तो हम अपने राष्ट्र को मान-सम्मान दिलवा सकेंगे।

हमारे दूतावासों की स्थिति यह है कि या तो कहीं पर यथेष्ट कर्मचारी या आफिसर नहीं हैं और यदि कहीं पर हैं तो मशीनरी ऐसी है कि सब कुछ हो जाता है, लेकिन उन को पता ही नहीं लगता है। कहीं-कहीं तो इतनी कमजोरी दिखलाते हैं कि देश की नीति का सही रूप में प्रचार ही नहीं कर पाते हैं। नेपाल जैसे देश में हमारा जो दूतावास है उस के बारे में पता चला कि वहां पार्टी-बन्दी है। हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हमारे दूतावास अधिक सक्रिय हो सकें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोगी हो सकें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारी विदेश नीति तटस्थता के साथ-साथ प्रभावशाली ढंग से, सक्रिय रूप से, इस देश के मान-सम्मान की रक्षा कर सके तथा जो बड़े शक्तिशाली देश हैं हम उन के चंगुल से मुक्त हो सकें, ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिए। हम कमजोर देशों के साथ अच्छे से अच्छे सम्बन्ध बना कर दुनिया के तमाम तटस्थ राष्ट्रों का नेतृत्व कर सकें ताकि हमारा वह प्रयास अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में विशेष रूप से अंकुश का काम कर सके--ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैंने आप की विदेश नीति की असफलता का उल्लेख करने का प्रयास किया है, जिस के लिए आप दुनिया में सर्टिफिकेट पाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वह सर्टिफिकेट आप को बाहर भले ही मिल जाय, लेकिन देश के हर क्षेत्र मे जिस तरह से आप नाकामयाब रहे हैं, उसी तरह से आप की विदेश नीति भी असफल रही है।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : मान्यवर, आज के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में मुख्य आवश्यकता शोषण की है, मानव

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

को भूख को शान्त करने की है, उस को न्यूट्रोन बम नहीं चाहिए, रोजगार चाहिए, स्वास्थ्य की सुविधायें चाहिए, शिक्षा चाहिए, खाने के लिए रोटी चाहिए। आप को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सन 1980 में वर्ल्ड बैंक की जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई उस में कहा गया कि विकासशील देशों के करीब 80 करोड़ मानव आज भी विषम परिस्थितियों में से गुजर रहे हैं जहां एक सप्ताह के लिए पूरी तरह से खाने के लिए भी नहीं मिलता है और 60 करोड़ मानव जो विकासशील देशों में हैं वे अपढ़ हैं, प्रौढ़ हैं लेकिन अनपढ़ हैं। आज विश्व के विकसित देशों में जिन की आबादी सारे विश्व की आबादी का 15 प्रतिशत है, वे लोग आज सारे विश्व की 75 प्रतिशत सम्पदा का अकेले उपभोग कर रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि आज विश्व में आर्थिक विषमता छाई हुई है, उस के कारण ही आज विश्व के बहुत से देशों में तनाव है। उस तनाव को दूर करने का यदि कोई साधन हो सकता है तो जैसा विश्व के अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने अब तक खोजा है--विश्व को एक सूत्र में बांधने के सिर्फ तीन आधार हैं--पहला--व्यापार, दूसरा--ऊर्जा और तीसरा पूंजी-प्रक्षारण (कैपिटल-इन-फ्लो)। इन तीनों मुद्दों पर यदि विश्व के देश गहराई से नहीं सोचेंगे तो इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। आज विश्व के विभिन्न देशों का तीन भागों में वर्गीकरण किया गया है—विकसित देश, विकासशील देश और अर्ध-विकसित देश। इस वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के लिए एक नये एप्रोच की जरूरत है, एक नई-पहल की जरूरत है और वह है--इण्टरनेशनल इकानामिक आर्डर।

मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं--उन्होंने विश्व को सब से पहला सन्देश यह दिया कि आज की आर्थिक स्थिति में सब से बड़ा इन्वेस्टमेण्ट इन्वेस्टमेण्ट-ह्यूमन-बींग होना चाहिए, इन्वेस्टमेण्ट-इन-म्यूल होना चाहिए, इन्वेस्ट-मेण्ट-इन-आर्म्ज की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि यू० एन० ओ० में कितने भी देश थे, वे सारे देश दो वर्ष तक इस आइटम को एजेण्डे पर नहीं रख सके, इस पर सहमत नहीं हो सके कि वास्तव में विकसित देश किस प्रकार से विकासशील देशों की मदद करें। वहां की असफलता के कारण ही, एक सब से बड़ा प्रयत्न जो नार्थ-साऊथ के डाइलोग से जाना जाता है, केनकुन में हुआ और उस में विश्व के 22 मुल्क इस नतीजे पर आए कि हम आगे चल कर ऐसे कदम उठाएं, जिन से विकसित देशों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया जाए कि वे विकासशील देशों को अधिक से अधिक मदद हर क्षेत्र में और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कैसे दें, जिस से एक आर्थिक सन्तुलन कायम हो सके। इस के लिए भारत की प्रधान मंत्री, हमारे देश की नेता और हमारी पार्टी की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं कि जो मसला यू० एन० ओ० में हल नहीं हो सका, उस मसले पर केनकुन कान्फ्रेन्स में कुछ सफलता हासिल की, जिस को उन्होंने एक स्टेप फारवर्ड की संज्ञा दी और इस तरह से एक पहल की है। यह आशा की जाती है कि आने वाले यू० एन० ओ० के सेशन में एजेण्डा आइटम पर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ हो सकेगा।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि एशिया के देशों में जो आर्थिक विषमता है, उस आर्थिक विषमता के कारण कुछ ऐसे मुल्क हैं, जो सुपर पावर्स या जो महान् शक्तियां हैं, उन के इर्द-गिर्द घूमते रहते हैं और उन की कृपा के लिए लालायित रहते हैं। कुछ ऐसे भी मुल्क हैं जो हमारे पड़ोस में हैं,

जहां पर राजनीतिक स्थिरता न होने के कारण और आम आदमियों के वोटों पर सरकार न बनने के कारण येन-केन-प्रकारेण किसी न किसी प्रकार से अपनी सत्ता का प्रदर्शन करना चाहते हैं और वे अपने देश के लोगों को यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हम बहुत सशक्त हैं, बहुत शक्तिशाली हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका ने जो एफ-16 पाकिस्तान को देने के लिए पहल की है और जिस के बारे में अभी यह सूचना आई है कि अगले अक्तूबर में इस तरह के उन को फाइटर्स मिल जाएंगे, उस से एशिया में खास तौर से और विशेष रूप से हिन्दुस्तान के आम आदमी के दिल व दिमाग में एक भय है, एक आशंका है कि जिस तरह का पिछला इतिहास रहा है, उसी तरह से इन हथियारों का, सोफिस्टीकेटेड वेपन्स का इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ़ किया जा सकता है। यह आशंका हिन्दुस्तान के आम आदमी के दिमाग में है और यह आशंका निराधार नहीं है, निर्मूल नहीं है। इस का कुछ आधार है और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अमेरिका के हाऊस आफ़ रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव की तीन सदस्यीय समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस का कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात को कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिमाग में जो आशंका है, वह सही है और उस का उन्होंने समर्थन किया है। उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में आज जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस का मुख्य कारण हथियार सप्लाई करना है। उन्होंने यह कहा है :

"The threeman team which was sent by the Committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives has in its report, expressed the view that the U.S. decision to provide military aid to Pakistan will seriously set back the various emerging efforts at detente between India and Pakistan. As perceived by India the stunting of this limp process of normalisation is mainly caused by the F-16 component of the U.S. aid package!.

According to the study mission, the resulting rupture between India and Pakistan will probably persist for several years."

हाऊस आफ़ रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज के मेम्बर यह कहते हैं कि एफ-16 या सोफिस्टीकेटेड वेपन्स देने से न केवल आज की स्थिति में बल्कि आने वाले सालों में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में एक दूसरे के प्रति बुरी भावना पैदा होने वाली है और हो रही है, उस आशंका को, उस भय को उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जाहिर किया है।

खुद पाकिस्तान के यहां जो कमेटी फोर डेमोक्रेसी बनी हुई है, उस कमेटी ने भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिमाग में जो आशंका है, और सरकार में जो आशंका है, उसका समर्थन किया है और उन्होंने भी यह कहा है कि पाकिस्तान को अमेरिका द्वारा जो आर्म्स सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं, उन से पाकिस्तान कमजोर हो रहा है और मजबूत नहीं हो रहा है और उस के कारण हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध मधुर नहीं रह सकेंगे। 51 पृष्ठों की जो उन की रिपोर्ट है, उस रिपोर्ट में इस बात को कहा गया है।

"A close military alliance with the United States will, at least, obstruct the restoration of democracy and justice in Pakistan and could even pose a danger to the very integrity of the country", says the Pakistan Committee for Democracy and Justice in a 51page report on violations of human rights

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

allegedly perpetrated by the Pakistan's military government.

"The report said that U.S. military aid had increased "the size, power and perquisites of the armed forces' and made it the most powerful institution in the country.

"Military training by the U.S. has imparted a technocratic repressive predilection which under-rates political solution to social crises."

मैं श्रीमन्, यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि केवल हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों या लोगों के दिमाग में ही यह बात नहीं है, अमेरिका के लोगों की भी यही धारणा है। इस तरह से पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई करने से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्ध मधुर बनने की जो संभावना थी वह संभावना अब खत्म होती जा रही है।

श्रीमन्, यह खतरा अमेरिका की नीति के कारण पैदा हो रहा है। अमेरिका जो एशिया के अन्य देशों के साथ आज पेक्ट कर रहा है, उस से भी बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इजराईल तथा दूसरे अन्य मुल्कों के साथ उसने पैक्ट कर रखे हैं और उन्हें हथियार सप्लाई करने से एशिया में शांति को खतरा पैदा होने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है।

श्रीमन् आप जानते हैं कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एशिया और साऊथ एशिया को बाण्डुंग कॉफ्रेंस में पंचशील के सिद्धांतों का प्रतिपादन कर के सारे राष्ट्र और संसार को शांति का एक मंत्र दिया था, एक नई दिशा दी थी। यही नहीं उन्होंने मिश्र के कर्नल नासर और युगोस्लोवाकिया के प्रेजीडेंट टीटो के साथ जिस तरह से सम्बन्ध बनाये, जिस तरह की विदेश नीति का सूत्रपात किया, उससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत को एक नई दिशा मिली।

हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा युद्ध के खिलाफ रहा है और शांति एवं अमन के पक्ष में रहा है। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान का सफल नेतृत्व श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कर रही हैं। उन्होंने संसार को केवल एक ही संदेश दिया है और वह संदेश यह है कि आज विश्व का मानव भूखा है, वह युद्ध नहीं चाहता है, शांति और अमन चाहता है, वह विकास तरक्की चाहता है और आगे बढ़ना चाहता है और इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सभी प्रयत्न होने चाहिएं। अभी हमारे जेठमलानी जी ने पाकिस्तान के हमारे सम्बन्धों के बारे में कहा। मैं आप से एक ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटेन के इतिहास ने हमें बताया है कि पालिसी आफ अपीजमेंट, जिसे तुष्टीकरण की नीति कहते हैं, उससे कभी भी विदेश नीति कामयाब नहीं होती है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों, लोगों ने कभी भी इस तुष्टीकरण की नीति को पसन्द नहीं किया है। हम भ्रातृ भाव चाहते हैं, बराबर का दर्जा चाहते हैं। यह हम केवल एक देश से ही नहीं, बल्कि जितने भी हमारे पड़ौसी देश हैं सभी से चाहते हैं। सभी से दोस्ताना ताल्लुक चाहते हैं।

हमारे मौजूदा विदेश मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो पहल की है, उनकी जो वार्ता चल रही है उसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। चीन के साथ हमारा जो व्यवहार रहा है, उसका इतिहास बताता है कि पंडित नेहरू ने चीन को यू० एन० ओ० में प्रवेश दिलाने के लिए सतत प्रयत्न किये हैं और चीन की मूवमेंट का समर्थन किया है। हमारा पिछला इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर हो सकेंगे। दूसरे जो और देश हैं, उनके साथ भी हम मधुर सम्बन्ध कायम करना चाहते हैं।

हम नॉन-एलाइनमेंट को, गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति के सहारे चलते हुए उस नीति को आधार मानते हुए हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारी इस नीति ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि हम विदेश नीति में कितने सफल रहे हैं। यह नीति हमारे देश के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों के लिए भी सफल रही है।

आज विपक्ष के कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हम दूसरे देशों के स्टूज हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने जो भी काम किया है, हमारी पार्टी, हमारी सरकार ने जो भी कार्य किये हैं, वह अपने स्वाभिमान को सामने रखते हुए किया है और कोई भी ऐसा कार्य हमने नहीं किया जिससे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा में गिरावट आयी हो। हमारी जो विदेश नीति कामयाब है उसके लिए मैं अपनी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और अपने विदेश मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Encomiums have been showered profusely by the hon. Members on this side for efficient monitoring of our foreign policy. I feel, if there is any domain where our national consensus should work and where it is working with unanimity, that national consensus is in respect of two things, that is, the defence of the country and the foreign policy of the country.

We are very much fortunate that we had a background, as during the struggle for freedom, year after year, the resolutions on foreign policy were adopted and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India guided our deliberations and he took great initiative in moulding the Indian, mind with regard to the approach to our foreign relations even when we were fighting for independence. This was the foresight of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that he fought for China and he raised his voice for the independence of the countries of Asia and Africa. This has helped us a lot in clearing the cobwebs of our minds. When India became independent, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as our Prime Minister as well as the Foreign Minister of our country, laid down certain basic norms, the policy of neutrality, our relations with two power blocs and the way in which he interpreted that earned him great praise not only in our country but all over the world.

Moreover, what was very much visible was that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with a vigorous thrust and intense desire for world peace took a place in the centre of the comity of nations and he propounded certain basic ideas, Panch Sheel and other tenets which were supported far and wide by Asian powers as well as other countries. With this background, we have to see whether India is having today the same initiative in its hands with regard to our foreign policy. Are we implementing completely independent foreign policy? Are we pursuing the policy of equidistance? Are we having that initiative in our hands or are we merely reacting to the forces or the events that are happening first? Here, I am talking of certain basic norms and then I will come to certain specific events.

Indian foreign policy issues have to be perceived from the standpoint of India's national interests structured around three concentric circles of environmental priorities. What are those priorities? They are: (i) internal progress, (ii) regional stability and (iii) global peace and "equitable pattern of relationship" between powerful and under-privileged States. These elements serve as the operational criteria of India's foreign policy.

Evidently, the making of Indian foreign policy is largely a function of determining how the emphasis on

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these three sets of objectives should be distributed when they exert contradictory pulls over the country's foreign policy. This is a useful macro-analytical framework for studying the problems of Indian foreign policy-making in general. Equally, if not more important would be to provide the micro-analytic, that is, behavioural dimension of the Indian foreign policy-making process. How the foreign policy makers have tended to behave in the policy-making process in response to the emerging external issue areas. Though our options are limited, what has been our behaviour? whether we have been vigorous in propounding our theories in keeping the initiatives in our hands in the comity of nations or whether we are dormant and docile or whether we have merely reacted to the events that have taken place.

From the national view point and in the national interest, I would like to submit that the basic tenets will have to be the following:—

(a) Equal friendliness with two super-powers;

(b) Long run policy of self-reliance in defence and development; and

(c) Probing into the possibilities of normalising relationship with our neighbours especially countries like China and Pakistan.

Though this is not an easy process and not an easy exercise in the light of the difficulty in assessing Chinese intentions as well as in reconciling with their conflicting world view, still in the midst of these problems, we have to put in our efforts. Kampuchia and all these problems come in the way.

We must search for new relationships with some important countries. We must build India's deterrent capability and not merely defensive capability *vis-a-vis* its neighbours.

These are some of the basic problems that I have raised and we should address ourselves to these problems.

While monitoring the problems relating to international relations, I would like to ask where do we stand with regard to the super powers.

Today we are being sucked by the super-power rivalry. Whether we like it or not, we are pushed into the rivalry existing between the two super-powers who are at daggers drawn.

The new approach of the American administration, after the emergence of President Reagan who is guiding the destinies of America gave rise to some problems. We shall have to think denovo. How is the American policy guided? It is known in the present terms as neo-containment policy. This 'neo-containment' is a term which is increasingly used now-a-days to describe Reagan Administration's global strategy. We shall have to understand how a particular country, especially USA, which is a democratic country, which is wedded to democratic ideals—we are also wedded to the ideals of democracy—then how is it—it is a tragedy—that there is a gulf of misunderstanding between these two democratic countries. Why? Now, at present, the mind of Reagan Administration is conditioned by the slogan of neo-containment. Now Reagan Administration's global neo-containment strategy is containment of the Soviet Union through maintenance of forces all around the Soviet bloc and it is the central thrust in their foreign and military strategies. President Reagan, during his election, campaigned on the platform for re-establishing the US military supremacy and containing Soviet power and he got elected. We shall have to keep this in mind. In his recent Chicago speech, President Reagan has

thrown a gauntlet and a challenge to the Soviet Union in arms race. He has asked them to choose between a very viable arms control agreements or an arms race with the US. On the other hand, Soviet Union has offered to discuss on nuclear weapons on both sides as part of the arms control discussions.

A French scholar, in an International Conference of the Strategic Community, pointed out that the current US policy is getting distorted by being viewed through the prism of anti-Soviet neo-containment policy. In his view, the world is bigger than the Soviet Union and if the USA is to have a viable global policy, the Reagan Administration has to reappraise how to deal with its allies in Europe and the developing world.

They are arming Pakistan on the plea that they will not allow Soviet Union to get away with it and therefore Pakistan has to be supported. Now these are some of the things with which we are confronted. There is an enormous amount of mis-information about India prevailing in America. That is what my impression is. Two events which have come to light will throw light on this. This mis-information about India is about her policies and her relationship with the USSR. It is very much misunderstood in America and other countries. It is said that most of the people who have moved into the Administration in America now-a-days are specialists in strategic weaponry and East-West relations and have very little knowledge about the developing world. This may be one of the factors; I do not know; but there is a gulf of misunderstanding, mistrust, which has to be removed. This misconception about India was about the Indo-Soviet Arms Deal in May, 1980 because of that Arms Treaty, they thought that we were leaning very heavily towards Soviet Russia, and when they thought that we were leaning towards Soviet Russia, it created a kind of prejudice in their minds. In fact, this prejudice is being built up right from the days of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon who had been, day in and day out, attacking the U.S.A.—I do not know justifiably or unjustifiably because this is no occasion to say anything, but I am very clear that most of the time it was an unjustifiable attack. Right from the beginning, this kind of prejudice was being created and over the years it has been built up...

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: At that time the hon. Member belonged to the same party to which Mr. Krishna Menon belonged.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I had discussed it with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when China attacked us, I had opposed Mr. Krishna Menon before Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. My learned friend may not know what was going on at that time, but it is a fact, and I am proud of it.

I was talking about misinformation. The misinformation is very strong, the mistrust is very strong, the prejudice is very strong in their minds that we are leaning very heavily towards one Power Bloc, namely, the Soviet Russia. I do not know, but the present Administration has not been able to appreciate or weigh it or assess it correctly. That is what I would like to submit. Of course, we have also contributed very mildly to a certain extent because we have been following our foreign policy in a very halting manner. When Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, what was our first reaction? At that time it was not that we subscribed to what the Soviet Union did, but our leaders, our Prime Minister and our Minister of Foreign Affairs, were very late to speak against it. Of course, now they must be congratulated for making our policy very clear that we do not want foreign troops of any country on any foreign soil, now that policy is very clear. Our President, in his banquet speech, told President Brezhnev that "continuous stay of foreign troops in another country was

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unacceptable to India". That has been made very clear. But my charge, my complaint, is that we always react after much water has flown down the Ganges, we always rise up very late. We are docile; we do not react vigorously, immediately, on the spur of the moment. Of course, on the basis of our basic principles and norms, we must give our reactions to the ever-changing world. We are not working in the vacuum, there are many forces and counter-forces at work in the international arena. But a successful monitoring of the foreign policy demands that we have to be always on the alert and we must always react, and react according to our national interests. Our national interests as well as our basic tenets have demanded that wherever, in any part of the world, an aggression has taken place or foreign troops intervened, we have always condemned it. But here we were very mild in the beginning, the impression was created that we were shy of saying very plainly to the USSR. Such lapses always create misunderstandings. But I am glad that our President, our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao have all made it explicitly clear...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Repeatedly.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Now it comes repeatedly, but, in the beginning it was not done. I asked one question...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the beginning the situation might have been confusing.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We were not then in power. It was somebody else.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am talking of the lapses of this government after they came to power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You might give your own opinion and your own solution.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: That is what I am doing. Let us not confuse things more confounded.

Here, what has happened is that haltingly we are monitoring our affairs. That is my charge.

Recently, Shri Narasimha Rao in Karachi has stated very clearly that India has a vested interest in the permanency and separateness of Pakistan. As far as this aspect is concerned, I had put a supplementary question on the floor of the House when Soviet troops had intervened in Afghanistan. When they marched into Afghanistan, I put one question and I told the Government that in view of this changed context, people of Pakistan are almost pining for the friendship of our country. You are aware that I have been one of those who have been advocating very consistently the cause for the friendship with Pakistan and with all our neighbours including China. From that viewpoint, I had asked that people of Pakistan, the common man in Pakistan in the streets of Pakistan—in Rawalpindi, Islamabad and Lahore, have been asking and there was an apprehension in the minds of the masses of Pakistan—I am not talking of the ruling clique there—whether India, our big brother, would stand by us in case we are attacked? In this context my question was: are you prepared to give a guarantee to the people of Pakistan that if Pakistan was attacked, India would stand by Pakistan? At that time no clear answer was forthcoming. Then things developed, developments took place and thereafter, I asked another question because Morarji Desai had made a statement that if Pakistan would be atacked, India would stand by Pakistan and that there was no need for Pakistan to arm itself to the teeth because that would unnecessarily affect the economy of Pakistan and create many disturbances and upset the entire scheme of things here in the subcontinent. That is what Mr. Desai said. In view of that, I again asked

our Foreign Minister. At that time he agreed with me. He told the House "for once yes" that India was prepared to assure Pakistan in that regard. Now, these things which are developing haltingly create apprehensions and they damage or cause harm. Though we work in the right direction, we do not work at the right and opportune moment, it works to our detriment. That is what I would submit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tell me whether our Government would be dealing with the Government of Pakistan or with the people of Pakistan over the head of the Government there?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: At least you must give that much credit to me. I told that these are the prevailing sentiments among the people of Pakistan and masses of Pakistan. It was reported in the Press. I was just basing my argument on that. Even among the rulers also they had voiced at that time their apprehension about Soviet intervention. That is why they looked askance at India. This is a fact. That does not mean that about masses we should not speak. We also have been telling that because there are problems, because of poverty and internal problems Pakistani rulers wanted to divert the attention of the people and want to attack India. Now, having submitted that, I feel that there must be a vigorous thrust as far as India is concerned to cement our relationship with our neighbours.

Sir, as President Reagan has emerged on the world arena as I stated, his policy is there which is described as a neo-containment. In the same way, China is vigorously pursuing its policies all over the world. Now, China and U.S.A. have come nearer. That is one aspect of the problem. Among the Asian countries also, China is vying with India for its supremacy. We have never tried for the supremacy or anything. India has no extraterritorial designs anywhere. India has this background.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I would like to take at least fifteen minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken twenty minutes. So, within five minutes, you finish your speech.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: That would be a bit difficult. I have just started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I won't wait for you. You kindly finish.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I shall be as brief as possible. I shall try to cover my points only. Now, Sir, as far as China is concerned, India and China have been friends with their background about the civilisation, culture etc. I had an occasion recently to go to China with a Parliamentary Delegation as its Member. From what I could find there, the people of China have a fund of goodwill for our country. The common man in China is for the friendship of this country. The present leaders in China are not those who were just committed to the old doctrines. They are not blind to the doctrinaire approach. But, to-day they have become pragmatic. The lands from the communes are released for the private ownership. So, that production increased. These are new approaches that we have seen and my impression is that the present leadership in China is prepared to normalise the relations. Our official team is already there in China. It is a very delicate problem—border problem. I would not like to say anything on that. It would augur well for the Asian countries that China and India should come together and try to strengthen the forces of world peace. I wanted to say something and discuss in detail about China but since you have said that time is very short, I would like to

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cut short my speech and cover the points. Recently, as far as our neighbours are concerned, some anxiety was being created by Nepal. Nepal has started talking about making Nepal the zone of peace. What was the necessity for the External Affairs Minister to rush to Nepal? Because new developments are taking place there. We shall have to be alert. In Asian countries I would like to submit that we shall have to be always alert. Our approaches shall have to be vigorous and our drive will also have to be very vigorous. There was an old proposal of Nepal to make it a zone of peace. They are reviving it. There is some reason behind it. Why? Can we dispel the fears of Nepal or not? Are we successfully dispelling their fears or not? Some people try to create some troubles—Nepal *vis-a-vis* India. But, under these circumstances, looking to the cultural ties, the ties of friendship etc. there should not be and there is no problem between India and Nepal. In spite of that some misunderstanding prevails in the minds of Nepal which we shall have to dispel.

Now, they are talking of Himalayan Peace Plan. Now, Sir, we must understand the reasons behind the move to put forward the Himalayan Peace Plan? Is it the original plan put forward by the Napalese people or authority? No, Sir. Now, we all are aware these exists a treaty of friendship between India and Nepal. They are demanding that Nepal should be considered a zone of peace.

16.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the External Affairs Minister has recently cautioned Nepal and has stated that please do not try to weaken India. That is a caution or a warning in the right direction. I am supporting our External Affairs Minister on the stand that he took with Nepal.

Now, having submitted this, since the time at my disposal is very short, I would like to draw the attention of our Foreign Minister to one important matter. This morning I put a supplementary regarding the working of the Iranian Embassy in New Delhi, the way in which slogans are painted on the walls, etc. There are certain norms. There are certain protocol, some behaviourial pattern, according to which all the foreign embassies and foreign diplomats have to work. I pointed out the way in which the Iranian Embassy in India is working. All these create problems for us. I would now like to read from the Urdu Daily Iqbal published from Srinagar. It says:

> "During the last so many months in the valley of Kashmir particularly in Srinagar, the New Delhi Iranian Embassy is increasingly involved in suspicious activities. Propaganda material prepared by the Embassy is being freely distributed on the roads of the area and its posters pasted on the wall. The material contained in these is tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of the country.
>
> The objectives of these activities of the Iranian Embassy is nothing but to make the Muslims of the region to accept Iranian point of view concerning Iran's war against Iraq. This point of view reflects the extremist attitude in Iran".

I am not reading the whole of it. But this is the extract from that paper, Iqbal, Urdu Daily, from Srinagar.

I now would like to refer to India *Today* which has said something in its last issue. There is a good photograph of our Finance Minister, Venkataramanji on the front of the issue of India Today. In this issue a very disturbing thing has been stated. It says that some foreign embassy is indulging in some smuggling activities. It

it is a fact, that is a very disturbing type of news. Our Foreign Minister will have to take some serious note of it. It has been stated in *India Today* that some diplomats concerned with the Soviet Embassy have been indulging in this sort of things. When I read the news I was very much disturbed. Soviet Russia is our friend. I am one of those who believe in the friendship with Soviet Russia But consciously or unconsciously if something is done it creates lot of difficulty for us. I raised the question about the Iranian Embassy this morning. If this sort of thing goes on, it only creates more difficulty for us. We shall have to curb the same. We shall have to take steps to see that such activities are curbed because they would create unnecessary tension in our friendly relations. I would like to conclude with these words that though we are proceeding in the right direction, we are lacking in our vigour, lacking in our initiative and we are merely acting to the events that are taking place one after another in other parts of the world. From henceforth if we mend our ways and we come vigorous, we take initiative that was in our hands during the days of Pandit Nehru, we shall be able to play our part more effectively in the country of nations and we shall be able to strengthen the forces of world peace.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, it is a very complicated international situation in which we are placed today and the exact context can be framed up by referring to the communique of the Melbourne Conference from 29th September to 7th October, 1981. I will read out one sentence from the Communique.

> "Central to their concern was a charge from the detente to confrontation, mounting tension between the super-powers and the build up of nuclear arms threatening the very survival of mankind."

This is a very key portion of the statement and it shows how concerned were the leaders who joined at Melbourne. Though obviously all over Europe we are finding a peace march, in countries like West Germany, slogans like 'No more place like Hiroshima'—no Euroshima—are ringing the West European air. But behind this there is no desire to have peace. It is a strategy and diplomatic manoeuvre of super powers that are acting and inter-acting. The Soviet Russia is trying to find a Poland in West Germany. The attempt is that West Germany which is now being swayed by wave of what is called a new patriotism is coming up slowly to the realisation that an Austrian type of neutralism would be better than deep commitment to the NATO Alliance and therefore it is that it has refused to pay .3 per cent of the escalation for the NATO expenses. In this context, it is to be seen that a very interesting plan for laying a pipeline for carrying gas from Siberia to West Germany has also been entered into and agreed upon. Whereas the West German Chancellor is accusing the USA of creating unemployment in West Germany by big industries it is the Soviet Russia which is coming to the rescue of West Germany by offering employment on this side. So, the Soviet President is also there to launch a peace offensive. Another similar attempt is made by President Reagan and he, in the last week of December last had announced a 4-point plan—formerly it was SALT, now it is called START Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, etc. It is very interesting that he has offered to reduce some of the very important arms if Russia also cooperates on the other side. And to this there is a reaction in Western Europe that they do not want a zero option. This is the crux of the problem that the movement for peace is not born out of any desire for peace. The movement for detente is not borne out of any desire for avoiding confrontation. It is the paradox of the situation that confrontation is leading the vocifer-

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ous cry for peace and we have to understand it in another context.

Last year, an attempt was made by certain small powers to have a university for peace in the United Nations. The resolution was put forward and both Soviet Russia and the other super power—the USA—did not approve of it. It is the majority of these non-aligned countries—45 countries—that co-sponsored the resolution and that was passed with the forces of strong opinion from the delegates. So, the genuine desire for peace is missing on both the sides. And I remember the days of President Reagan's election when he used to say "Well, if you want the USA to be second to none, vote for me and if you want the USA to be second to one, or others, then vote for Mr. Carter". So the desire for military supremacy is the primary desire of President Reagan and that is the motive behind the peace plan which has been broadcast to parts of Western Europe and which has been radiated to Moscow. Moscow's attempt in trying to have as many peace rallies on the western soil is another attempt for the same thing. We must not be caught up in the situation. I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister has put her finger rightly on the pulse and described the present international situation as a very complicated one; it has slowly gone towards the confrontation and detente is no more the cry. Let us understand our own situation. The statesmen of the world have been recognising the contribution made by India towards the cause of peace. India was one of the co-sponsors of the resolution of the establishment of University for peace in Costa Rica last year, whereas the super powers were not. The other side have not cooperated fully.

17 hrs.

What is Pakistan doing? Much has been made by our friends on the other side of its no-war pact. It has to be seen properly and what does it mean? The Pakistan offer first came on the 15th September; it was just mentioned in a very cursory manner; it was not moved through diplomatic channels as should have been done. It is only an attempt to befool the people of Pakistan. I would refer to the Presidential order of October 1979 of President Zia-ul-Haq where he had declared his commitment to have an advisory council, known as Majlis-sura, that is an advisory council of the wise. In this council, 200 talented people would be chosen and made to advise him on impotant international affairs so as to guide the destiny of the ship of Pakistan. But what has happened to that? On November 13, 1981 when a correspondent asked him. "Where is your Majlis-sura; what is the news?", President Zia-ul-Haq replied: "No news is good news". Obviously, he could not form that council; he could not find even 200 people out of his selected followers or intellectuals in Pakistan to advise him. Similarly, the movement for the restoration of democracy, MRD. is at the nerves of President Zia-ul-Haq. The result is that he is upset. Eight parties have joined hands for this; four parties have not joined hands and they are not in the MRD. These Parties too have refused to support him in the open. Now, the people of Pakistan are slowly coming to the conclusion that India is not a threat to Pakistan that Russia is not a threat to Pakistan; it is General's Government it is Zia-ul-Haq's Government that is the threat to the people of Pakistan. They are coming slowly to this conclusion that they have all along been confused and deceived by the military regime of President Zia-ul-Haq. He has promised to restore democracy, but nothing has been done.

We must not be a victim of the propaganda that has been launched by Pakistan. India stands firmly for non-aggression. That clause is contained in the Simla agreement. Why does Pakistan not honour that? As has

been stated, you calculate the number of people who have been granted visas by India to visit Pakistan and compare it with the number of people who have been allowed to visit India by Pakistan. and who have been refused visas to visit India by Pakistan. You will be able to decide, in your wisdom, that Pakistan has not been fair to India in this regard. They have not allowed people to go to Pakistan, Visas have been refused on flimsy grounds, because they are afraid that people who visit Pakistan would know the real situation in Pakistan.

Pakistan at present is perched on a very risky gun powder heap and it cannot move forward. On the one hand. Pakistan has been raising the Afghanistan bogy. Of course, we are not supporting the presence on Afghanistan soil of the Russian troops; we want them to withdraw. and it has been made clear. Secondly, we also want to make it clear that it is not a military solution, that will solve the problem; it is only a diplomatic and political decision that will ultimately solve the problem. Day in and day out President Zia-ul-Haq cries out that he would support the Mujahiddins and he would support the guerilla wars, but is it going to help Pakistan? Is it going to help Afghanistan? It is not going to help anybody. President Zia-ūl-Haq says that Russia has eyes on the warm gulf waters and it wants to touch them. That is what he says. That is not so easy to achieve. For Pakistan also, it is a big problem. So, the only offensive should be a diplomatic offensive. a political solution, and that has to come through the non-alignment movement. The sooner Pakistan realises this, the better it is for the democracy, for safety, and stability of Pakistan and if it does not. it has no chance for any military solution. Secondaly, I would refer to the neighbouring countries on the Indian sub-continent. There are seven countries. We are happy that there are now moves for rapprochement, reconciliation and friendship between China and India, Any friendship between these two countries will create a good climate not only for the future of Asia, but for the future of the whole world. For this reason I am happy that our official team is visiting Beijing at the moment and the leaders from their side are also taking a realistic view. From our side we will like to keep olive branch forward in the view so that they will also extend their warm friendship in case they are so inclined. Whereas we are committed to friendship with all countries of the world and that we piloted even China's case for its UN Membership, we are also determined to see that India stands on its own feet and that it does not lose even an inch and enjoys and gains self-respect. As a result of these negotiations India is not interested in the leadership of Asia or the world. China may be interested or not, I don't know. But India is interested in Sino-Indian friendship; and that should be to the advantage of the peace-loving forces and the unity of Asia, which is our cry.

We are happy that President Sanjiva Reddy has come back after paying a visit to Kathmandu. He has been given a warm reception there and the people of Nepal were looking forward to his visit.

Another development is that Bhutan has responded to our warm friendship and recently the King of Bhutan has offered to build one Centre for the Study of Mahayana Buddhism at the Nagarjuna University in Andhra Pradesh. That shows that Bhutan is culturally linked with India and our interests and the interests of Bhutan are quite mutually helpful.

Similarly with Bangladesh and other countries we would like to have friendship. Small irritants that we may find and which have been referred to by my friends on the other side in Sri Lanka etc. can always be removed.

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So, here is a move by the leader of our democracy. Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the External Affairs Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao to find a solution to the difficult problems in the world, in the international context of today through peace offensives, through friendship treaties, through breaking of hostile attitudes, through giving a call for amity and friendship and through giving a direction in the movement of friendly relations.

This is not all. Only political negotiations will not help. Therefore, economic solutions are also to be found. The world today has moved far beyond the original position of John Foster Dullas and others. I am happy to inform you that even a country like Burma has not been criticising Vietnam. Whereas we have recognised Kampuchea, Burma too, if not recognising, at least is desisting from criticising the actions or other things in Vietnam and thereby is also helpful in this respect. Therefore. Burma is also toeing this very line.

I was talking of new initiatives: and the Cancun Conference is a step in the right direction. Eleven countries first sponsored this conference. Twentytwo countries were interested in it and they joined their hands together. And our Prime Minister also was there. This is for an ushering era of understanding and inter-dependence.

Now one bloc cannot march over the head of the other bloc and the western bloc cannot ignore the Communist bloc. What we have to find is that the third world interests are protected and they have to be protected if the realities of the third world which has most of the resources of the world—both mineral and raw material, are appreciated. It is the finished goods that the two blocs supply. We understand that at the Global negotiations, to Cancun week even Soviet Russia was invited. But if we have to call a spade a spade, Soviet Russia did not join the Conference. Of course, we value Soviet friendship very much. But the reasons for its not joining are not convincing. They advanced the reasons at the global negotiations that they are not responsible for colonial exploitation of the world. Therefore. they owe no responsibility for this. But our appeal is that in the context of today when the economic situation in the world is increasingly coming to be interdependent, every country of the world must pay its attention and its due share towards a new global economic order in which the poorer countries also have a chance to survive if not a chance to flourish; and it is with cooperation that each has to march forward. It is not the confrontation that moves us anywhere. If you see the present situation right from the Western countries to the Far East, we have a situation which is explosive in nature. We have a situation which is explosive in nature, and which has a potential for destruction; but through meticulous care and through wise statesmanship and a spirit of cooperation and adjustment, our Government is trying to de-fuse the situation and trying to carry the country forward and build a better image for it abroad. We are happy to note that whereas in Pakistan, people are slowly and slowly unable to find even an advisory council, here is a Parliament working, and here are the State Assemblies which carry the flag of democracy forward. Our goal is world peace, and the prosperity of the common man.

With these words, I congratulate our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister for their efforts to further the cause of world peace, universal understanding and new international economic order.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I have just talked about "From Russia with Love" which has come in 'India Today'. At that time, our hon. Minister was not here. I would like to draw his attention to this. It is a very serious charge. Some members from the Soviet Embassy have been indulging in smuggling. You might have

read it. I do not say whether it is right to wrong. I will hand it over to you.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबे आली, मेरा कोई लम्बी तकरीर करने का इरादा नहीं है। मैं दो तीन बातें हाउज और फारन मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

पिछले दिनों मुझे स्कैंडेनेवियन कण्ट्रीज, लन्दन और मास्को जाने का मौका मिला। मैं वहां गैर-सरकारी तौर पर गया था। वहां पर मैं आम लोगों से मिला। हमारे जो दोस्त हमारी पालिसीज की नुक्ता-चीनी और मुखालिफत करते रहे हैं, अगर वे मेरे साथ होते, तो उन्हें पता चल जाता कि दुनियां के आम लोग कितनी तवक्को रखते हैं हमारे मुल्क से, हमारी लीडर, मिसेज इन्दिरा गांधी से और हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब से। वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ही दुनियां में अमन कायम कर सकता है और वह हमारी मदद करेगा। उनको मालूम है कि जंग क्या बला है, जंग कितनी खतरनाक है। उन्होंने दूसरी जंगे-अजीम के मजालिम देखे हैं और उन्हें मालूम है कि अगर फिर जंग हुई, तो वह ज्यादा खतरनाक होगी, जिसमें शायद इन्सान इस कुरा-ए-अर्ज से, इस जमीन से, नेस्तोनाबूद ही हो जाए। इस लिए वे बहुत घबराए हुए हैं और हमारे मुल्क की तरफ देख रहे हैं।

मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कैसे हमारी पालिसीज की तनकीद, नुक्ताचीनी और मुखालिफत की जा सकती है। जहां तक वर्ल्ड पीस का सवाल है, पीस तो इनडिविजबल है, वह पार्टियों में और मुखालिफ मुल्कों में तकसीम नहीं हो सकती। वार करने वाली जंगजू ताकतें लड़ाई चाहती हैं, मगर अवाम अमन चाहते हैं। कवेलपिंग कण्ट्रीज के लोग अमन चाहते हैं, क्योंकि बगैर अमन के वे तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। डेवेलप्ड कण्ट्रीज में कुछ ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने डेवेलपिंग कण्ट्रीज की नाकाबन्दी ही नहीं की है, बल्कि वहां ऐसे अनासिर भी पैदा कर दिए हैं, जो अमन की पालिसी की मुखालफत करते हैं।

आज दुनियां के अवाम यह समझते हैं कि हमारी पालिसी ही दुरुस्त पालिसी है। वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक मुल्क के तौर पर ऐसे अनासिर की सफ में खड़ा है, जो अमन चाहते हैं, और वह अमन की आवाज को तकवियत दे रहा है। हमारे मुल्क, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर की खूबी है कि उन्होंने कभी लीडरशिप का दावा नहीं किया है। वे सब मुल्कों को साथ ले कर अमन की आवाज में जोर पैदा करना चाहते हैं, ताकि दुनियां में अमन कायम हो और सब मुल्क तरक्की करें।

आज जंग के बादल मण्डरा रहे हैं। जहां तक अफगानिस्तान का ताल्लुक है, यह नुक्ताचीनी की गई है कि कभी-कभी हम लरज जाते हैं, कभी एक तरफ और कभी दूसरी तरफ झुक जाते हैं। नान-एलाइनमेंट का मतलब यह है कि किसी के साथ हमारी कोई गुटबन्दी नहीं है। हम किसी की पालिसी को फालो नहीं करेंगे और हर मसले पर हम अपना ही फैसला करेंगे। जितने हमारे नान-एलाण्ड देश हैं उन में आपस में किसी मसले पर इख्तलाफ भी हो जाय, उस सूरत में किसी को कोई बात पसन्द न आए, मुमकिन है कि उस की दलील में कोई वजन हो और हमारी दलील में भी वजन हो, दोनों की दलील एक न हो सकती हो तो उससे यह कयास करना कि हम कोई एक तरफ झुक रहे हैं या

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

दूसरी तरफ झुक रहे हैं या हम न्यूट्रल बन रहे हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है । यह हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब ने और हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने आम तौर पर बात साफ कर दी है कि नान-एलाइण्ड का मतलब न्यूट्रलिटी नहीं है । नान-एलाइण्ड का मतलब है कि सही तरीके पर हर मसले में दखल देना ।

जहां तक अफगानिस्तान का ताल्लुक है बात उस में हुई । शुरू से बात कही गई, मौके-मौके पर बात साफ की गई । मगर एक बात हमारे दोस्त भूल जाते हैं । एक माहौल जो वहां पैदा हुआ जिस में अफगानिस्तान को सोवियत यूनियन की फौज बुलानी पड़ी, उस की जगह आप वह माहौल पैदा करने में मदद करें जिस से वह वापस जायं । यह मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता था ।

वियतनाम जाने के बाद मुझे यह मालूम हुआ, जब मैं ने वह इलाका देखा और हुंडोचाइना को देखा तो मालूम हुआ कि हमारी पालिसी कम्पूचिया में, लाओस में किस कदर दुरुस्त है । नार्थ वियतनाम में देखा कि कमिटेड नेशन किस तरह से खुशी के साथ तमाम दिक्कतों को बर्दाश्त करता है और आगे बढ़ता है किस तरह वह अपने मुल्क के लिए कुर्बानी करता है । वह स्पिरिट जो हमारी इंडिपेंडेंस से पहले थी वह मैंने वहां गवर्नमेंट बन जाने के बाद भी देखी । आज मैंने उनको वहां गवर्नमेंट बनाए हुए भी देखा । साउथ वियतनाम में आप जायं और वहां जा कर देखें तो वहां वह लोग जो पहले कब्जा बनाए हुए थे सारे मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन पर, जब वहां कम्यूनिज्म आया और वहां पर एकता हो गई, सारा देश एक हो गया तो वह भाग रहे हैं । वह रेफ्यूजी बन कर जा रहे हैं । जो दूसरे देशों के लोग वहां पर थे वे वहां से वापस हो गए । क्यों कि जो अपने आप को उस आइडियालाजी के साथ, देश की तरक्की के लिए जो उन का सोचने का ढंग है उस के साथ जिन की मुताबिकत नहीं आती वह वहां से भाग रहे हैं । मगर जहां तक हमारी पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, मुझे वहां जा कर खुशी हुई कि हमारी पालिसी सिर्फ वहां नहीं, वियतनाम में ही नहीं, कम्पूचिया में भी और लाओस में भी बिलकुल दुरुस्त है और हम उस तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं ।

पाकिस्तान के मुताल्लिक जो बातें कहीं गई जिस ने मुझे इस पर बोलने के लिए राग़िब किया उस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहूंगा, यहां कहा गया कि नो वार पैक्ट का आफर हुआ लेकिन ये हमारे बड़े-बड़े लीडर हैं, ये भूल जाते हैं कि पहले तो प्रेस में बात कही गई जहां तक मुझे इल्म है और प्रैस स्टेटमेंट को फिर यहां कहा गया । उस वक्त तक तो यहां हमारी गवर्नमेंट को कहा ही नहीं था । तो यह कौन सा तरीका है कि प्रेस स्टेटमेंट एक दे दें और वह प्रेस स्टेटमेंट भी किस लिए दिया गया—क्यों कि उन्हें जो नया आर्मामेंट और जहाज लेना था वह किस्सा शायद यू एस ए की कांग्रेस में जा रहा था तो उस के लिए स्टेमेंट दे दिया और उस को कहा नो वार पैक्ट का आफर और उसी को ले कर हमारे दोस्त यहां यह कहते हैं मगर वह भूल गए उस बात को, हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि पंडित नेहरू के जमाने में हम ने वह आफर किया था, उस का अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया । कई गवर्नमेंट्स बदलीं, एक मिलिट्री रिजीम, दूसरी मिलिट्री रिजीम, तीसरी मिलिट्री रिजीम आई और कुछ नहीं हुआ और वह यह भी भूल जाते हैं कि शिमला ऐग्रीमेंट क्या था ? आप

उस से नयी बात क्या करना चाहते हैं ? रामजेठमलानी जी कह रहे थे कि उन को बांधना था इस बात के लिए कि काश्मीर के मसले को और बाकी हर मसले को वह सिर्फ बातचीत से ही तय करेंगे, उस में किसी किस्म की आर्म्ड मदाखलत नहीं करेंगे, तो उस में शिमला पैक्ट में क्या है ? भुट्टो साहब जब तक हम से लड़ते थे तो दुनियां के सब से बड़े सियासतदां माने जाते थे । सब लोग उन को उछालते थे, उन की फौज और जंगबाज ताकतें उछालती थीं लेकिन शिमला में आ कर उन को इस बात का एहसास हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान को आपस में लड़ना नहीं चाहिए, अपनी-अपनी जगह आराम से रहना चाहिए और अपने-अपने लोगों की तरक्की करनी चाहिए । तो उस के बाद क्या हुआ ? उन पर केस चलाए गए । केस चला और उन को फांसी पर लटकाया गया । जुर्म क्या था ? बड़ा अफसोस है, हमने जंग देखी है, जनरल स्पैरो साहब यहां नहीं हैं, हमने 1947, 1965 और 1971 की लड़ाइयां देखी हैं । हम सरहदों पर चलते रहे । जंग जो होने वाली है वह काफी खतरनाक होगी, लेकिन जो पहले जंग हो चुकी है उससे भी लोगों की काफी तबाही हुई । और उसका असर सिर्फ जम्मू-कश्मीर में ही नहीं, पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात में भी पड़ा और वहां के लोग अभी तक परेशान हैं । और फिर हम उसी ट्रैप में जाना चाहते हैं । नये सिरे से कश्मीर इशू को वह ओपिन करना चाहते हैं । यह हमारी आवाज नहीं है, किसी और की आवाज है । कौन आवाज देता है यह सब को मालूम है और सरकार को भी मालूम होगा । हमारी सरकार बड़ी खूबी के साथ उनसे बात कर रही है और इस मसले पर हमारी फोरेन पौलिसी और डिफेंस को होशियार रहना होगा और देखना होगा वहां के ऐवान हमारे भाई हैं, हमारा ही खून है हम एक ही मुल्क के थे और उसके दो हिस्से किये गये । वह अपने घर में आबाद रहें और हम अपने यहां आबाद रहें । इस वक्त जो वहां हो रहा है वहां की सरकार ने 50 बातें वहां के लोगों को कहीं, 50 बातें दूसरों ने कहीं, और हर बात में चालाकी और चालबाजी है । इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगर हम उनकी किसी जाल में फंस जायें तो ठीक नहीं है ।

चीन से भी हमारी बातचीत हो रही है । अच्छी बात है । बातचीत होनी चाहिये । हमारी स्टेट का एक चौथाई हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है और काफी हिस्सा स्टेट का और देश का चीन के कब्जे में है । जब आप उनसे बात करेंगे तो सरहदी तनाजा की एक बड़ी बात है इकोनामी के अलावा हमारी मजहबी कुछ जियारतें हैं खासकर के बौद्ध लोग काफी तिब्बत में हैं तो इन सब मसलों को ले कर, मजबी इदारे का मसला और हमारे एक लामा लद्दाख में जो गोम्पा है उसके लामा अभी तक उन्हीं के कब्जे में हैं । पता नहीं उसकी क्या हालत है । उस को उन्होंने भेजा नहीं । कम से कम इतना तो होना चाहिये कि कम से कम एक लिमिट हो जाय और उनसे पूछा जाय कि वह आना चाहते हैं कि नहीं ? अगर आना चाहते हैं तो आ सकें । यह कुछ बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

इसी तरह लंका में देखें वहां क्या हो रहा है ? वहां हमारे लोगों के साथ ज्यादती हो रही है । और हमारे कुछ लोग हमें मिसरिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं । वैस्ट जर्मनी में मुझे पता चला कुछ

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ ज्यादती हो रही है। कैनाडा में इंडियन हमें मिस-रिप्रजेन्ट करते हैं इसलिये आपको वहां की सरकार को कहना चाहिये। इसी तरह आपकी ऐम्बेसीज के मुताल्लिक शिकायतें की गयीं। सिवाय लन्दन के, बाकी सब जगह अच्छा काम है, और अन्डरस्टाफ भी है। इसी तरह से वियतनाम में आपकी ऐम्बेसी अन्डरस्टाफड है। जो हमारे आदमी वहां काम करते हैं उनके मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट का अच्छा इंतजाम नहीं है। अगर वे बीमार हो जायें उनको अच्छी मेडिकल फेसिलिटी उस मुल्क में नहीं मिलती, मेडिकल फेसिलिटी वहां कुछ ऐडवांस तरीके की नहीं है। रूडीमेंटरी तरीके की है, और न हमको वह सूट करती है। अगर कोई बीमार हो जायें फेमिली का तो एक आदमी तीन महीने में बैंगकाक जा सकता है। अब अगर मिसेज, बाबी, माता पिता बीमार हो जाय तो फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि उनमें से कौन एक आदमी इलाज के लिये जा सकता है। तो इस तरफ भी आपको सोचना चाहिये और तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

आखिर में अपने तजुर्बे के आधार पर, और जो हमने देखा है, आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि बहुत अच्छे तरीके से, मजबूती के साथ आप अपनी फौरेन पालिसी चला रहे हैं। पता नहीं हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग टी०वी० देखते हैं कि नहीं, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की जो बाहर प्रैस कानफरेंसेज हुई है उसी से मालूम हो जाता है कि उनकी कितनी इम्पोर्टेन्स है। लोगों की प्रैस कांफरेंस में कोई आता नहीं था। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की प्रैस कानफरेंसेज वैल अटेंडेड रही। जो प्रैस कान्फेंस होती थी, उसमें बैठने तक को जगह नहीं मिलती थी और किस खूबी के साथ जवाब दिए गए, यह कहने की बात नहीं है। जब इस तरह से हम अदालत के सामने नुक्ताचीनी कर रहे हैं, तो उसका क्या जवाब दिया जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के विरोध में हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर चीन, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश मिल कर एक ट्रायंगिल बना रहे हैं। बंगलादेश में वहां के राष्ट्रपति की हत्या के बाद जिस ढंग से वहां के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की हत्याएं हो रही हैं, उस से और भी स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि भारत के खिलाफ एक गहरा षडयंत्र हमारी सीमाओं पर चल रहा है। जब से चीन और अमरीका के सैनिक संबंध सुधरे हैं, तब से अमरीका दिगोगार्शिया में बैठ कर ट्रायंगिल में परिवर्तन करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील दिखता है। इस ढंग से जो सुपर पावर्स हैं, वे इस कोशिश में लगी हुई है कि आने वाला महायुद्ध एशिया की जमीन पर लड़ा जाए। यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह जो आने वाला युद्ध है, चाहे यह आणविक युद्ध हो या किसी ढंग का युद्ध हो, वह उनके देश की सीमाओं पर न लड़ा जाए, बल्कि बहुत दूर उनके देश की सीमाओं से होकर लड़ा जाए। पाकिस्तान, अमरीका और चीन--ये तीनों कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रूस के खिलाफ तीनों मिल कर कोई कदम उठाएं, परन्तु मेरी स्वयं की यह मान्यता है कि न तो सीधे रूप से अमरीका कोई रूस के विरोध में कोई कार्यवाही कर रहा है और न रूस

यह चाहता है कि अमरीका से सीधे-सीधे कोई लड़ाई लड़ी जाए। इस प्रकार ये तीनों सुपर पावर्स यह कोशिश कर रही है कि ये छोटे-छोटे मध्यम आकार के जो देश हैं, वे हमारे आसपास चक्कर लगाते रहें। ये देश केवल डर दिखाकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में अपनी महत्ता को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक ओर उनके हथियारों की बिक्री हो और दूसरी ओर उनका पैसा अण्डर-डेवेलपड कन्ट्रीज में लगे और उनका प्रभुत्व उन पर कायम रहे। इस प्रकार की कोशिश आज हमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में देखने को मिल रही है।

1962 से 1975 तक हमारे देश पर युद्ध के बादल छाए रहे, तब अमरीका ने स्पष्ट रूप से हम से कहा है कि वह कभी भी हम को चीन के विरोध में किसी भी प्रकार की मदद नहीं पहुंचाएगा और इस लिए विवश होकर हमको बार-बार रूस की ओर देखना पड़ता है। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि हमको घबराकर या हमको किसी भी प्रकार जल्दबाजी में कोई कदम उठाकर कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिए जिस से कि हम किसी एक शक्ति के जाल में चले जायें और जैसा कि अभी श्री राजदा जी ने हम पर आरोप लगाया कि हमने बहुत देर कर दी अफगानिस्तान में रूसी सेनाओं का विरोध करने में। मगर बहुत से ऐसे नाजुक प्रश्न होते हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रय जगत में बहुत से ऐसे नाजुक अवसर आते हैं, जिन पर तत्काल अपनी प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर करना उचित नहीं होता है। मुझे बहुत ही प्रसन्नता है--हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी बहुत ही लायक हैं और जिस ढंग से तथा जिस समय पर जो कदम उठाना चाहिए, वे लगातार उठाते जा रहे हैं। मैं अपने इन भावों को इस शेर में प्रकट करना चाहता हूं--

लोग कहते हैं बदलता है जमाना अक्सर
मर्द वह हैं जो जमाने को बदल देते हैं।

जमाने को बदलने के लिए हमारे विदेश मंत्री और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री लगातार कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आज न केवल भारत, बल्कि पूरे विश्व की जो समस्या है, अण्डर-डवेलपड कन्ट्रीज की जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं, जो विकसित राष्ट्र अपने पसों के बल पर, अपने शस्त्रों के बल पर आज दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं--ऐसी नाजुक और विकट परिस्थितियों में किस ढंग से सामना किया जाए, इसके लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री लगातार कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम को गर्व है कि ऐसा सुन्दर और सशक्त नेतृत्व हमारे देश को मिला है।

अभी बहुत से प्रश्न हमारी सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में हमारे अनेक विद्वान साथियों ने उठाये हैं। मैं भी बहुत संक्षेप में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न है, वहां पर एक सैनिक-शासन शासन कर रहा है और आज जितने भी लोकतंत्र हैं या जो इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज हैं, आप उनके पिछले इतिहास को उठा कर देखें, वहां पर अभी तक स्थायित्व कायम नहीं हो पाया है। एक सत्ता आती है, फिर एक भाई दूसरे भाई को मार कर दूसरी सत्ता स्थापित हो जाती है, जन-जीवन के लिए हमेशा संकट बना रहता है। आज विश्व के लोग भारत की डेमोक्रेसी को देख कर गर्व करते हैं, उनके मन में एक प्रकार से आश्चर्य होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे 68 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में किस ढंग से कितनी सफलतापूर्वक, लोकतंत्र फल-फूल

[श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

रहा है। आज दुनिया के उन देशों में जहां सैनिक सत्ता शासन कर रही है वहां हमको अस्थिरता नजर आती है। अभी बहुत से साथियों ने और विशेष कर श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप ने कहा कि हमारे लोगों को वीजा की बहुत तकलीफ होती है। लेकिन मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव यह है--चूंकि मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में 40 प्रतिशत मुसलमान लोग रहते हैं--वीजा को कितनी तकलीफ पाकिस्तान एम्बेसी में हिन्दुस्तान से पाकिस्तान जानेवाले निवासियों को होती है, उतनी तकलीफ पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान आने वालों को नहीं है। बल्कि वे तो यह कहते हैं कि हम लोग सुबह एप्लीकेशन देते हैं और शाम तक वीजा मिल जाता है, लेकिन हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को एक शक की निगाह से देखा जाता है।

मेरे बहुत से साथी वकालत कर रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान जो पहले भाई-भाई थे, अब उन को नो-वार पैक्ट को मान लेना चाहिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो-दो अवसर हमारे राष्ट्र पर संकट के ऐसे आये जब पाकिस्तान की ओर से हम पर आक्रमण किया गया। पाकिस्तान के शासकों ने अपनी कमजोरियों को छुपाने के लिए, अपनी गलतियों को छुपाने के लिए, हमेशा ऐसे प्रयास किए हैं, युद्ध का माध्यम अपनाया है, जिस से वे शासन करते रहे। लेकिन जो नो-वार पैक्ट की बात है जिस समय शिमला समझौता किया गया, जैसा अभी डोगरा जी बतला रहे थे, भुट्टो जब-जब हमारे देश से लड़ते रहे उनकी तारीफ होती रही, लेकिन जब शिमला समझौता हुआ तो उन पर तरह-तरह के आरोप लगाये जाने लगे। उस व्यक्ति ने जब यह महसूस किया--भले ही देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद--कि भारत के साथ ठीक ढंग से व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए तो वहां पर जो प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व थे, उनको यह सहन नहीं हुआ और उनको हटा दिया गया। आज अमरीका की ओर से एफ-16 हवाई जहाजों की सप्लाई की बात हो रही है--इसको लेकर कोई भी इस बात को नहीं मानेगा कि इस से पाकिस्तान का शासन मजबूत हो रहा है, लेकिन वे इस का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ शान्ति की बात करते है--यह तो वैसा ही हुआ जैसे "मुंह मे राम, बगल में छुरी" की बात है। मैं नहीं मानता कि इस प्रस्ताव से हमको सहमत होना चाहिए मगर साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से कि हमारे देश का प्रचार और प्रसार बहुत कमजोर है। अभी भी हमारा जो बोर्डर है, उस से लगे हुए जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जैसे अमृतसर और दूसरे पंजाब के इलाके, वहां के लोग पाकिस्तान के टेलीविजन की बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं कि वह बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम देता है। एक प्रकार से हमारे देश के विरोध में पाकिस्तान रेडियो और पाकिस्तान टैलीविजन लगातार जहर उगलता रहता है परन्तु हमारे यहां का जो रेडियो या टेलीविजन है, उन से कोई ऐसी बात नहीं सुनाई देती है। यदि हमारे ऊपर विदेशियों द्वारा आरोप लगाए जाते हैं चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो, बंगला देश हो, चीन हो, या अमरीका हो, हमारे जो प्रचार के माध्यम हैं, उन के द्वारा उस ढंग का जनमत तैयार नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे देश में भी इसी तरह का जनमत तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।

एक भाई पहले कह भी रहे थे और शायद श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त कह रहे थे कि हमारे यहां यह एक बड़ी कमजोरी है कि हमारे देश में जो मुसलमान रहते हैं,

उनके मन में स्वभाविक रूप से एक प्रश्न यह उठता है कि यदि पाकिस्तान की ओर से नो-बार पैकेट आता है, तो भारत क्यों नहीं उस को मान लेता परन्तु हमको उन को यह समझाना चाहिए कि वास्तविकता क्या है और किस ढंग से यह प्रस्ताव जो आया है, उस के पीछे भावना क्या है। जब तक हम अपने जनमत को नहीं समझाएंगे, नहीं तयार करेंगे, तब तक हम विदेशों में अपना पक्ष सही रूप में स्पष्ट रूप में नहीं रख सकेंगे और तब तक हमारी विदेश नीति कामयाब नहीं होगी।

मुझे खुशी है कि दो-तीन माह से हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत से देशों का दौरा कर रहीं हैं और इस के साथ-साथ 1980 के चुनावों के बाद और विशेष कर जनता पार्टी को अपनी विदेश नीति के बाद जब हमारी पार्टी ने सत्ता संभाली, तब से लगातार विदेश डिग्नेटरीज पूरी दुनिया की हमारे यहां आ रही है और हमारे नेता दूसरे देशों में जा जा कर अपना पक्ष रख रहे हैं। इस तरह से विश्व में भारत का पक्ष और स्पष्ट होता जा रहा है, हमारी नीति और स्पष्ट होती जा रही है।

चीन के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा क्योंकि गोलवालकर महोदय के नेतृत्व में हमारा भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मंडल वहां पर चर्चा कर रहा है लेकिन मैं उस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हम को सावधानीपूर्वक बात करनी चाहिए और हमारा जो एरिया चीन ने छीना हुआ है, उस के लिए पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि मित्रता के साथ, बजाय इसके कि हम लड़ें, दूसरे देशों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाएं।

इस अवसर पर फिर से अपनी ओर से हार्दिक बधाई विदेश मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूं और प्रधान मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूं और इतना कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the United States of America has taken a decision to give Pakistan, our neighbour. $3,200 million military economic assistance package. Again, it is also decided by America to supply the latest and sophisticated arms including the F-16 Fighter Bombers to Pakistan. Again America has supplied Advance Warning and Control System (AWCS) planes to Saudi Arabia and it is also noteworthy that the Defence Minister of Saudi Arabia has declared that Saudi Arabia will stand by Pakistan in war or peace. Further, as we all know, China has formed an alliance with America and it has also supplied military hardware, ammunition and F-16 Fighter planes to Pakistan Further, China has constructed Korakoram Highway linking Pakistan occupied Kashmir with Sinkiang in China. It shows that there is undeclared military alliance between Pakistan, America, Saudi Arabia and Communist China. This undeclared alliance has endangered the security of our nation.

In October last our Prime Minister went to Mexico to attend the Cancun Summit Conference. She apprised Mr. Reagan, American President, of the danger to the security of India and also to the peace in the South East Asia. She said the up-dated military aid given to Pakistan will be used against India as it had happened in the past. To this President Reagan explained by saying that America had taken this decision because America was worried about the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan. This particular explanation of President Reagan is unswallowable. Firstly, because America also knows well from the Report of

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the Rand Corporation that even after the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan Pakistan considers India to be its 'enemy No. 1.' Soon after the Russian troops entered Afghanistan Pakistan had rejected the request of America to re-deploy its forces to meet communist danger from its Western border. Even to-day out of six corps of Pakistan Army only one is located near the Afghanistan border but five corps of Pakistan Army are near the Indian border. Thus practically the whole Army of Pakistan is lined up against India. It is not positioned against Afghanistan border. Therefore, the American President lives in a fool's paradise. Or shall I say in the Holywood, where as an actor he had fought mock battles, if he thinks that with only one corps of Pakistan Army, Pakistan would be able to 'stem the tide of communism.'

Again, Americans are praising the No War Pact offer made some days back to India by Pakistan President Zia as if India wants to wage war against Pakistan. But this No War Pact offer is nothing but the result of conspiracy between America and Pakistan to find an excuse to arm Pakistan with latest and sophisticated weapons including F-16 Fighter Bombers and thus to put Pakistan ten years ahead of India so far as armaments are concerned.

After the assassination of Mr. Sadat, President of Egypt, the Prince Fohd of Saudi Arabia wants to become the leader of Arab countries. Saudi Arabia has deposited billions of petro-dollars in American Banks. Now, America wants to help Saudi Arabia in order to build up army with sophisticated electronic command system so that Saudi Arabia would be the nerve-centre of the American forces. They would stay in Saudi Arabia under the pretext of fiighting for that nation. The sale of five Advanced Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) by America to Saudi Arabia is a proof of the intention of America. Now, the intention of Saudi Arabia is also there. It is two fold. One is it wants to deal with the insurgents within its own country. Secondly, Saudi Arabia wants to cooperate with America in its arm strategy with respect to the persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. So far as this strategy is concerned, it has its origin in the 'rapid deployment of force' proposed to be used in the event of danger to Gulf-oil-fields. All these things are important and note-worthy because, as I said, a few days back, the Defence Minister of Saudi Arabia has declared that Saudi Arabia will remain with Pakistan in war and peace. Pakistan is, again, going to get a loan of petro dollars from Saudi Arabia.

China, our neighbouring country on the North, which had attacked us in 1962, thinks that it is the natural leaders of South East Asian countries and considers India as its rival. As a matter of fact, India never aspired nor does aspire to become the leader of the South East Asian countries. India considers all of them to be its friends. But, never the less, China has formed an alliance with America and is supporting Pakistan economically and also militarily, as I said in the beginning. Our delegation headed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Gonslaves has already reached Peking to make a background for negotiation to settle certain problems like border dispute between us and China, which is the foremost. So far as China's attitude is concerned, I want to quote my previous speech in the Budget Session, because we have to be very careful in dealing with China.

> "China has been always adept at double dealing. It unashamedly blowshot and cold at the same time. When China is going on with a good smile negotiating with you it may be laying mines behind you so that you may perish if you are recalcitrant."

Therefore, I hope that our delegation, which is there, will be very cautious while negotiating with its counterpart in China. In blatant violation of the United Nations' resolution to make Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the United States has piled the latest and sophisticated nuclear arms in the Diego Garcia island, thus making this island a formidable military base from which India can be threatened and attacked. On 3rd March, this year, the Pentagon had openly declared that America wated to upgrade the air base in the Diego Garcia island for the deployment of B-52 fighter bombers which are the backbone of the American arms. From this island which is indeed a formidable military base, India can be attacked at any time. Therefore, the militarisation of the Diego Garcia island is a constant threat to the soveriegnty of India.

Fortunately, we have Shrimati Indira Gandhi as our Prime Minister who has the correct understanding of the international events and she has also inherent diplomatic talents in her. In fact, all these qualities have made her a world leader. Recently, she made a whirlwind tour of foreign countries and before international formus and also in her personal meetings with foreign dignitaries, she made abundantly clear India's policy vis-a-vis international situation. During her tour, she maintained India's stand for peace and for peaceful cooperation irrespective of whether a country has a particular political philosophy or Government. She also said that India believes in setting international disputes not by force but by bilateral dialogue. She also reiterated India's policy of non-alignment. She said that this policy of non-alignment is not the result of weakness or fear. She openly declared that India had been attacked five times within a span of 30 years and, therefore, this time, India does not want to be taken unawares or sleeping. The people of India are ready to meet any eventuality.

Nepal is our neighbour and our friendship with Nepal is more than thousand years old. We are also helping Nepal. But now Nepal has come forward with a proposal that Nepal should be made a zone of peace guaranteed by the two Super Powers and also by China and India. This is nothing but directly and deliberately inviting Super Powers into the relations between India and Nepal. Therefore, we should think twice or rather we should think several times before accepting this proposal of Nepal.

Our policy of non-alignment is not liked by many countries like America. In oul own country, there are also some people who criticise our policy of non-alignment. But, as a matter of fact, it is because of this policy of non-alignment that India has achieved such a great international stature in the world. Some say that India is tilted towards Russia. This is not correct. During her recent tour of foreign countries, our Prime Minister has openly declared that India is neither pro-Russia nor anti-America. Again India is neither anti-Russia nor pro-America. The Prime Minister had told the foreign correspondents that she had told Russian leaders personally and openly that Soviet Russia should vacate Afghanistan. One would recall that though during the Bangladesh war in 1971, Russia had helped India, still, our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi did not accept the Asian Security concept of President Brezhnev and exchanged ambassadors with Communist China.

The policy of non-alignment that our nation is following is, therefore, correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time is over.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said that India will follow non-alignment even if there was no country to follow it and even if it meant that we have to plough a lonely furrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members the list of speakers now available before me is over. Therefore, I think the Minister can reply now.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to the 15 Hon. Members who have participated in this debate, a debate wrich has spanned two sessions of the House. It started in the last session and has concluded today. That shows the amount of interest and the keenness with which Hon. Members wanted this debate. I am glad we had it because the benefit is entirely mine.

It has been stated by several Members on several occasions and stated by me also that we are continuing the very wholesome tradition of a consensus in foreign affairs in this country. If there is a consensus in Parliament, if means that there is a consensus in the whole country. That is why I would not take up the time of the House by repeating what all has been said in favour of the policies of the Government. That is hardly necessary.

I would only refer to a few points raised on behalf of what Mr. Indrajit Gupta termed as the misguided fringe. I shall lightly touch upon those points because those points deserve only a light touch. Nothing beyond that.

18 hrs.

On the positive side, I entirely agree with Members who have given a vivid picture of the dangers that the world faces today, the danger of extinction and the danger of a nuclear holocaust, Therefore, the importance that they have attached to disarmament. is entirely well-founded and India has always been in the forefront of the cause of disarmament.

We have not made any distinctions between one kind of a nuclear weapon and another kind of nuclear weapon. We have not tried to quibble between these weapons nor tried to take positions which are not clearcut. We have taken a clearcut position. Whether a neutron bomb is a good thing or a bad thing, whether a neutron bomb, as compared to the other nuclear bombs, is something to be preferred as a lesser evil—we have not gone into those niceties. Right from the beginning we have said that we stand for total disarmament because we consider nuclear weapons of mass destruction as a crime against humanity and therefore, we come to the of resistable conclusion that we just cannot make any distinations between weapon and weapon, all of them should go, lock, stock and barrel. That has been India's stand and we have never swerved from that stand.

On several occasions various countries have approached us with several different formulations. It is possible that a particular formulation may be very tempting and very attractive to us in one respect. But if you go into the depons of it, you will find that somewhere it clashes with our basic approach. We have been persistently and consistently refusing to fall for these other formulations and we have stuck to our original formulation, namely that we want the abolition of all nuclear weapons and we want total disarmament.

Now this looks Utopian. People have told us that we have taken a stand which is not capable of realisation in the short run. We have turned round and asked them whether their formulations are really capable of realisation in the short run. Obviously they are not. So there is no point in our diluting our stand because we see that there cannot be a winnable war by nuclear weapons. We cannot see any war which can be limited to a particular erea or to a particular weapon or to a 'particular' section of humanity or a country. It is just not possible. We do not subscribe to all those theories and therefore, we say that all nuclear weapons should go and total disarmament has

to take place. I am glad that this stand has been endorsed by Members once again.

This basically is the non-aligned stand. All non-aligned countries and more or less a very vast majority in the international community has agreed with this and, therefore, we are in very good company. We do not have to neutralise it, we do not have to change it and we shall continue to stick to it. Then what is more important for our purposes to-day is the linkage between disarmament and development. The stage has come when mankind will have to choose between the armaments and development. You cannot have both. You cannot have armaments to your heart's content or to the heart's content of those who want them—we do not want them anyhow. The third world does not want them anyhow. But even those who want them for any reason whatsoever, have to choose between the two. That time has come. That stage has come. We have seen that very affluent countries are now afflicted by all kinds of economic difficulties. They have inflation, they have unemployment and they are not able to balance their budgets. Once this escalation in their defence expendiiture has taken place once for political reasons they have decided on this escalation consciously and deliberately in the hope that they would still be able to balance the budget, in the hope that they would have the guns and the butter both, they have perforce come to the conclusion that this is not possible—not even for them. I am not talking of the developtng countries; I am talking of the developed countries themselves that they cannot have guns and butter both. Obviously, there is very little to say in regard to developing countries.

Therefore, if there is the principle of inter-dependence, which is being accepted by more and more countries to-day, how does development come? Where do the funds for development come from? Obviously, they cannot come from anywhere because, in the affluent countries, in the developed countries, they themselves are not in a position to find funds for their own development given a particular quantum of outlay on armaments. Therefore, this money has to come obviously from that earmarked for armaments. There has to be a cut on the armaments. Only then will this money flow in the other direction. So, the choice between these two, *i.e.*, development on the one hand and armaments and extinction on the other this is the real choice before every country to-day, before humanity to-day and that is why we were very clear in our minds when we went to Cancun when we prepared for Cancun. For the last one year this preparation had been going on. Many eye-brows went up. Many people told us that we were wasting our time and energy and that this was not going to happen. They said that it was not possible for the developed and the developing countries to come together and to come to an understanding in regard to the economic re-structuring of the world. But, we stuck to our guns and said that at some point or the other this has to take place, we just cannot go in two different and irreconciliable directions for ever. They have to meet at some point or the other. We had these preparatory meetings and, finally, we came to a framework, to a working formula, by which these 22 heads of Governments could meet—some of them developed, some of them developing, some of them, perhaps, middling—not quite developed, not quite developing either. So, all the typical kinds of levels of development will be found in these countries. They met and they accepted the principle of interdependence. This inter-dependence has brought us to a stage where a further dialogue has become possible.

Last year, when we were in the United Nations for the 11th Special Session, we found that we could not make any headway—neither on the timeframe nor on the agenda nor on

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anything in regard to the North-South dialogue. This year, the position is not very much better, but it is a little better and, we hope, that the effect of Cancun will be felt in the further proceedings in the General Assembly or further proceedings in the other agencies of the United Nations. So, this is how, inch by inch, we are going forward to a situation where real interdependence is realised on all hands. It is very easy to accept inter-dependence in theory on paper. But, what does it mean? Inter-dependence really means, in terms of the people of a developed country, that they will have to sacrifice something in order to benefit themselves in the long run, not merely the developing countries. They are not giving any charity. But, they are benefiting themselves as much as they are benefiting the others because the interests are inter-dependent. This is the realisation that has to come not only at Government level but at the level of the people. As I once said, if there is a family in a developed country which wants the next car for itself—if it has got two cars already, it wants a third—that family has to understand that the possibility of its getting the next car will depend on the possibility of some family in some other country geting the next meal.

Inter-dependence in fact means this. It is being realised. I do not say that we are really galloping towards it. But, inch by inch, very slowly, we are going towards the full realisation of this. It will take time. But it will come, it has to come, we do not have any alternative to it.

I have already referred to the question of Peace. In this connection, I would like to say that when we take a non-aligned stand, there is bound to be some criticism,—at least from two quarters, if not more. Because, a Non-aligned stand does not fully tally with one side or the other and therefore there is bound to be some kind of criticism—mild or strong—depending on the issue.

But today, what we have to realise is that this kind of dichotomy, this kind of total estrangement between the two sides, two blocs, cannot continue for ever, because we find, as a matter of fact, that on several points, on several issues, what happens is this: You have the non-aligned countries on the one hand, then if you take the others together you can call them by the generic name of 'non-non-aligned'. And between these two, you find agreement on many matters. How is it that some European countries today take a much closer stand to that of India or that of the non-aligned on matters like, say, Nambia, South Africa, West Asia, Middle-East, North-South, Cancun,—all these? How is it that they are much more forthcoming in their attitudes, and much more liberal, let us say, or much closer to the attitudes of the Non-aligned countries? The fact of the matter is that it is no longer possible to divide the whole world into two water-tight compartments and to see that each compartment contains its own countries so tightly that they cannot take any other view except the view of the compartment itself. The compartments are cracking. And therefore, India's effort has been, and the effort of the non-aligned world has to be, to make as many friends as possible outside the movement, because—let us face it—the future of the world not only depends upon the non-aligned but even more so on what happens outside the non-aligned movement; because, the power of destruction is not in our hands, it is in the hands of those who are outside the movement. And therefore, it would be in the interest of the world and of world peace, that the Non-aligned movement makes as many friends as possible outside the movement. This is what we have been doing. We are being benefited and also benefiting the others in this process; we have a technological base; we are having co-ope-

ration in several fields of technology with these developed countries. This is because India is in a position to absorb any sophisticated technology which any developed country will be able to give.

So, India's position has been recognised, has been acknowledged, as the country where the highest possible technology can be easily absorbed. And therefore, other countries are coming closer to us. And this again is an example of interdependence. They find that some of their industries do not pay, for various reasons, economic reasons, within those countries, while the same industries, with the same technology, can flourish in India, because, India has better conditions, more congenial conditions. It is again a question of understanding conditions in each other's country and trying to get the best out of this situation. So, we are doing this.

Coming to the Indian Ocean, we have supported the idea. We have been co-sponsors and we have been taking a consistent line right from the beginning. I have answered a number of questions in both Houses on the Indian Ocean. The only question that seems to be naggtng Mr. Indrajit Gupta all the time is this rivalry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nagging me?...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Nagging you. I have heard you raise it. I do not know how many times, as many times as I have heard you speak! Sir, there is a very simple answer which I would like to give him in all sincerity. This concept of "rivalry" in fact we are not using that word at all these days—is not my interpretation; it is not my invention. I would like to read out to you the Resolution by which we all swear and that Resolution is the Resolution of 1971—Implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. This is the United Nations Resolution. It reads as follows, *inter alia*:

> "Deeply concerned at the intensification of great power military presence, conceived in the context of great power rivalry leading to an increase of tension in the area."

So, I have not created that word. It is there in the Resolution. Because of these misunderstandings which are caused we say that we do not want "presences'. We are using the "plural". If that makes it better from your point of view, we will use plurals, but the idea is the same. It is not a question of equating one with the other. There is no question of equality or equating. The question is we do not want anyone We want this area to be free of all these powers, and these presences. The Prime Minister has said that one presence attracts another. Now, who is going to decide who came first and who came last; why did the first one come and why did the second one come? This kind of scrutiny is not going to pay us any dividends. The point is pure and simple. We want this area as an area of peace, as a zone of peace and that is why since it has occurred in the Resolution—it still occurs in the original resolution—we have been using it, but it does not mean anything more than what I have explained.

We know who our friends are, we know which country has helped us, we are not really unaware of all this. But in this context, that argument does not fit in. Here is a question where you want an area to be a zone of peace; even with one presence, you cannot have a zone of peace; so we do not want either one side or the other. And it is not only two; there are 5 or 6 sides, because it is not only two countries, but 3, 4 or 5 other countries as well. They too have some kind of presence there. We want all these presences to be out of that area and that is all pure and simple, what we stand for. Therefore this question of equating need not be raised again and again when

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we talk of the Indian Ocean. Some Members also referred to collective self-reliance. The House knows that India has played a very important role in collective self-reliance, the programmes which India has with other developing countries are more in number, depth and extent than any other country. Since, unlike many other developing countries, we are not only in a position to send raw materials—in fact we are sending less and less raw materials and more and more intermediate goods, more and more sophisticated machinery even. We are in a position to implement this principle of collective self-reliance much better. As the years go by, we will be able to stand competition even with developed countries. But here there is no question of competition, when it serves the interests of the third World; amongst ourselves, we are able to share with other developing countries the expertise we have built up, the experience we have gained. We may have faltered during the last 30 years, we may have failed in some respects but we have learnt by mistakes and other countries need not go through the process all over again. Therefore, quite a number of countries are taking advantage of this and we are happy that this is being done.

There has been a passing reference to Afghanistan. I do not want to go into all the details of what has been happening from time to time, or not happening, to be more exact. But I would like to say that immediately after I came back from Moscow last year, I made a statement to both Houses of Parliament. And some eyebrows went up, but I said, what we feel is the correct position we have to tell the House, tell the people, tell the nation. We felt that the situation in Afghanistan was developing on certain undesirable lines, the result of which we thought, would be that it would be taken as a pretext for increasing the presences of those, whose presence would not be liked, who would not have been able to increase their presences otherwise. This is what we said in so many words and this is what has happened.

Today cynical as it may sound, you have to really search for anyone, who wants the Soviet troops out of Afghanistan. Everyone seems to be getting some advantage out of this situation. Why did it happen? Why should it have happened? Why should it have been allowed to happen? India has been taking the most sincere line that we do not want any foreign troops in Afghanistan, as we do not want foreign troops in any other country. As I said once, some people make exceptions, we do not. Our principle applied to all countries, all foreign troops, in all countries and on all soils. That was taken as a mistake, that was taken as prevarication, and that was taken as a half-hearted statement. We have faced all these things, but we have stuck to our guns, we have stuck to our principles. But what is happening today? There is no attempt regionally to find a solution. Shri Indrajit Gupta says that we are not able to distinguish between the global aspects and the regional aspects and therefore we confuse the two. That is what I understood him to say. Yes, deliberately so, because we know that if countries like Afghanistan and Pakistan are locked in a struggle and they become part of the blobal phenomenon, they will never get out of it. Our entire effort during the whole of 1980 was this that we find a non-aligned formula by which a political solution is found. It is quite clear that there can be no military solution to this. I have not come across any power which was preparred to send its own troops to throw the Soviet troops out of Afghanistan. So, it is quite clear that there is no military solution; it has to be a political solution. We have been trying to find a political solution. And if you do not talk with one another, how can a political solution emerge? This is purely and simply what we have been telling both the countries both the parties, with whom we have friendly

relations. This has not happened. So much as going to the negotiating table to talk not to agree but to talk even this has not happened! How can any country afford the luxury of not talking to the other country, and still being locked in Confrontation, having millions of refugees? Is this really comprehensible? It is not. There must be something else to it than what meets the eye and it is not very difficult to guess.

This is the situation from which we wanted to extricate these countries so that a solution is found. Take Kampuchea for instance. The same thing has happened there. Finally, everybody today agrees that we should settle this problem on a regional basis without interference from outside.

How it is going to happen, no one knows. They have been trying all kinds of things, but they have not really succeeded. But ultimately even those countries of South East Asia, which do not see eye to eye with us on this issue, today agree that it has to be a solution found by the concerned countries by a process of negotiation amongst themselves without outside interference. This is what we stood for all the time. Today it is being realised that this is the only way. Whether it is going to happen tomorrow is not the question, but whenever it happens, only this has to happen, because this is the only way. Again, if it becomes a global affair, if it is going to be decided when the global East West confrontaton is decided then we have had it, these countries have had it. The question is whether these countries can afford all this. Can Vietnam afford this? Can Kampuchea afford this? who is thinknig of the people of Kampuchea? We are thinking only of technicalities. Many countries are wondering whether Kampuchea should be recognised or not; whether the Heng Samrin Government should be recognised or not. I have asked many friends who have raised this question, Well, if you don't recognise, Heng Samrin, whom do you recognise? Do you recognise Pol Pot? They immediately say, "No, no, we are not for Pol Pot! Then whom are for—God, devil, who? So, the fact of the matter is that we are not taking this issue in a practical way.

Before coming to neighbours, I would like to dispose of one small matter, rather it is not small, it is a very important matter, because it is right in the middle of the Indian Ocean—about the Seychelles.

Hon. Members may remember that the day this hijacking took place, the situation in this House and the other House was something to be seen to be believed. Every member was on his feet and was asking for the latest reports in regard to the passengers, the Indian passengers on board the Air India aircraft. The whole day was spent by the Government in trying to find out the whereabouts, of the well being of those on board, finding out what actually happened. No one knew what had happened. All these stories, all these details about the coup etc. came days later. So, on that day our sole preoccupation was to see how our compatriots, who had been dumped there, could be brought back safely. We did not even know that it was to South Africa that the plane had been hijacked. For quite some time we had to go on making inquiries and when it came to light that it was South Africa, we were faced with another difficulty. We have no relations with South Africa. So we had to think of other friendly countries to help us out of the situation. I am glad they did their bit and helped us out. We are grateful to them. But our preoccupation, let me repeat, was the safe return of the aircraft, the passengers and the crew. After that we tried to find out the facts. As the facts came out, we not only have taken cognisance of the facts, but we have actually supported the version of the Seychelles representative in

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

the United Nations General Assembly. I do not see how else we can take a stand. And while taking a stand, we have to be absolutely sure about the facts, we cannot go by newspapers, we cannot go by unconfirmed reports. I have nothing against newspapers, but the point is until we had certain confirmation from official quarters, we could not have come out officially with a stand.

I now come to our relations with the neighbours. The President has just returned from Nepal this afternoon. About a week ago I was there. I am glad to say that there are much brighter possibilities of cooperation with Nepal now than about a couple of years ago. There is a realization on both sides that these two countries are so inter-linked—their economics, their population and their cultural ties are so strong that it is not possible for them to go their own separate ways. This has been realized. These two countries are independent, sovereign countries. They have to live as neighbours—independent, sovereign neighbours with so much in common, and still independent and sovereign. This is a relationship which is not easy to establish; and even if you establish it, it is even less easy to work it out in day-to-day life. But we will have to do it; and I am sure that after my talks with the leaders there, I am convinced that this is the approach of both the countries. I am sure this intention has been reiterated and confirmed, when the President went there. I hope to get the details from him; and I am sure that most of the questions can be solved. After all, these questions can crop up only between neighbours. They cannot come between distant countries. Whether it is the waters issue, or whatever be the other problems—we have been approaching these problems constructively; and I am glad to say that within the last one year—in 1981 particularly—there has been a lot of progress on many of these matters, which had somehow not progressed for some years. I can only say that the realization on both sides is there, and we hope to progress even faster in the months to come.

On water resources, for instance, my talks revealed that whatever lack of progress was there, it was because of very small things which could have been sorted out by mutual discussion. But no team went from here; no team came from there. The first meeting took place in January, 1981. It cleared many things, many matters, and there was very quick progess. Now, certain matters are to be looked into. Once again a team is coming. After discussion with the officials, these things will be sorted out.

Again, on the industrial side, there are several things which could be done. There are many projects in which we are participating already. I had occasion to visit some of them; and I have found that there is full satisfaction on the other side in regard to the efficacy, in regard to the promptness and the timeliness of the work which we have undertaken there. So, it is good story. It is a good prospect that we find in Nepal.

I had been to Bhutan some months back. I find that in Bhutan, the same spirit prevails. I don't have to go into details, except to say that we have no problems with Bhutan. It is only a question of cooperation, of really intensifying cooperation and finding more and more areas of cooperation. That is being done.

With Bangladesh, you may remember that we had this small difficulty with regard to the New Moore Island It was touch-and-go for some days. We had some anxious moments. And given the situation in that country after President Zia-ur-Rahman's assassination, anything could have nappened. But I am glad to say that with goodwill on both sides and a determination not to allow the situation to

get out of hand. We have been able to defuse it, not only on the islands issue, but on the question of boundry demarcation also. Our team has gone; it has come back after making some progress. In fact. they could have made a little more progress. But they really wanted to do their home-work once again, in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. So, they have come back. There is good progress and we are hopeful that that question will be settled before long.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Is it a fact that Bangladesh has allowed a small island near Chittagong for building an American military base? Has Government of India any information? But this news item has appeared...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: At the moment, I have no information. This is not bilateral. I am talking of our relations with friends, our neighbours. We are on a different subject.

Now coming, finally, to Pakistan, I made a statement in regard to the 'No War Pact'. There has been a deliberate attempt, may be out of non-seriousness, to show that we are not responding positively. This is not... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A deliberate attempt by whom?

AN HON. MEMBER: By Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: By Shri Vajpayee, by Subramaniam Swamy or by Pakistan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It does not matter by whom. There nas been an attempt. It has not succeeded. It will not succeed. This is not a simple matter. I shall place before the House two scenarios.

On the 15th September, a 'Non-Aggression Pact' is "offered" by President Zia of Pakistan. So, the whole matter starts on the 15th September, 1981. That is one scenario. What does India have to say? "Do you accept it? Don't you accept it? Do you accept with qualifications?" Immediately all the questions are shot at us. I can understand that scenario.

Take the other scenario. A 'No War Pact' is offered by India in 1949. No one seems to talk about it for 31 years. There has been persistent refusal to accept this from the other side and suddenly something is sprung at us from the other side and again we are asked, "What have you got to say? Do you accept? Don't you accept?" Now, this is not fair. You cannot wish away all this history of 31 years. I have made a detailed statement, telling the House, who said what, when, in what context, the whole background has been given. I have not given it non-seriously lightly. I have to tell the House. I have to tell my people that this is the background against which we are having another so-called offer now and this is the position in which Government finds itself. So, I have said, very simply, the Simla Agreement has bilaterialised the entire gamut of relations between India and Pakistan. They also agree, we also agree, because they said, "in the Simla spirit". Now, we had made an offer. Is it possible for us to brush that offer aside. our own offer? Would it be right if we did that, particularly when this offer has had a chequered history, the history of being refused time and again by the other side? Suddenly, if there is an offer from the other side, and we say, we accept it, without going into the details of the background, is it fair, is it right, is it in the interests of the country, is that what a responsible Government should do? Obviously not. That is why I placed the entire background before the House and how, I said, I would like to know—I did not even say, I would like to know—I said, my response will be positive on the basis that the 'offer' now made from Pakistan constitutes an acceptance of our offer which has been there for the last 31 years. Why did I say that?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It has been repeatedly made.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Why did I say that? It is not lightly that I said it. It is not just for the sake of scoring a debating point that I said it. I mean it because I made an offer 31 years ago. Objections were raised to that offer. The offer was refused on seveal grounds and when I say that on this basis my response is going to be positive today it impinges on the entire history of the last 31 years, it has implications and these implications have to be gone into and that is why what I have stated is exactly the correct thing to say. We have not been negative. We have not refused it. We have drawn the attention of the whole world to the fact that this has been here for the last 31 years. In one ground or the other, it has been refused. Now, what happens to those grounds? I have not asked questions. I have only said, this is the basis on which my response is going to be positive. There is nothing to be said beyond this. It is very clear. A no-war pact would therefore be: (a) in amplification of the Simla Agreement, because in the Simla Agreement, use of force or threat of use of force—these have been eschewed deliberately by both sides, by unanimity; so, a no war pact can only be an amplification of what has been said in the Simla Agreement; (b) in the bilateral framework decided upon in that agreement; and (c) as stated earlier, on the basis that Pakistan's "offer" constitutes the acceptance of India's offer of the no-war pact made in 1949.

These are the things which bave been very clearly stated. So, there is no justification is charging the Government with inactivity with not having responded or having over-reacted. We have said nothing about the F-16s we have said nothing about anything. We have only said that when this offer was made, something was happening in the United States Congress. Should we not point that out? Is it such a very insignificant coincidence? It is not. Therefore, I pointed out that also without comment. So, this is our position today. There is nothing further for us to do. We have said our piece, the exact piece. Our response, as we have promised, is going to bt what we have promised it will be. That is all I would like to say.

About Sri Lanka, I have only to report that we have this problem of the remaining persons of Indian origin. I am not talking of the other side, the other Tamils of Sri Lanka who belong to Sri Lanka and are citizens there. We have nothing to say on that account. But so far as persons of Indian origin are concerned, who are stateless—today, we have to take some of them and they had to take some of them. That agreement has come to an end last month. Now we are prepared to take those who are registered with us. The question has to be resolved on that basis.

About China, we quite advisedly did not dwell on this subject *en extenso* during this debate, because our team, our delegation, is right now talking to the Chinese delegation on several issues. So, after they come back, we will be able to know how much progress has been made. It is not proper to anticipate anything one way or the other. So, I have discreetly omitted saying anything about that. I thank the hon. members also who did not really raise too many questions on that issue.

This is all I have to say. I think I have covered particularly the points raised by the "misguided fringe", in Mr. Gupta's terminology. I am grateful to the hon. members for having reiterated the consensus and having given me some valuable suggestions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Did you say, misguided fringe? Or lunatic fringe?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Misguided only. Do you want to improve on it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Substitute motions have been moved by

Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri B. V. Desai. Shall I now put them together or one by one?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: If the House agrees, I would like to accept Shri B. V. Desai's substitute motion. It is quite positive. It says:

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, wholeheartedly supports the Government of India's firm determination to pursue the policy of non-alignment in dealing with present international situation."

So, it will be very illogical to oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Substitute Motion moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to vote.

Substitute Motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put the Substitute Motion moved by Shri B. V. Desai. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, whole-heartedly supports the Government of India's firm determination to pursue the policy of non-alignment in dealing with present international situation."." (3).

The motion was adopted.

18.44 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 11, 1981/Agrahayana 20, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—2860 L S—890.